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Basic Vocabulary

Edgar Thorpe
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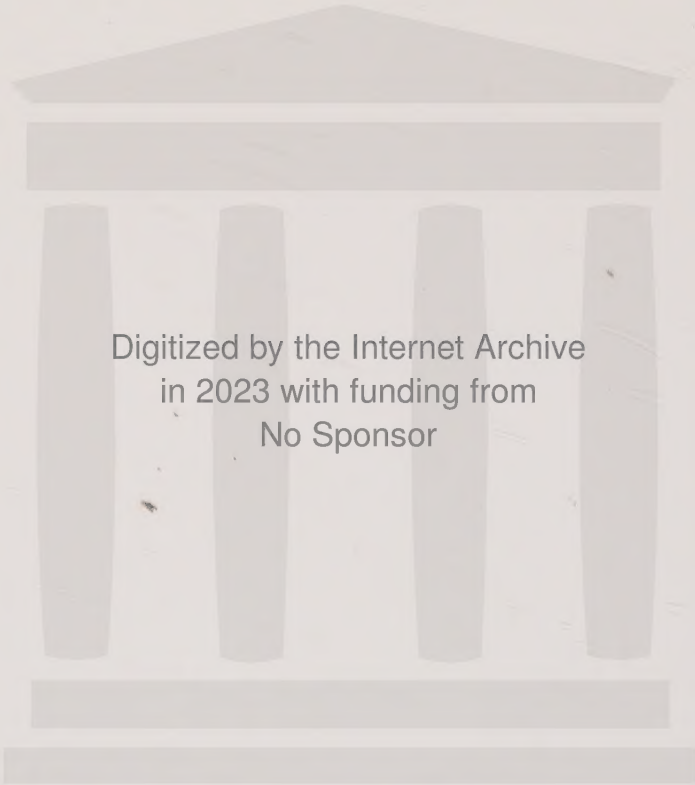
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For Competitive Examinations

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EDGAR THORPE
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PEARSON
Education

Chandigarh • Delhi • Chennai

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ISBN 978-81-317-2129-2

First Impression

Published by Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., licencees of Pearson Education in South Asia.

Head Office: 482 FIE, Patparganj, Delhi 110 092, India.
Registered Office: 14 Local Shopping Centre, Panchsheel Park, New Delhi 110 017, India.

Laser typeset by Rachna Graphics, Chandigarh

Printed in India by Rashtriya Printers

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Preface

Basic Vocabulary for Competitive Examinations is intended for students and test-takers who wish to improve their English vocabulary with a particular focus on improving their accuracy rate in the vocabulary-based MCQs asked in various competitive examinations these days. Too often, try to mug up words from the non-interactive wordlists, which simply have word-meanings or word-usage listed. This approach may help some people sometimes but most students find it to be a futile exercise with discouraging results. Building vocabulary should be an adventure beyond such a static approach to developing one's vocabulary. The book, therefore, focuses on expanding your vocabulary by teaching you the ways to think about the word as you read it, as you use it and inter-relationship of similar words.

Chapter 1 of the book details significance of vocabulary by giving you tips and strategies on vocabulary development. Chapter 2 presents you with comprehensive lists which are scientifically prepared to help you understand the words, their relationships with other word and the contexts of their usage. For example, the list on page 2.2, the 'Interactive Multi-Use Words List' exposes you to 5 to 6 words related to one specific word placed as synonyms and antonyms. This helps you to remember more words per key-words as well as target directly the synonym-based or antonym-based MCQs most frequently found in the competitive examinations. Similarly, on page 2.49, the 'List of Intricate Words' helps you understand a complex word, places in front of you some simpler options and finally gives you sentences and situations where intricate words are used. Such interactive lists work as indispensable tools that support and facilitate building and improving your vocabulary as you go through this book. The basic approach is that your understanding and your memory function much better when you see a term in a specific context.

Chapter 3 of the book deals with introduction to a variety of MCQs based on vocabulary. Importantly, we have kept the objective and multiple-choice approach in all the questions as this is how you will find vocabulary-based questions generally in all competitive examinations. Also, the MCQs here include the most frequent types as well as some peculiar and less frequent ones. Various formats of each type of question are discussed here along with strategies and tips to understand the formats. Chapter 4 has 20/20 power drills

to help you assess your preparation from time to time. The drills provided for frequently asked questions outnumber less frequent ones for obvious reasons. However, it will be useful if you can attempt these drills against time and check for accuracy and speed of your attempts.

Finally, Chapter 5 has 22 Hit Parades wherein vocabulary-based MCQs from original paper (based on memory) have been provided to help students assess their level of preparation against actual questions asked in various competitive examinations. The focus of each Hit Parade is to familiarize you with the current trends in various examination and types of vocabulary-based MCQs and, importantly, formats of their instructions. In our constant endeavour to impart qualitative inputs to readers preparing for competitive examinations, we have provided online support on Vocabulary. Please visit us at www.thorpeseducation.com for extensive Web resources.

Crafting this preparation manual has been a team effort. It is impossible to mention everyone who has contributed to the development of this book, but I specially want to express my gratitude to many students who have approached me for consultations and guidance. They have been my teachers as well as students, and this book is an expression of my gratitude to them. I was fortunate to have been assisted by a talented team of researchers who went through the proofs meticulously in order to weed out errors. I hope readers will come forward with their feedback on this book. Finally, I am merely continuing with the endeavour that was initiated by my father, the late Edgar Thorpe. Therefore, I am thankful to my publishers for including his name on the cover of this book.

SHOWICK THORPE

1

Significance of Good Vocabulary

WHY LEARN VOCABULARY?

Vocabulary is the name for the words that we must know in order to listen, speak, read, and write effectively. Time and again researchers have found strong connections between the size of one's vocabulary, how well one can comprehend what he reads, and how successful is he. So, vocabulary and knowledge of the words are, of course, very closely tied together.

How Important is Vocabulary?

"Without grammar very little can be conveyed, without vocabulary nothing can be conveyed". This is how the linguist David Wilkins summed up the importance of vocabulary learning. Most learners, too, acknowledge the importance of vocabulary acquisition. Here are some statements made by learners, as an answer to the question *'How would you like to improve your English'*?

- Oral is my weakness and I can't speak a fluent sentence in English. Sometimes, I lack words to express my opinions.
- My problem is that I forget the words soon after I have looked in the dictionary. For example, when I read an article in magazine or newspaper.
- I would like to improve my vocabulary. I have a feeling that I always use the same idiomatic expressions to express different sort of things.
- I'd like to enlarge my vocabulary (this word I also had to find in dictionary). Too often my speaking is hard caused by missing words.

Importance of Vocabulary Based Questions in Competitive Examinations

There has been revival of interest in learning vocabulary in recent years. This is partly due to the recent availability of computerized databases of words (or *corpora*), but majorly due to vocabulary-based questions becoming a part of various competitive examinations.

In almost every competitive examination conducted by the UPSC, SSC, Railway Recruitment Board, Banking Services, and other agencies for admission to various management and professional institutes, there is usually a paper, called 'Test of English Language' or 'Test of Communication Skills'. The Test of English Language, for these examinations, is not designed to evaluate the candidate's knowledge of English literature. It usually covers 'General English' the 10+2 standard. The questions are mostly multiple-choice and objective type.

Questions asked in the 'Test of English Language' can be classified as: (i) Vocabulary-based Questions; (ii) Comprehension-based questions. However, in the last two decades every aspect of these examinations has been evolving, and for 'Test of English Language' it has been found that, (a) more and more sub-types are being developed from these two basic classifications e.g., Logic-based English Language Tests, and English Proficiency Tests; and (b) the new types are having cross-utilization of concepts of these two basic classes, e.g., in 'Vocabulary in context' type we have vocabulary-based questions clubbed with comprehension aspect of language, and Comprehension based *Cloze tests* where knowledge of words is needed as their usage in a paragraph.

So, having a good vocabulary puts you in a better position to score high in this section.

HOW WILL THIS BOOK HELP YOU TO GEAR-UP FOR VOCABULARY-BASED QUESTIONS

The book has been structured to help you acquire the functional vocabulary to score high in those competitive examinations where vocabulary based questions are asked. The book is strategically divided into following five sections.

Section 1: Significance of Good Vocabulary

This section presents a thorough introduction to vocabulary in general and also explains how to build your vocabulary and how this book will help you in achieving this.

Section 2: Comprehensive Word-Lists

There are nineteen comprehensive lists of words presented to you in a structure form which will help you understand and remember words. You will find these lists useful as these are multi-dimensional and interactive.

Section 3: Vocabulary Based MCQs

In this section, different formats of vocabulary based questions generally asked in competitive examinations are discussed. It helps you understand the formats of different questions, varieties of similar questions, language used in instruction/direction of different types of questions. Going though this section will equip you with confidence to attempt actual tests.

Section 4: Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

In this section, plenty of 20-questions quick tests on each type of question are provided for practice. The questions are based on the pattern of questions appearing in various competitive examinations and through each test, almost every aspect of the question is covered.

Section 5: Hit Parades

In this section, tests are provided based on original competitive examinations. The readers are advised to use these tests under actual examination conditions and in a single sitting. This section aims to introduce students to different formats, questions types and frequency patterns of vocabulary based questions in the English language section of variety of examinations.

HOW WORDS ARE LEARNT

What Does it Mean to 'Know a Word'?

We have been talking about the importance of having an extensive vocabulary, that is, knowing lots of words. But what does it mean to know a word? To start with, knowing the meaning of a word is not just knowing its dictionary meaning (or meanings)—it also means knowing the words commonly associated with it (its collocations), as well as its connotations, including its register and its cultural accretions. So, at the most basic level, knowledge of a word involves: (i) its receptive knowledge, and (ii) its productive knowledge.

Now in the above paragraph, a new word used is 'connotation', and assuming that you understood its meaning in the above context, but you may still feel uncomfortable about working the word into an essay or subjective answer or dropping it into a formal conversation like your interview. In other words, you have receptive, but not productive, knowledge of the word. Receptive knowledge exceeds productive knowledge and generally—but not always—precedes it. That is, we understand more words than we utter, and we usually understand them before we are capable of uttering them. This is what is sometimes called a state of initial fuzziness and it seems to be an inevitable part of vocabulary learning.

How is Vocabulary Learnt?

Knowing a word is one thing—but how is that knowledge acquired? If, for a moment, we take a look at how one first starts capturing common words like *apple* and *dog* and then begins replacing these words by super-ordinate terms like *fruit* and *animal.* And under that *animal* starts accommodating other words such as *cat, horse and elephant.* This involves a process of *network building*—constructing a complex web of words, so that items like *black* and *white*, or *finger* and *toes*, or *family* or *brother* are interconnected. Network building serves to link such words and lays the groundwork for a process that continues for as long as we are exposed to new words (and new meanings for old words)—that is for rest of our lives.

How are Words Remembered?

From what we have read till now, we understand that the learner of vocabulary needs to not only learn a lot of words, but also remember them. In fact, 'learning is remembering'. Unlike the learning of grammar, which is essentially a rule-based system, vocabulary knowledge is largely a question of accumulating individual items as words. However, the fact is that learners can retain new vocabulary items during the smaller time span, say while reading a lesson, but forget those items by the next lesson. So, keeping the words in the memory is not always long-term as one would wish.

KUPA Process

The vocabulary items or words need to occupy a continuum from 'the quickly forgotten' to 'the never forgotten' in the memory, and that cannot be achieved by just knowing the words through the receptive and productive knowledge alone. These different aspects of 'knowing' suggest that the task of acquiring a functional knowledge is needed which is more complex than simply memorizing words from the list. Thus, to increase the functional knowledge for more focused purpose of vocabulary building to score high in the competitive examinations, we have devised a new learning process—KUPA. It includes four stages of—*knowing* a word, *understanding* a word, *practicing* its usage and finally *assessing* your learning. And once words, while in your short-term memory, proceed through this process and get evaluated through an assessment test, their transformation from 'quickly forgotten' to 'never forgotten' happens quickly.

How the Structure of this Book Backs KUPA Process

Based on the KUPA process, we have structured this book to enable you to learn the words as network of words (in classified lists and tables), understand

their meaning and usage, and finally practicing and assessing your learning of the words. The practice questions and assessment exercises are built as per the format prevalent in the competitive examinations so that parallelly you learn the formats and gain confidence while attempting the questions. The confidence so acquired will surely help you to accurately answer the questions based on vocabulary thereby helping you score high in the actual examination.

Vocabulary Spread

There is a notional question that how many words a learner needs to know? Or how much would be a decent vocabulary size? My answer would be 'the more the merrier'. So, the bigger the spread of your vocabulary the more the chances are that you are going to be successful in different walks of life. However, it would be great if you spend time and resources in stretching your vocabulary with a specific purpose in mind. For example, if you are preparing for a competitive examination, say UPSC's National Defence Academy (NDA) Examination, and have extended your vocabulary by learning 500 complex medical terms, the incidental use of such vocabulary spread may not bear any useful result in this particular examination. However, such additional spread may be of great use to somebody who is working towards acquiring graduate/post-graduate level diploma/degree in medical science.

Vocabulary Depth

A preoccupation with vocabulary size, however, overlooks the importance of vocabulary depth. Vocabulary knowledge is not an all-or-nothing phenomenon, that is, a case of either knowing a word or not knowing it. This means, apart from the productive, receptive and functional knowledge, of the words which deals with vocabulary size and spread, there are other aspects of 'knowing' the words which help you in building a deep vocabulary. These include knowledge of spelling and pronunciation of derivative forms and of different shades of meaning. So, deeper vocabulary adds to your vocabulary muscle a degree of control, that is, a word readily accessible to you or does it require prompting? This will come into play when you are pondering over crossword clues or computer word games like 'hangman': some words come only when several letters have been filled; others require no prompting at all.

OTHER TOOLS TOWARDS SOLID VOCABULARY

Free Reading

Although course books, vocabulary books, and short texts are useful for focusing on specific words for active study, the point has been made that the learner needs plentiful opportunities for incidental learning to occur as well.

The best way of gaining the necessary exposure is through free reading or extensive reading—that is, the reading of long texts, interesting fiction and non-fiction literature for pleasure rather than for information. Such extensive reading provides the opportunity to meet words in their context of use, and also supplies repeated encounters with many of these words.

Dictionaries

For a long time the use of dictionaries for vocabulary learners was discouraging, generally on the grounds that the dependence on a dictionary might inhibit the development of more useful skills, such as guessing from the context. Also, it was arguable that if the dictionary is a bilingual one, learners may over-rely on translation at the expense of developing vocabulary in their second language. For example, for a student who wants to build his English vocabulary but has Hindi as mother or first language. But new evolved dictionaries are a good tool and resource for vocabulary learning since they contain wealth of information about words, and also wealth of information that can be tapped through various uses of words.

Through Newspapers/magazines

Research suggests that a regular reader of newspapers and magazines generally has a more developed vocabulary than those who are occasional readers. The characteristic feature here is the cohesiveness of the text having chains or threads of words that relate to same topic or news. For example, horoscopes in magazines are typically rich in idiomatic language, including phrasal verbs.

Learning to use flash-cards effectively

Use of flashcards remains one of the popular tools for memorizing words. Students generally create flashcards by using index cards or blank visiting cards. A word or a question is generally written on one side of the card and the answer with explanation and usage on the opposite side. The beauty of making up flash cards is that they help you to take advantage of short time period throughout your day because they can easily be taken anywhere. The easier you make it for yourself, the more likely you are going to do it.

Playing word-related games

Physical team-games

Playing with words-related games is both entertaining and educational. Some of the famous physical word games are: (i) *Scrabble*, without any doubt, is the best known and most loved among all word games. (ii) *Boggle* is a fast-paced word search game for any number of players. (iii) *Balderdash* is

funny, creative, interactive, simple to learn, and quick to play. These games and many other word games not mentioned here may be known by different names in different parts of the world. Chances are high that as a child, you would have played or owned one of these games. Online versions of most of these games are also available today. A simple google search will give you hundreds of results of these word games.

Pen-and-pencil games

Then there are usual crosswords, word-grids and other word games which you will generally find in almost all newspapers. Some newspapers have it in their daily features and some may be providing these to you in their weekend features. A good numbers of such books are also available in the bookstores throughout the country. These pen-and-pencil word games are also helpful in building a good repository of words in your vocabulary.

Online/PC games

Again, there are some interesting games for online players which help in building vocabulary as well as having fun in their pass time. Some of the most popular games are: 'Hangman', picture-puzzle games etc. Once you get a hang of such games, they become a good pastime, but generally such games have the first motive of providing fun.

Build your own Word Bank (Vocabulary Log)

As you use this book, you will learn new vocabulary words. Keep a record of the most interesting and useful words and expressions. Write a synonym or definition next to each new word. Make it a habit to go through your vocabulary log and sometimes jog through its pages to realize how your vocabulary muscle is building. Not only will you be tempted to flex this newly acquired muscle to impress people around you, but also see your attempt and accuracy percentage in a vocabulary based test soar high.

2
Comprehensive Word-Lists

TYPES OF WORDS

Synonym A word that means the same, or almost the same, as another word in the same language, either in all of its uses or in a specific context. For example, 'environment' and 'surroundings' and the verbs 'tear' and 'rip'.

Homonym A word that is spelled or pronounced in the same way as one or more other words but has a different meaning. For example, the noun and adjective 'plane' and 'plain', are pronounced the same but spelled differently, and the verb and noun 'sow', spelled the same but pronounced differently.

Heteronym Each of two or more words that are spelled the same, but differ in meaning and often in pronunciation. For example, 'bow' (a ribbon) and 'bow' (of a ship).

Acronym A word formed from the initials or other parts of several words. For example, 'NATO', from the initial letters of 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization' acronymous (adjective)

Antonym A word that means the opposite of another word. For example, 'hot' is the antonym of 'cold'.

Onomatopoeic Imitative of the sound associated with the thing or action denoted by a word. For example, animal sounds like quack, buzz.

Palindrome A word, phrase, passage, or number that reads the same forward and backward. For example, 'Anna', 'Draw, o coward,' or '23832'.

Doublet (a) Word with same root as another (Linguistics): Either of two similar words in a language that have same historical root but have arrived at their current forms via different languages. For example, 'mood' and 'mode'.
(b) Repeated printed letter, word, or line (Printing): Repetitions that are printed a second time by mistake.

INTERACTIVE MULTI-USE WORDS LIST

The following is the list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonyms (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of synonyms and antonyms in your examination.

Important Synonyms and Antonyms

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
abandon	forsake, leave, give up, relinquish	retain, stay with
abase	humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble	exalt, uplift, honour
abash	confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound	encourage, cheer to
abate	lessen, reduce, diminish, decline	raise, increase, rise, augment
abdicate	renounce, disown, give-up	accept, take on
aberration	deviance, distortion	mourn, regularity, sameness, average
abet	help, assist, encourage	discourage, hinder, block
abeyance	suspension, pause, break, set-aside	continuation, prolongation
abhor	dislike, detest, hate	approve, like
abject	degraded, mean, grovelling, wretched or miserable	proud, independent
abnormal	unusual, irregular, unnatural	normal, usual, regular
abjure	disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow	accept, claim, avow
abolish	get rid of	establish, found, constitute, institute
aboriginal	native, indigenous	immigrant, imported
abortive	futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth	successful, effective, well-timed
abrade	corrade, scour, rub-off	preserve, save

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
abridge	condense, summarized, shorten, curtail	expand, extend, enlarge
abrogate	abolish, get rid of	approve, establish, fix, legalize
abrupt	sudden, steep, hasty	gentle, gently, sloping
abscond	decamp, run away, go away secretly	remain, stay, live in
absolve	acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt	condemn, sentence
abstain	refrain, desist, forbear	continue, permit
abstinence	practice of refraining or declining	indulgence, excess, dissipation
abstract	theoretical, denoting or idea	concrete
abstruse	hidden, obscure, deep	simple, open, revealed
absurd	idiotic, nonsensical, ridiculous, ludicrous, derisory	logical, rational, serious, sensible, wise
abundant	ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant	meagre, inadequate, poor, insufficient
abuse	injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid	praise, use well
abysmal	very great, limitless, very bad	limited, measurable, fathomable, finite
accede	consent, assent, comply	refuse, resign, quit
accelerate	hasten, expedite, quicken	retard, hinder, reduce speed
accession	addition, enlargement, extension	diminution, loss
acclaim	applaud, praise publically, enthusiastic approval	vituperation, heckles
accommodate	suit, reconcile, oblige	refuse, disoblige
accomplish	finish, fulfil, execute, achieve	fail, leave undone
accord	agreement, harmony, willingness	discord, disagreement, unwillingness
accretion	growth in size or extent, addition	decreasing
accredited	authorized, entrusted, delegated	discredited, unauthorized
accumulate	collect, pile up, store	squander, waste, distribute

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
acquaintance	knowledge, cognisance	ignorance, unfamiliar
acquisitive	covetous, grasping, avaricious	generous, giving, nonpossessive, altruistic
acrid	unpleasantly sharp, pungent, bitter	delicious, mild, palatable
acute	sharp, penetrating	dull, blunt
addicted	devoted, accustomed to	unaddicted, free
adaptation	adjustment, alteration	maladaptation, nonadaptive, dysfunctional
adept	skilful, expert	clumsy, not expert/ inexpert
adhere	stick, abide by, cling	break from, come undone
adjacent	close, near, contiguous	remote, distant, far away
adjourn	postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend	advance, hurry, on schedule
advent	arrival, coming	native
advocate	push, recommend, urge	hateful, detest, dislike
adoration	worship, reverence, beautify	irreverence, contempt, disfiguring, marring
adroit	quick, skillful, adept	maladroit, tactless, uncoordinated
aesthetic	artistic, appreciation of beauty, good taste	displeasing, unattractive
affiliation	association, a social of business relationship, the act of becoming formally joined or connected	disassociation, disagreement, dissension
affinity	alliance, liking, sympathy, attraction	dislike, discord, antipathy, repulsion, repugnance
aggravate	intensify, make worse	diminish, reduce, please, satisfy
affluent	confluent, feeder, flush, loader	destitute, insufficient, locking
aggregate	combine, congeries, total, conglomeration	individual, part, unit

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
agitate	budge, to stir up, campaign, charge, disturb, shake	calm, soothe, pacify
albeit	even though	oversight, snub
alienate	estrange, transfer, desolation	reconcile, recover
alienation	desolation, disaffection	allegiance, camaraderie, companionship, fellowship
allege	report or maintain, affirm, avow, swan, swear	contradict, disagree, protest
allegiance	loyalty, fidelity, fealty	disloyalty, treachery, disaffection, rebellion
alleviate	lessen, lighten, reduce	enlarge, escalate, heighten
alliance	union, combination, league, confederation	separation, opposition, disunion, division
allude	advert, touch	keep secret, dissociate, detach
altercation	quarrel, dispute, discord, friction, strife	agreement, consensus
altruism	selflessness	cold hearted, ill will, meanness
ambiguous	doubtful, uncertain, suspicion, scepticism	clear, simple, certainty, confidence
ambivalent	uncertain, unsure	certain, resolved, settle, sure
ameliorate	improve, amend, meliorate	worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate
amenable	comfortable, tractable	uncooperative, intractable, unwilling
amiable	lovable, charming, aggreable, affable	unlovable, unattractive
amicable	friendly, cordial, in goodwill	unfriendly, cold
anachronism	mistiming, misdating	predate
analogy	likeness, resemblance, comparison	difference, dissimilar

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
annihilate	destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce	restore, ratify, improve
annotate	comment, footnote, gloss	keep quite, refrain
annul	cancel, quash, nullify	ratify, restore
anomaly	unusual person, deviation from the normal	regularity, the norm
antagonistic	opposed, adverse, hostile, rival	friendly, sympathetic, associated
anthology	collection, compendium	dispersal, distribution
anthropo-logical	concerned with anthropology (study of origins and social relationships of human beings)	inhuman
anticipate	forestall, forecast, prejudge, foresee	be miss
antipathy	dislike, aversion, hostility	liking, sympathy, attachment
antique	ancient, old, hoary, immemorial	modern, fresh, new, young, recent, novel
antitrust	antimonopoly, of laws and regulations	disorder
apathy	indifference, numbness, spiritlessness	concern, involvement, interest
apparent	clear, evident, plain, conspicuous, manifest, obvious	obscure, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, implicit, inconspicuous
appease	assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten	provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten
applaud	cheer, approve	cry down, hiss
applause	acclaim, acclamation, plaudit	abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure
apposite	pertinent, relevant, apt	irrelevant, inapposite
appraise	assess, evaluate, measure, survey, valuate	overlook, pay no heed to, neglect
apprise	inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten	keep secret, misinform

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
apprehend	grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear	miss, relax, let go, misunderstand
approbation	approval, sanction, commendation	disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction
appropriate	suitable, assign	inappropriate, unfitting, out of keeping
arbitrary	tyrannical, dictatorial, absolute, imperious	reasonable, mild, constitutional
adore	strong eagerness, warmth, intensity	apathy, coldness, indifference
arduous	difficult, laborious	easy, light, simple
ardent	fiery, heated, hot, passionate, fervent, impassioned, zealous	calm, cool, impassive
arrogant	haughty, indolent, overbearing, imperious	humble, tolerant, modest, docile, obsequious
articulate	utter, express, state, vocalize	inarticulate, without speech
artisan	skilled worker, craftsman, journeyman	amateur
attainment	achieving, acquisition	failure
atypical	irregular, untypical	regular, even, steady
ascendancy	superiority, mastery, upper hand	inferiority, subjection
ascribe	assign, attribute, credit to	relieve, discharge
asperity	severity, sharpness, hardship, rigour	mildness, softness, amenity
assail	attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge	defend, protect, uphold
assay	analyse, attempt, try	ignore, neglect, overlook
assert	declare, affirm, swear, maintain	controvert, deny, reject
assimilate	absorb, imbibe, ingest	misunderstand, regurgitate, reject
assiduous	persistent effort, sedulous	casual, lazy, negligent
assuage	calm, tranquilize, lessen, alleviate, lighten, allay	excite, disturb, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten, toughen

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
assumption	supposal, supposition, presumption	proof, knowledge, reality
atonement	reconciliation, amends, propitiation	derange, misfit, disjoin, dislocate, disarrange
audacious	bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful	timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, polite, respectful
augment	increase, enlarge, swell, extend	decrease, lessen, reduce
aura	scent	stench
authentic	true, certain, genuine, veritable	unauthentic, spurious
autonomous	independent, self-reliant	dependent, occupied, subject
auspicious	lucky, favourable	unfavourable, unlucky
avenge	retaliate, punish	forgive, pardon, overlook
aver	assert, say, swear	deny, negate, nullify, veto
aversion	hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste	willingness, readiness, liking
avocation	recreation, employment of leisure	vocation, business
awful	venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking	secular, unimpressive, pleasant
awkward	clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish, ungainly	handy, clever, graceful, refined
baffle	defeat, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify	clarify, inform, easy
banish	expel, drive away, cast out, ban	embrace, adopt, keep
barbarous	uncivilized, cruel	civilized, gentle
bare	naked, nude, stripped	clothed, covered, dressed
barred	blocked, banished, excluded, stopped	allowed, permitted
barricade	obstacle, barrier, hurdle	help, open, approachable
beguile	deceive, cheat	enlighten, treat, honesty
belittle	depreciate, deprecate, discredit, disparage, minimize	credit, encourage, enhance, exaggerate

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
benevolence	benefaction, an act showing kindness	cold heartedness, unkind
benevolent	charitable, benign, kindness, generosity, unselfishness	malevolent, uncharitable, malice, stinginess, egoism, merciless
benign	non-dangerous, not progressive or recurrent	hurtful, harmful, disadvantageous
bereft	sorrowful, unhappy	happy, fulfilled
betray	disclose, divulge, deceive, treacher	conceal, defend, be loyal
bequest	legacy, settlement, trust, bestowal	ungratefulness
bewilder	puzzle, perplex, confuse	enlighten, illuminate
binding	compulsory, obligatory	voluntary, laxative
biased	one-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective	disinterested, open-minded, unbiased
bigotry	bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness	impartiality, objectivity, tolerance, open-mindedness
blandishment	flattery, coaxing	bluntness, disrespect
blasphemy	profanity, swearing, cursing, obscenity, vulgarity, obscene	reverence, exquisite, polite
blatant	noisy, vociferous, clamorous	quiet, gentle, soothing
bleak	cold, cheerless, barren, desolate, weak	warm, comfortable, luxurious, healthy
bliss	happiness, delight	unhappiness, misery
blithe	lighthearted, lightsome, carefree, happy	depressed, sad, sorrowful
bloom	freshness, flush	decay, withered state
boggle	falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk	be certain, act promptly consent, accede
boisterous	loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous	quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil
bolster	support, strengthen, a pillow, boost, reinforce	hinder, obstruct, weaken, undermine
bombastic	turgid, fustian	simple, quiet, brief, sober speech

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
brandish	flourish, swing, wield	arrest, hang, suspend
brashness	brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve	civility, meekness, politeness
brazen	face with defiance or impudence, insolent, audacious	quiet, reserved, shy
breadth	largeness, width, comprehensiveness	length, longitude
brevity	shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarized	lengthy, longwindedness, circumlocution
brutal	cruel, rough, beastlike	human, kindly, gentle
brusque	abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly	diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, urbane
by stander	looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder	performer, actor
bucolic	provincial, peasant, pastoral	rejoined, cultured, cosmopolitan
burgeoning	grow, flourish, germinate	dying, shrinking, withering
bureaucracy	non-elective government officials, organization in which action is obstructed by unnecessary procedure	democracy, socialism
cadge	ask and get, be a parasite	donate, give, offer
candid	fair, impartial, just, frank, ingenuous	unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous
canvas	investigate, scrutinize, inspect, solicit	leave alone, refuse
caprice	freak, whim, fancy, vagary	steadfastness
capricious	changeable, impulsive	constant, dependable, predictable
captivity	bondage, servitude	freedom, liberty
catastrophe	calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysm	benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, success
caress	fondle, hug, embrace	repel, discourage
castigate	censure, inflect punishment	compliment, laud, praise
catalyst	acceleration	preventer, blockage

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
catastrophe	disaster, tragedy	blessing, good fortune, miracle, wonder
cease	leave off, stop, desist	begin, continue
cede	give up, surrender, yield, relinquish	hold, refuse
celebrated	famous, notable, renowned, glorious, eminent	unknown, undistinguished
censure	blame, condemn, rebuke, admonish, reprimand	praise, commend, endorse
ceremonious	formal, solemn, courtly, ritual	unceremonious, informal, undignified, haphazard
cessation	ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance	beginning, continuance
charter	engage, hire, rent, take	buy, cancel, purchase
cheer	gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	chill, depress, disprit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened
cherish	nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	neglect, repel
chivalrous	heroic, brace	cowardly, ungallant
chauvinism	super patriotism, ultra-nationalism	broad mindedness, objectivity, liberality
circum-locution	euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	brevity, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness
circumspect	discreet, picking out	bold, rash, incauticious, reckless
circumscribe	bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround	open, unbound
circumvent	avoid answering, outwit, outsmart	aid, assist, help
cite	mention, quote, reference	suppress, not mention
clamour	outcry, uproar	silence, peace
clandestine	secret, undercover, underground	public, open, forthright
clemency	gentleness, mildness, mercy, leniency	harshness, severity

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
coalesce	mix, fuse, merge	divide, fragment, separate
coalition	alliance, combination	disunion, separation
coarse	rough, gross, thick, rude, vulgar	thin, fine, refined
coerce	compel, force, subdue, oblige, constrain	persuade, lead, free, cooperate, coincide, collaborate
cogent	telling, weighty	ineffective, invalid, weak
cognitive	cognize, cognition, cerebral, intellective	physical
coherent	consistent, logical, tenacious	irrational, nonsensical, confusing
coincidental	co-occurant, simultaneous	deliberate, planned, deigned
collateral	indirect, not lineal, confirmatory	lineal, direct
colossal	gigantic, huge, large	small, diminutive
combat	struggle, fight, encounter	peace, rest
commercialize	exploit for profit, market, advertize, cheapen, degrade	hide, keep secret, upgrade
commensurate	equal, equivalent, tentamount, synonymous	unequal, opposed, incommensurate, antonymous
commodious	convenient, roomy	cramped, incommodious
compassion	pity, sympathy	ruthlessness, antipathy
complainant	plaintiff, litigator, blamer	advocate, champion, supporter
complaisant	obliging, cheerful, willingness to do favours for others	antagonistic, difficult, disagreeable
compliment	congratulate, remark of admiration	criticism, insult, slander
comprehend	comprise, embrace, understand, perceive	exclude, fail to perceive
comprehen-sive	inclusive, extensive	exclusive, narrow
compress	squeeze, contract	loosen, expand
comprise	contain, constitute, composed of	exclude, lack, need

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
compulsory	mandatory, required by law	elective, optional, voluntary
conceal	hide, cover, keep secret	reveal, disclose
concede	allow, permit, yield	forbid, deny, unyielding
concise	short, brief, succinct	diffuse, lengthy, large
concord	agreement, accord	disagreement, discord
concurrent	coincidental, cooccuring, simultaneous	different, divided, separate
condemn	blame, censure, disapprove	praise, approve
conducive	partly responsible, contributive	adverse, hindering, unfavourable
confer	give, bestow, award, accord, grant	refuse, take back, withdraw, withhold
conjure	adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech	command, injunction
conglomerate	collect, gather, amass, accumulate	divided, individual, separate
conscientious	exact, honourable, meticulous, punctilious	uprincipled, dishonourable
consensus	agreement, accord	disagreement, discord, dissension
consortium	pool, syndicate, bunch, chain, combine	detach
considerate	thoughtful, unselfish	thoughtless, selfish
consign	deposit, commit, deliver	withhold, withdraw
conspicuous	noticeable, remarkable	insignificant, obscure
conspiracy	plot, combination, league, intrigue	counterplot
consternation	alarm, dismay, anxiety	clam, happiness, peacefulness
contend	strive, struggle, compete	yield, give in
contemptible	despicable, detestable, execrable	admirable, excellent, moral
contemptuous	audacious, disdainful, insolent, scornful, supercilious	considerate, humble, polite, respectful, reverent

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
contingent	dependent upon, accidental	certain, definite, unconditional
contraband	smuggled, boot leg, black-market	allowed, lawful, legal
contradict corroborate,	contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute	affirm, agree, maintain, uphold
contradictory	conflicting, contrary, opposite, opposed	accordant, agreeing, compatible, concordant, consistent, harmonious
contravene	contradict, interfere, oppose, refute, counteract	stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate
converge	assemble, combine, coincide	disperse, diverge, scatter, divide
convivial	fond of good time, good company	antisocial, dull, reserved
convoluted	sophisticated, twisted, complex	simple, straight forward
cordial	genial, amicable, social	aloof, cold, cool
correlate	to bear a relation-reciprocal of mutual, connect	differ, dissociate
corroborate	strengthen, establish	weaken, disapprove
coruscate	flash, glitter, gleam	flame, burn steadily
countenance	favour, sanction, approve	discountenance, disapprove, forbid
counterfeit	forged, spurious, shoddy, snide, apocryphal	accurate, authentic, genuine, sincere
crafty	cunning, artful	ingenuous, honest
crass	unrefined, artless, unskilled	coordinated, graceful, skillful
credence	acceptance, assurance, belief	disbelief, doubt, mistrust
credulous	trustful, unquestioning, naive	cynical, disbelieving, suspecting
cripple	lame, disable, weak, hobbled, gammy, halt	help, strengthen
crucial	essential, important , acute	unessential, insignificant
cruel	brutal, bestial, nasty, sadistic	gentle, humane, kind, merciful
cryptic	mysterious, mystifying, deep	clear, obvious, open

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
culmination	summit, zenith, top	bottom, base
culpable	blameworthy, censurable	blameless, innocent, not guilty
cursory	transient, rapid, careless, hasty, scant	leisurely, thorough, careful, minute, profound
danger	hazard, jeopardy, menace, peril, risk, threat	defence, protection, safety, security, safeguard
daring	adventurous, venturesome	timid, cautious, cowardly
dainty	delicious, palatable, nice, delicate, neat	unpalatable, inelegant, uncritical
dash	hurl, cast, smash, destroy, abash, rush	retain, encourage, stand-still
daunt	dismay, terrify, scare	encourage, cheer
dawdle	procrastinate, dally, dilly-dally, loiter	decide, persevere, push on, quicken
debar	hinder, exclude, prevent, shut out	facilitate, admit, allow
debase	degrade, humiliate, disgrace, humble, demean, downgrade	exalt, purify, praise, respect, compliment
debilitate	drain, enfeeble, make weak	aid, cure, energize
debility	weakness, infirmity	strength, health
decimate	extinguish, kill, eradicate	build, create, uphold
declare	advertise, announce, enunciate, proclaim	censor, conceal, withhold
decry	condemn, strongly disapprove, reprobate	applaud, compliment, praise
decrease	abate, decline, drop, fall, sink, subside	climb, enlarge, escalate, grow, strengthen, wax
decorum	propriety, decency, gravity, staidness	impropriety, lack of dignity, levity
deduce	infer, deduct, derive	misinterpret, misunderstand
deem	hold, view as, take for	disbelieve, disregard
deface	disfigure, damage	improve, preserve
defamation	false accusation, abusive attack, obloquy	laudation, puffery

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
defame	malign, asperse, libel, slander, vilify	praise, commendation
deference	respect, reverence, honour, homage	disrespect, rudeness
defile	corrupt, soil, stain, contaminate	cleanse, purify
deformity	malformation, ugliness, blemish, disfigurement, defacement	shapely, adorn, beautify, conserve, restore
defray	discharge, liquidate, settle	be in debt
defraud	cheat, fleece, swindle	honest, sincere
degradation	abasement, abjection, downcast state	advancement, elevation
deleterious	harmful, deadly, killing	harmless, innocuous
delusion	fantasy, illusion, mirage, hallucination	actuality, fact, reality, truth, verify
delve	dig, turn over, cut into	cover, fill, cover up
demise	death, collapse, decease, departure	birth, beginning
demur	pause, stop, hesitate, recoil, shirk, shy	agree, act promptly, accept, consent, accede
denigrate	play down, charge falsely	boost, compliment, flatter
depict	show, describe, illustrate	confuse, distort, mix up
deplete	use up, wipe out, exhaust	add, expand, fill replace, restock
deplore	lament, bewail, moan, against	approve, be happy, delight
depose	dethrone, degrade	enthrone, exalt
depraved	corrupt, degenerate, evil, heinous, infamous,	honest, innocent, moral, pious, chaste nefarious, vile, wicked
deprecate	strongly disapprove, vilipend	approve of, build up, compliment
derision	ridicule, contemptuous laughter	esteem, respect
derivative	a compound, differential, acquired	inventive, new, primary

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
descend	decline, drop, fall, sink	climb, increase, lift, soar
desert	abandon, run away	stay with, retain
desecration	debasement, defilement, profanation, sacrilege, violation	consecration, purification, sanctification
despair	dejection, depression, desperation, hopelessness	confidence, hope, encouragement, expectation, optimism
desist	leave off, stop	continue, go on
despotic	unconstitutional, arbitrary, autocratic, dictatorial, tyrannical	constitutional, lawful, democratic, reasonable, representative
destitute	wanting, needy, poor	well-provided, well to do
desultory	rambling, casual, random	steady, straightforward, orderly, systematic
deteriorate	lower, spoil, decline	ameliorate, improve
detriment	hurt, damage, ioss	advantage, benefit
devise	invent, prepare, arrange, discover	disarrange, damage
devoid	empty, vacant	full, well, supplied
devout	religious, pious	irreligious, profane
dexterity	skill, facility	clumsiness, not skilled
diatribe	verbal attack, fulmination, disputation	kindness, agreement, praise
didactic	instructive, academic, adversary	uninstructional, undidactic
diffident	hesitating, doubtful	confident, trusting
dilapidated	ruined, wasted	restored, in repair
dilate	expand, widen, broaden	contract, narrow, squeeze
diligence	industrious, care	laziness, slackness
diligent	persevering, active, hardworking	dilatory, inactive, lazy
disabuse	free somebody, inform, cleanse	binge
discern	perceive, descry	misunderstand, confuse
disconcerting	upsetting, putting off	calming, pacifying
disconsolate	sad, cheerless, disturb	happy, cheerful, glad
discrepancy	disagreement, variance, divergence	agreement, concordance, harmony

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
discrete	distinct, diverse, separate	attached, combined
disenfranchise	deprive of voting rights, confine, deprive	set free, liberate, emancipate
disgrace	abase, debase, degrade, demean, downgrade, humble	compliment, exalt, praise, raise, respect
disintegration	decay, dissolution, decomposition	building, fortification, reinforcement
disinterested	fair, impartial, unbiased, objective	interested, biased, partial, subjective
dislodge	remove, shift, reposition	embed, lodge, root, plant, wedge
disown	disclaim, deny	acknowledge, accept
disparity	inequality, unbalance, variation	consistency, correspondence, equality
disperse	loose, move away, separate	assemble, collect, gather
dissemble	pretend, mask, cloak	demonstrate, expose, reveal
disseminate	spread, scatter, disperse, broadcast, diffuse	withhold, withdraw, unite, gather
dissident	objector, disagreeing, protestor	conformist
dissipate	spread out, scatter, disperse	collect, gather, save
dissonance	conflict of opinions, disagreement	concord, concordance, harmony
diverge	vary, deviate, depart	converge, meet, unite, unify
diversify	broaden, radiate	conform, narrow down, specialize
divest	deprive, strip, disinvest	cover, dress, invest
divulge	expose, disclose, reveal	conceal, hide, keep secret
docile	gentle, teachable	defiant, stubborn, unruly
dogmatic	authoritative	undogmatic, vague
domestic	involving home or family, internal affair, submissive	professional, public
dreadful	awful, appalling, ugly	harmless, pleasing, soothing

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
dress	apparel, attire, costume, garb, gear	undress, unclothed
dubious	doubtful, in question, arguable	certain, definite
dwell	reside, abide, live	travel, move on
dwindle	decrease, shrink, decline, reduce	increase, grow, expand, extend
dynamic	active, moral force	boring, lifeless, static
dysfunction	a disturbance in the functioning of an organ or group	order, health
eager	avid, desirous, intent, enthusiastic, keen	impassive, indifferent, listless, uninterested, uninvolved
earnest	eager, ardent	slack, apathetic
eccentric	irregular, anomalous	concentric, regular
eccentricity	idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk	commonness, normality, ordinariness, conventionality
eclectic	selecting the best, assorted, broad	incomprehensive, narrow, limited
eclipse	overshadow, dim, obscure	reveal, illumine
ecstasy	rapture, transport	calmness, agony, displeasure
ecosystem	scheme, interaction of community with physical environment	component, part
edible	eatable, harmless	uneatable, inedible
efficacy	force, energy, virtue, potency, competency	weakness, impotence
effrontery	arrogance, disrespect	respect, timidity
egregious	flagrant, glaring, crying	minor, petty incompetency
elegant	graceful, refined, deluxe, elaborate, luxurious, sumptuous	inexpensive, ungraceful, unrefined, mediocre, simple, unadorned, usual, vulgar
elicit	arouse, evoke	cover, hide

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
eloquent	fluent, smooth spoken, silver tongued	tongue-tied
emanate	give out, exhale	absorb
emancipation	freeing, liberation, release	detention
embarrass	confuse, entangle	help, enable
embarrassment	chagrin, shame, humiliation, discomposure, mortification	brashness, composure, confidence, contentment, exaltation, temerity
embargo	government order imposing trade barrier, prevent commerce	allowance
embezzle	steal, flich	be honest, sincere
embrace	incorporate, embody	exclude, keep away
eminent	high, towering, VIP	common, unimportant
emit	give out, let out, utter	adsorb, retain
emotion	affect, desire, feeling, passion, sentiment	indifference, reason, in-sensibility, rationality
empirical	derived from experiment and observation	theoretical
emulate	compete, copy, imitate, challenge	cooperate, share
encompass	include, cover	free, let go
encroach	intrude, tresspass, infringe, invade, violate	keep away from, desist, withdraw, respect
endemic	local, regional	global
endorse	approve, sanction, back, confirm, ratify, condemn	disapprove, oppose, censure, reject, reprehend
endow	dower, furnish, bequest	deprive, withhold
endurance	continuance, persist, withstand, sustain	cessation, forgo, submit, relinquish, bear, cope, put up with
engender	call forth, breed, bring out	destroy, finish, halt
enormous	colossal, gigantic, large	small, puny, compact
ensue	follow, succeed	go before, cause
entangle	involve, implicate, ravel	unravel, free, clear
entice	allure, attract, yield	repel, repulse, resist
entrap	entangle, ensnare	set free, liberate

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
entrepreneur	one who organizes business venture, administrator	worker, employee
enumerate	count, number, itemise, add up	deduce, subtract
envy	jealousy, ill-will	goodwill, contentedness
eradicate	eliminate, uproot	breed, build, create, fix, generate
escalate	increase, intensify, step up	decrease, lessen, reduce, weaken
escape	abscond, flee, fly, retreat, run away	confront, face, follow, remain, submit, surrender
esoteric	private, secret	known, obvious, plain
espouse	betroth, marry, support	refuse, oppose, resist
essence	core, centre, perfume, aspect, backbone	peripherals
esteem	respect, admiration	dislike disrespect, hate, insult
estimable	good, honorable, admirable	disliked, disregarded, unworthy
ethnology	branch of anthropology, civilization	savagery, wilderness
eternal	endless, everlasting, permanent	transient, temporary, non-permanent
ethical	honourable, honest, clear, decent	corrupt , dishonest, unethical
euphemism	inoffensive or indirect expression, saying	crass term, crude term
evasive	shuffling, equivocal	frank, honest, sincere
everlasting	endless, eternal, timeless, interminable, never-ending, unending	finite, temporary
exaggerate	amplify, magnify	minimize, understate
exalt	lift up, raise, elevate	cast down, lower
exacerbate	worsen, aggravate, annoy, provoke	appease, calm, ease
excel	surpass, superior	fail, inferior
excavate	burrow, delve, dig	bury, cover, fill

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
exceptional	particular, special, surpassing	common, regular, normal, typical
exclaim	call out	be silent, quiet
excoriate	condemn, decry	compliment, laud, praise
exculpate	clear, discharge, exonerate	blame, condemn, convict
exemplify	illustrate, represent	conceal, disprove
exhale	breath out, evaporate, eject, reject, vomit	inhale, intake, assimilate
exhaustive	indepth, thorough	incomplete, shallow superficial
exhort	press, urge	block, discourage, prohibit
exigent	insistent, clamant	unnecessary, unpreserved
exile	banish, expulsion, expatriation, deport, relegate, rusticate	repatriation, welcome, greet
expatriate	exile, expel, foreigner	repatriate, recall
exodus	journey, book of Bible, emigration, going out	arrival, entrance, inflect, ingress
exonerate	absolve, acquit, vindicate, exculpate	accuse, implicate
explicate	develop, explain, formulate	complicate, confuse
explicit	express, definite	implicit, vague
expulsion	forcing out, extrusion	inclusion, welcoming
expunge	scratch, strike, abolish, discard	build, create, restore
exquisite	delicate, fine, graceful, polished, refined	clumsy, unrefined, common, coarse, rough
extant	existent, surviving	dead, destroyed, extinct
extenuate	lessen, reduce, decrease, decline	heighten, intensify, enhance, exaggerate
extenuating	partially excusing or justifying	aggravating
extinguish	quench, annihilate	light, kindle
extol	glorify, proclaim	condemn, criticize
extraneous	foreign, extrinsic, immaterial, inessential	native, intrinsic, relevant, significant
extricate	emancipate, free	enslave, bind

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
extrovert	more concerned with practical realities	introvert, loner
exultant	rejoicing, triumphant	depressed, miserable, sad
fabulous	false, not real, fictitious, mythical	true, real, actual, based on facts
facetious	merry, jesting	dull, serious
facilitate	help, base, aid, forward, further	block, complicate, delay
fallacy	deception, illusion	truth, real
fantastic	fanciful, imaginative, queer	real, practical
fastidious	particular, meticulous	indifferent, careless
fathom	penetrate, sound, bottom, appreciate, catch	confuse, confound, misunderstand
fatuous	mindless, vacuous, brainless	bright, brilliant, intelligent
feasible	workable, practicable, suitable	impossible, unpractical
feckless	not fit, inept, aimless, carefree, useless	competent, purposeful
feeble	weak, debilitated, frail, faint, dim, imbecile	strong, vigorous, sane
feign	pretend, assume, simulate	doubt
feint	deceive by a mock action	fairness, honesty, truthfulness
felicity	joy, happiness, bliss, gladness, blessedness	misfortune, sorrow, grief, misery, sadness
ferocity	cruelty, savagery	kindness, gentleness
fervent	glowing, vehement	cool, unimpassioned
fickle	erratic, volatile, changeable	constant, resolute, unchanging
fictitious	false, untrue, not zreal	true, genuine, actual
fidelity	faithfulness, loyalty, dependability	faithlessness, disloyalty
figurative	typical, metaphysical	actual, straightforward
filigree	interlace, lattice, ornamentation	unbraid
fiscal	financial, budgetary, economic, money	non commercial
finite	bounded, limited	infinite, unlimited

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
fledgling	newcomer, starter, trainee	expert
flimsy	slight, thin, trivial	substantial, serious
florid	flamboyant	modest, restrained
fluctuate	waver, vacillate, vibrate, oscillate, swing	constant, uniform
fluctuation	variation, wavering	certainty, decisiveness
foil	transparency, baffle, spoil	advance, further, fan
fold	crease, crimp, line, wrinkle, pleat	smooth, straighten, unfold
foment	stir-up, agitate	quell, repress, suppress
forage	collect, look around, explore	ignore, pass over
fore-knowledge	farsightedness, foresight, forethought, prescience	heedlessness, ignorance, hindsight
forgo	give up, sacrifice, waive	demand, keep, preserve
formidable	redoubtable, unnerving	fortunate, propitious
forswear	abjure, disavow, disclaim, recant, retract	assert, acknowledge, claim, uphold
fortify	secure, strengthen, brace, encourage, entrench	weaken, discourage, un-nerve
fortuitous	causeless, uncaused, accidental	predictable, unlucky
forum	assembly, meeting place	disbanding, dispersal
foster	further, advance, cultivate	destroy, suppress
fracas	altercation, affray	agreement, union, harmony
fragile	weak, brittle, frail, delicate, frangible, friable	strong, solid, tough, flexible, malleable
fraudulent	dishonest, cheating	honest, candour, sincere
frivolous	foolish, vain	grave, serious
frown	grimace, pout, scowl	smile
funeral	dismal, mournful, gloomy	cheerful, bright
furnish	provide, render, supply	divest
furtive	stealthy, secret, sly, sneaky, surreptitous	open, above board, overt, obvious
futility	useless, vanity, worthlessness	utility, advantage, profitable
gaiety	joyousness, festivity	sadness, mourning

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
gainsay	challenge, dispute, combat, deny	confirm
gale	blizzard, breeze, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, typhoon	peace, tranquility
gallantry	courage, bravery, heroism, chivalry	cowardice, poltroonery
garrulous	chatty, talkative, talky	concise, taciturn
ghastly	spectral, pallid, horrible	corporeal, alive, pleasing
gauche	boorish, maladroit, tactless, uncouth, unpolished	urbane, adroit, polite, considerate
genuine	actual, authentic, real, true	artificial, fake, forged, spurious, imaginary
gimmick	fake, difficulty, drawback, unspecified and forgotten	sincerity
gist	core, heart, essence	peripherals
glib	slick, smooth tongued	inarticulate, taciturn
gloomy	dark, dreary, grey, dim	cheerful, bright, gay
gratuitous	free, needless, uncalled for	paid
gregarious	affable, amiable, cordial, outgoing, sociable	aloof, hostile, anti-social, introverted
glutinous	sticky, viscous	liquid, smooth
gorgeous	splendid, superb, neat	shabby, mean, dirty
grandeur	splendour, greatness	shabbiness, sordidness
gratification	enjoyment, delight	disappointment, dissatisfaction
grim	sullen, surly	mild, gentle
grievous	heart rendering, heavy, serious, severe	good
gratuitous	voluntary, spontaneous	mercenary, paid for
grudge	envy, jealousy	goodwill, love
gruesome	ghastly, grim, grisly, hideous, lurid, macabre	charming, delightful, pleasing
guile	craftiness, trickery	candor, honesty
gullible	credulous, trusting	critical, doubtful, dubious, sceptical
gush	flow, stream	stop, cease, finish

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
hackneyed	common, stale	novel, fresh
hamper	shackle, clog, hinder	release, accelerate
haphazardly	at random, arbitrarily	cautiously, carefully
hapless	unfortunate, unlucky	lucky, fortunate
harbour	shelter, lodge, dwell	eject, banish, remove
harmony	concord, agreement, accord	discord, disagreement
harrow	annoy, agonize, beset, burden	aid, comfort, help
hazardous	adventurous, bold, dangerous, threatening	timid, safe, protected, safeguarded
heartily	cordially, ardently	insincere, cold
heed	mind, pay attention	disregard, neglect
heterogeneous	originating outside, containing different elements	homogeneous
herculean	laborious, colossal, difficult	slight, easy, simple
homeostasis	equilibrium	disequilibrium
homogeneous	uniform, similar, pure	heterogeneous, mixed
hobby	avocation, pastime, sport, recreation	business, labour, livelihood, profession
hone	perfect, complete, edge, file, gravid	blunt, dull
humane	gentle, kind	cruel, ungentle
hostile	bellicose, unfriendly	cordial, friendly, tolerant
humility	humbleness, modesty	pride, arrogance
humorous	comic, comical, funny, jocular, witty	gloomy, dull, sedate
husky	beefy, stocky, brawny	thin, lean, weak
hypocrisy	deceit, imposture	honesty, sincerely
hypocritical	treacherous, disloyal, false, traitorous	candid, honest, loyal, moral, sincere
hypothesis	possibility, theory, antecedent	posterior, subsequent
idealize	consider as ideal, cultivate, acculturate	ignore
identity	sameness, oneness	difference, not similar
idiosyncrasy	foible, mannerism	artlessness

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
illicit	unlawful, illegitimate	legal, licit
imbibe	absorb, engross, assimilate, digest	eject, discharge, vomit
immaculate	spotless, stainless	spotted, stained
immerse	dip, plunge, douse, submerge	draw out
immunity	exemption, release, freedom, privilege	subjection, liability
immutable	changeless, constant, enduring, fixed	changeable, variable
impatient	restless, hasty	patient, submissive
impeach	accuse, arraign, charge, indict, incriminate	exonerate, pardon, forgive
impediment	hindrance, prevention	facility, liberty
impending	close at hand, imminent, approaching	remote
imperturbable	unflappable, assured, cool	edgy, excitable
impetus	drift, impulse, catalyst, energy	preventer, blockage
imperative	obligatory, commanding, important, essential	unimportant, submissive, not compulsory
impertinent	irrelevant, impudent	pertinent, relevant
implosion	collapse, closure, breakdown	accomplishment, triumph, success
implicate	entangle, involve	exclude
impel	drive, motivate, move	inhibit, prevent, quell
impinge	infringe, trench, intrude, invade	withdraw, abstain
implement	carry out, enforce	leave, neglect
implication	significance, conclusion	explicit statement
implicit	implied, inferred, covert	expressed, reserved, exposed
impenetrable	impassable, impermeable, impervious	accessible, permeable, open
imposter	cheat, rogue	honest person
imprudence	thoughtlessness, heedlessness	prudence, carefulness
imitate	ape, copy, mimic, impersonate	create, originate
inaccessible	unapproachable, distant, remote	approachable, accessible

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
inadvertent	inattentive, careless, oversighted	attentive, heedful, thoughtful
incentive	bonus, motivator, inducement, allurement	deterrent
inchoate	incipient, amorphous, beginning, formless	developed
incinerate	burn, blaze, combust	quench, wet, put out
inclement	unmerciful, harsh	clement, merciful
incrimination	accusing, unplying, incriminating	defensive, defiant, stubborn, recalcitrant
incumbent	binding, compulsory, obligatory	unnecessary, noncompulsory
incite	arouse, exhort, foment	discourage, hinder, subdue
incongruous	incompatible, ironic	appropriate
incorrigible	unreformable, unregenerate, hardened	repentant
incure	compensate, reward, repay	inflict, loss
indemnify	compensate, repair, recompense	deprive, fine, forfeit
indigenous	cajole, coax, persuade, urge, wheedle	hinder, repel, subdue, discourage
induce	cause, get, make	prevent
inducement	busy, active, laborious	idle, lazy
industrious	hardworking, energetic	indolent, lazy
inert	neutral, sluggish	active, moving
inertia	unavoidable, necessary	avoidable, unnecessary
inevitable	unavoidable, invariably occurring	avoidable, uncertain
inequality	unfairness, favouritism	impartiality
inextricable	unresolvable, adherent, close, durable	insecure, movable, unfixed, flexible
infer	debilitated, sickly	strong, healthy, stout
infirm	houndless, illimitable, limitless	circumscribed, finite, limited
infinite	having no limits, uncountable	limited
influx	break, violate	submit, obey
ingenuity	inventiveness, cleverness	clumsiness

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
infringe	conflict, run afoul, encroach	comply, obey
inherent	inbuilt, underlying	acquired
inhibit	suppress, bottle up	allow
inimical	unfriendly, injurious, destructive	helpful, friendly
innate	inborn, natural	acquired
initiate	lunacy, madness	sanity, sensibility
insanity	mental illness, psychopathy, craziness	sanity, sense
inscribe	tasteless, dull, flavoured	tasty, well-flavoured
insipid	immediate, quick, momentary	future, remote, tardy,
inscrutable	mysterious, deep	expressive, transparent
instantaneous	without delay, instant	delayed, long term
instigate	incite, inspire, set off, stir up, provoke	halt
insular	parochial, alone, closed, secluded	tolerant
intangible	sealable, assets, impalpable	tangible
integral	inherent, intact, constitutional	incidental, peripheral
integrate	incorporate, blend, arrange, accommodate	separate
intercede	mediate, arbitrate	unsettle
intermediary	suspension, stoppage	continuance, resume
intermission	pause, break, interruption	continuation, revival
intermittent	interposition, mediation, involvement	neglect, hindrance
intervening	involved, complicated, obscure,	straightforward, simple, clear, easy
intervention	invade, encroach	keep away, respect
intractable	wild, untamed, difficult	manageable
intricate	bankrupt, broke, impecunious	affluent, flush, rich, well-to-do
intrude	insight, instinct	calculation, inference
insolvent	strengthen, stimulate	weaken, unnerve
intuition	compulsory, automatic	voluntary, spontaneous
inundate	flood, submerge, swamp	surface
inure	harden, indurate	incapacitate

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
invariable	changeless, invariant	changing
irascible	hot headed, quick tempered	kind, peaceful, passive
invigorate	browbeat, bulldoze, bully, daunt, dismay, terrorise	blandish, encourage, induce
involuntary	tiresome, tedious, difficult	pleasant, easy
intimidate	wandering, nomadic	stationary, settled
irksome	tiresome, dull, boring	fun, stimulating
irreconcilable	biased, prejudiced, mistrustful, distrustful	unprejudiced, unbiased, trusting, confident
itinerant	hazard, endanger	secure, preserve
jaundiced	danger, hazard, menace, peril, risk, threat	defence, protection, safety
jeopardise	jovial, festive	miserable, dull
jeopardy	exulting, rejoicing	despondent, despairing
jolly	discriminating, prudent, well-advised	indiscreet, imprudent
jovial	jolly, merry, gay	gloomy, miserable
jubilant	conglomeration, mess, muddle, farrago, confuse	clear, straightforward, sequential, order, arrange
judicious	youthful, young	senile, old
jumble	authority, dominion,	forbidding, preventing
juvenile	fire, ignite, inflame, light, quench	darken, extinguish, stifle, smother
keen	abduct, carry off	restore, bring back
kindle	hard, intricate	smooth, easy, simple
kidnap	aptitude, faculty, gift	ineptitude, incompetence
knotty	tiresome, wearisome	easy, light, simple
knack	absence, dearth, shortage	abundance, sufficiency
kudos	extolment, praise, congratulations	obscurity
laborious	wail, mourn, gloom	rejoice, approve
lack	deficiency, want, miss	abundance, sufficiency
laden	excessive, extravagant, prodigal	restrained, economical
lament	looseness, slackness	tightness, firmness
lambaste	rag, cane, call down	defense
landward	myth, fable, tradition	true story, fact, reality

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
languish	pine away, waste, fade away	flourish, thrive
latter	second, rearmost	former, prior
laudable	commendable, praise worthy	blame worthy, shameful
lavish	deadly, mortal, fatal	harmless, enlivening, life-giving, invigorating
laxity	laxness, slackness, remissness	energy, willingness
leery	high, tall, elevated, towering, outstanding, summit, steepout-standing, summit, steep	low, depressed, degraded, short
legend	profitable, paying	unprofitable, losing
lenient	indulgent, soft, tolerant, allowing	severe, strict
lethal	deadly, dangerous, fatal	harmless, safe
linguistic	unenergetic, drowsy, inactive	energetic, vigorous
linguistic	lingual, syntactic, accept	ungrammatical
liquidate	knock off, pay off, do in, neutralize	endure
listless	dispirited	energetic, lively
locomotion	light, bright	dark, obscure
lofty	insanity, madness	sanity, mental soundness
loathsome	abhorrent, beastly, creepy	lovable
loquacious	garrulous, talkative, gabby, talky	taciturn, reticent
lucid	clear, logical, transparent	ambiguous
lucrative	brilliance, brightness	dimness, plainness
ludicrous	laughable, nonsensical, idiotic	sensible
luminous	abundant, profuse	scanty, barren, scarcity
lunacy	generous, noble	ungenerous, mean
lustre	size, bulk, largeness	smallness
luxuriant	malignant, spiteful	benevolent, kindly
magnanimous	spite, hate	charity, love
magnitude	asperse, defame, libel, slander, vilify, lampoon	praise, eulogise
malevolent	enormous, hefty, huge, immense, vast	minute, small, thin
malice	exhibit, show, obvious, conspicuous, evident	conceal, suppress, hidden, implicit, secret

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
malign	badmouth, evil, malefic	benign
mandatory	compulsory, required, bending	optional
mar	spoil, defect, blot, break	enhance, improve
marginal	scanty, poor	plentiful, plump
massive	sad, gloomy	gay, joyous
manifest	apparent, plain, evident, clear	hidden, secret
maxim	tuneful, musical	unmelodious, tuneless
meagre	hired, mean	voluntary, generous
melancholy	mix, blend	dissolve, disentangle
melodious	emigrate, immigrate, move, travel	remain, stationary
melodramatic	histrionic, artificial, over dramatic	calm
mercenary	materialistic, worldly-mined, freelance	altruistic
mercurial	erratic, fickle, quick silver	constant, steady
merit	wandering, unsettled	settled, stationary
metamorphosis	transfiguration, metabolism, alteration	sameness, preservation
meticulous	punctilious, accurate, cautious	careless, sloppy
methodology	mixed, mingled	individual, separate
mettle	courage, heart, nerve	cowardice, faint heartedness
migrate	sorrow, distress	joy, comfort
migratory	marvellous, wonderful	normal, natural
mingle	dismal, sorry, unhappy	cheerful, contended, joyous
minuscule	lower case, small, diminutive	majuscule
miraculous	restrained, limited	immoderate, excessive,
miscellaneous	uninflected, dull, boring, haughty, imperious, tedious, tiresome	melodious, cheerful, modest, obsequious, stimulating, exciting
misery	prodigious, horrible	ordinary, normal
miserable	low, pitiful, poor, unhappy	happy
miscreant	reprobate, corrupt, criminal	lawful, righteous
mitigate	perishable, deadly	immortal, imperishable
moderate	changeable, variable	settled, unchanging

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
mollify	pacify, season, placate, calm	aggravate
monopoly	insubordination, revolt	loyalty, subordination
monotonous	puzzle, perplex	illuminate, enlighten
monstrous	fable, legend, saga	fact, history
mortal	legendary, fabulous	actual, historic
munificence	liberal, generous, openhandedness	stinginess
mutable	aboriginal, indigenous, endemic, endemicautochthonous, autochthonous	alien, exotic, foreign, immigrant, imported
mutiny	cloudy, misty, confused	clear, unclouded
mystify	depraved, corrupt, evil, heinous, villainous	chaste, honest, innocent, moral, pious
myth	edgy, excitable, fidgety, restless	composed, steady, tranquil, imperturbable
mythical	mythological, fabulous	common, ordinary
nagligent	accuracy, precision,	carelessness, indifferent
nascent	emerging, dissident, beginning	shrinking, withering
native	well known, renowned, noted (in something bad), disreputable	unknown, reputable
nebulous	trifling, insignificant	important, effective
nefarious	anaesthetised, insensible, paralysed, deadened	lively, active, vigorous, aware
negligent	careless, inattentive, remiss	attentive, careful, conscientious
negligible	insignificant, paltry, trifling	considerable, significant
nervous	dutiful, good, well-behaved	mischievous, stubborn
nicety	rightness, subtlety, justness	bias
nonparthisan	forgetfulness, obscurity	memory, remembrance
nostalgia	longing, yearning	cheer, happiness, joy
notorious	ill-famed, infamous, disreputable	anonymous
novelty	freshness, knick knack, innovation	conservatism
noxious	toxic, deadly, harmful	pleasant
nucleus	absent-minded, inattentive, abstracted	aware, observant

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
nugatory	exposed, harmful, hateful, odious, offensive	free, cheerful, harmless, humane, lovable, pleasing
numb	filthy, indecent	pure, clean
obdurate	obstinate, story, unrepentant	amenable, compliant
obedient	darken, dim, obstruse, arcane, cryptic	clear, explicit, plain, transparent
oblique	stupid, dull	intelligent, bright
oblivion	addicted, addictive, hooked, compulsive	instinctive, natural
oblivious	meddlesome, mischievous, obtrusive, prying	harmless, non-interfering, incurious, unofficious, inobtrusive
obnoxious	burdensome, laborious	light, easy, trifling
obscene	ambitious, aspiring, pushy	indolent, lazy, timid, uninvolved
obscure	speech, address	silence
obscurity	abstruseness, doubt, enigma	explicitness, lucidity
officious	confident, hopeful, sanguine	pessimistic, cynical, defeatist
obsessed	possessed, pre-occupied, taken up, bewitched	disenchanted, turned off
obsolete	disused, ancient, antique	modern, contemporary, new
obtimum	crush, harass	relieve, help
obtuse	opening, aperture, hole	ending
obviate	avoid, eliminate, ward off, debar, prevent	permit, advocate
odious	detestable, abominable	delightful, pleasant
onerous	boastful, pretentious	reticent, restrained
opportunistic	atrocious, bold, daring, monstrous, scandalous	timid, appropriate
oppress	distinguished, dominant, foremost, paramount	mediocre, usual
optimistic	arrogant, domineering	deferential, docile
oration	offer, invitation	withdrawal, finale
orifice	peaceful, gentle	violent, hostile

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
ostentations	pretentious, posy, boastful	modest, unpretentious
ostracize	banish, cast out, shun	accept, welcome
outmoded	tasty, appetizing	unpalatable, tasteless
outrageous	tangible	intangible
outstanding	little, beggarly	fine, great, sufficient
overbearing	supreme, predominant, important, essential	subordinate, inferior, irrelevant, unimportant
overture	scarcity, fewness, deficiency, inadequate	abundance, multitude, adequate, sufficient
pacific	repentant, remorseful	obstinacy, stubbornness
palatable	toothsome, acceptable	disagreeable, unpalatable
pallid	pale, sick, wan	flushed, strong
paltry	thoughtful, sorrowful	active, gay, happy
palpable	everlasting, perpetual	temporary, unenduring
paltry	negligible, miserable, trifling	considerable, substantial
par	equation, equivalence	contrast
paradigm	prototype, image, epitome	anomaly
paradox	persistence, steadiness	slackness, inconstancy
paragon	none such, ideal, perfection	imperfection
paramount	predominant, preponderating capital	secondary
parse	breakdown, decompose	integrate, synthesize
patriarchal	request, appeal	command, order
paucity	dearth, absence, deficiency	abundance
pedantic	academic, donnish, didactic	undidactic
penchant	liking, taste, preference	aversion, dislike
perennial	repeated, recurrent	annual, biennial
perpetuate	continue, preserve, uphold	discontinue
pertinent	apt, to the point	irrelevant
perturbed	distracted, disordered, troubled	calm, confident
peruse	examine, see, analyse	overlook
perversion	sharp, acute, penetrating	soft, low
pervasive	widespread, common, general	limited, restricted
penitence	sad, sorrowful, mournful	joyful, cheerful
pensive	annoy, harass, pester	please, comfort, solace

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
perennial	specious, credible, convincing, believable	doubtful, implausible, incredible, suspect
percolate	gain vigour, perk up, drain	halt
perjury	bearing false witness, lying under oath	fact, reality, true statement
peripatetic	Aristotelian, person who walks on foot from place to place	indigenous
periphery	fringe, outer boundary	centre, middle
perseverance	immerse, dip	draw out, come out
petition	request, prayer, postulation	question
phenomenon	introduction, preface	conclusion, ending
piercing	incisive, penetrating, cutting, agonizing	enjoyable, restful, easy
pioneer	risky, uncertain	safe, secure
piteous	priority, preference	inferiority
pith	kernel, essence, gist	periphery, border, exterior
placate	gain the good will of, pacify	anger, provoke
placid	smooth, quiet, even tempered, unruffled	excitable, stormy, rough
plagiarize	take without reference from someone else's writing	invent, originate
plague	hasten, expedite, impetuous, impulsive	delay, retard, cautious, impassive, thoughtful
plausible	prevent, stop, hinder, hamper	help, allow, permit
plethora	extreme excess, over plus	lack
plunge	absorb, dive, soak up	spew
poignant	affecting, touching	unmoving
postulate	maintain, assert	controvert, deny
pragmatic	assert, affirm	deny, doubt
preamble	introductory, opening	concluding, final
precarious	shaky, unstable, not secure	safe, secure
precedent	full, teeming	empty, meaningless
precedence	biased, slanted, subjective	unbiased, disinterested
precipitate	baneful, biased	unbiased, objective

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
preclude	affectation, show, pretext	sincerity, reality
precursor	forerunner, predecessor	successor
predicated	proclaimed	withhold
predominant	victim, capture	captor, hunter
prefatory	announcement, ordinance	silence
pregnant	extravagant	miser, economic
prejudiced	unconsecrated, impious	sacred, religious
prejudicial	damaging, detrimental	beneficial
preponderance	superiority in power or amount or weight, prevalence	inferiority
prestige	deep, fathomless, excess	shallow, abstruse
pretence	pretending, guise, make believe	reality, truth
presume	dare, assume	doubt
presage	foretell, forecast, betoken, apprehensiveness	confidence
prescience	prevision, awaiting	despair
prevalent	lavish, prodigal	meagre, sharing
prevaricate	weasel, beat around the bush, belie	speak honestly
prey	predate, target, raven	hunter, predator
private sector	private practice, privatize	socialism
privatization	decendant, offspring	ancestors
probity	integrity, honesty, goodness	untrustworthiness
proclamation	productive, fruitful	unproductive, barren
prodigal	ban, debar, enjoin, forbid	endorse, permit, allow
profane	inclined, prostrate	averse, upright
profound	press, push, shove, thrust, urge	discourage, pull, stop
profuse	outlaw, denounce	pardon, forgive
progeny	indict, pursue	abandon, defend
prognosis	forecast, medical prognosis, prospect, diagnosis	synthetic thinking
proliferate	grow, multiply, manifold	decrease, dwindle
prolific	archetype, exempler, ideal, original	copy, counterpart, duplicate
prohibit	foreseeing, thrifty	improvident, extravagant

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
promulgate	proclaim, advertize, announce	hide, keep secret
prone	having a tendency to, akin	unrelated, disconnected
propagate	conditional, contingent, tentative, dependent	conclusive, definite, permanent
propel	motivate, prompt	deter, impede, stop
propitious	prosperous, favourable	inauspicious, unfortunate
proponent	judicious, cautious, economical, frugal	imprudent, injudicious, incautious
proscribe	sharp, stinking	mild, harmless
prosecute	engage, pursue	defend
protocol	charlatan, imposter	professional, qualified
prototype	annul, cancel	ratify, confirm, restore
protract	draw out, extend, prolong	curtail, shorten
provident	prudent, foresightful, far seeing	improvident, negligent
provenance	place of origin, birthplace, foundation, basis	consequence, outgrowth
proviso	calm, placate, subdue	noisy
provisional	tentative, not fully worked out	definite, permanent
provoke	extinguish, put out	light, ignite, arouse
prowess	superior skill, art, aptitude, accomplishment	inability
prudent	careful, wise, sensible, responsible	unwise, imprudent
prudish	tight laced, exaggeratedly proper	liberal
public sector	open to people as a whole, not private	private
pugnacious	hard bitten, sough, aggressive	friendly, peaceable
purview	brilliancy, lustre	dullness, dimness
pungent	fundamental, organic	superficial, incomplete
quack	untrained, utter noise, fake	principled, trustworthy
quaff	gulp, swig, carouse	lament, sober up
quantitative	torn, jagged	untorn, even
quash	foray, incursion, invasion, sortie	depress, descend, lower
quell	casual, desultory, haphazard	formal, invariable, orderly, systematic

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
quench	extinguish, blow out, snuff out	aggravate
querulous	habitually complaining, fretful, critical	relaxed, unworried
quest	tainted, sour	untainted, sweet
quixotic	not sensible, wild eyed	reasonable, sensible
quotidian	everyday, mundane, routine	intermittent, periodic
radiance	intelligent, reasonable	irrational, fool
radical	reprimand, rebuke	encourage, approve
ragged	retire, withdraw	advance, retreat
ramification	mutual, correlative	selfish, individual
rancor	bitterness, resentment	amicability
random	rash, regardless	cautious, prudent
rancid	repair, renew, remedy, renovate	destroy, save, keep, conserve, repair
rational	buy back, recover	retain, detain
rebuff	exuberant, excessive	scanty, deficient
recalcitrant	fractious, refractory	docile, amenable
recede	draw back, retreat, withdraw	advance, approach
recipient	abandon, abdicate, cede, renounce, resign, yield	retain, cherish possess, maintain
reciprocal	abatement, relaxation	increase, augmentation
reckless	heady, heedless, foolhardy, rash	careful, cautious
recluse	withdrawn, solitudinarian	unsecluded
recompense	compensate, remunerate, repair	loss
reconcile	harmonize, accommodate, make up	estrange, quarrel, alienate
reconciliation	balancing, reapprochment, adjustment	rigidity, maladjustment
recoup	renounce, reject	allow, admit
rectify	distasteful, offensive	agreeable, pleasant
redeem	abhorrent, abominable, disgusting, loathsome	admirable, alluring, amiable, charming
redundant	extra, surplus	enough, sufficient
refute	rebut, controvert	accept
regime	determined, firm	irresolute, undecided

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
relegate	demote, pass on	promote
relinquish	let go, release	retain, keep
reluctant	unwillingness, disinclined, not eager	willing, enthusiastic
reminiscent	pause, cessation	continuance, perpetuity
remission	recovery, reinstatement	destruction, withholding
renunciation	rejecting, disowning, denial	assertion
reproach	disgrace, shame, upbraid, mild rebuke	commendation, praise
repudiate	check, hindrance	freedom, frankness
repugnant	review	prospect
repulsive	abhorrent, hideous, repugnant	attractive, delightful
residual	publish, disclose	conceal, hide
resolute	renew, reanimate	depress, deject
respite	rebel, mutiny	loyal, obey, submit
resplendent	splendid, glorious, beaming	horrible
restoration	laughable, absurd	grave, serious
restraint	control, simplicity	indulgence
resurrect	revive, upraise	bury, inhume
reticent	uprightness, goodness	ungodliness, dishonesty
retrospect	strong, hale, stout, lusty, portly	thin, lean, weak, fragile
reveal	bring out, disclose, expose	hide
revenue	dilapidated, harmful	whole, sound
revive	breach, break	union, attachment
revolt	rural, simple, rude, clownish	urbane, polished
rhetoric	empty talk, empty words	precise, minimize, accurate
ridiculous	profane, impious	pious, reverent
righteousness	morality, appropriateness, civility	impropriety
rigor	blessed, consecrated	temporal, worldly
robust	rich, racy, full-bodied	frail, weak
rudimentary	dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate	joyous, blithe, cheerful, jubilant, lively
ruinous	load, burden	unload, disburden

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
rupture	sound, healthy, sensible, reasonable	unsound, confused, unreasonable, insane
rustic	impertinent, rude	polite, reserved
sacrilegious	tasty, palatable, spicy	unsavoury, tasteless
sacred	biting, caustic, cutting, sardonic	complimentary, flattering, favourable
sad	shame, infamy, slander	credit, praise
saddle	seat, burden, charge	unsaddle, offsaddle
sage	mentor in spiritual and profound topics, guru	dummy, imbecile
salvage	atrocious, monstrous	appropriate, polite, commendable, humane
sanctimonious	hypocritically pious, pharisaic	sincere
sanction	approve	ban, prohibition
sane	insufficient, meagre, inadequate, scarce	abundant, plentiful, adequate
satirize	ridicule with satire, banter	appease, flatter, praise
saucy	sprinkle, disperse, diffuse, disseminate	retain, hold, gather, unite
savoury	agnostic, atheist, doubter, unbeliever	believer, bigot, pietist, religious, zealot
sarcastic	separation, withdrawal	publicity, union
scandal	temporal, civil, lay, profane, worldly	religious, eternal, pious
scandalous	calm, composed, sober, serious, solemn, staid	perturbed, agitated, fighty, light-hearted
scanty	alluring, enticing, attractive, luring	repelling, chill, dissuade
scatter	resemblance, likeness	unlikeness
sceptic	doubter	believer
scope	carnal, fleshly	ascetic, spiritual
seclusion	slavish, menial	masterly, lordly
secular	fetter, hamper	loose, release
sedate	mix, confuse	clear, be frank
seductive	enticing, attractive, tempting	repulsive

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
sedulous	marked by care and persistent effort, assiduous	casual, negligent
semantic	slim, fragile, weak, thin	fat, bulky, stout, strong
semblance	torpor, inactivity, laziness	activity, vigour
sensual	fleshly, sultry	chaste
sentinel	strike, beat, hit	spare, repair
servile	close, comfortable	uncomfortable
shackle	soil, besmirch, dirty	bleach, clean, purify
shuffle	mix, ruffle, shambling	organize
simultaneous	moderate, calm	immoderate, excited
skepticism	disbelief, mental rejection	belief
slender	console, comfort, peace	vex, pain, irritation
sloth	formal, ceremonial	informal, profane
smite	care, concern, worry	baffle, confuse, puzzle
snug	anxious, apprehensive	careless, unconcerned
smudge	lone, single, secluded	companionable, sociable
sober	casuistry, hair-splitting	uncontroversial
solace	dirty, foul, filthy	clean, polished
solemn	royal, regal, authority	subject, ineffectual
solicitude	feeling of excessive concern	coldness
solvency	thought, theory	action, fact
solicitous	barracker, observer	performer, participant
solitary	gorgeous, sumptuous	shabby, cheap
sophistry	voluntary, without preparation	involuntary, with prior preparation
sordid	illegitimate, forged, counterfeit, shoddy	genuine, authentic, accurate, sincere
sovereign	dissipate, waste	save, economize
specious	apparent	doubtful
speculate	muse, ponder	pay no heed to
speculation	still, motionless, stationary	running, moving, in action
speculator	risk, hazard	shirk, avoid
splendid	firm, resolute	infirm, unsteady
spontaneous	fixed, established	unfixed, infirm

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
spurious	abrupt, precipitous	flat, gentle, level, low
squander	arid, barren, childless, unfruitful,	bearing, fruitful, viable, yielding, productive
squelch	squeeze, crush, suppress	encourage, let go
stagnant	arouse, stir	calm, tranquil
stake	interest, pale, capitalize	handicap
stanch	halt, stem	go, start
static	motionless, still	active, mobile
statute	strong, robust, portly	thin, lean, weak
staunch	wander, err, deviate	stay, continue
steadfast	astringent, contracting, tight	relaxing, gentle
steep	denude, uncover, bare	cover, clothe
sterile	obstinate, unyielding, adamant, inflexible	adaptable, docile, yielding, tractable
stimulate	cause, induce, have, make	discourage
stint	scant, scrimp	squander, exhaust
stipulate	high, exalted	low, depressed
stoic	unemotional person, cool, calm	caring, concerned
stout	check, constrain, curb, repress, restrain, suppress	incite, stimulate
stray	ancillary, inferior unscrupulous	leading scrupulous, superior
stringent	living, existence	starvation
strip	nice, delicate, rare, thin, crafty	rough, coarse, unrefined, simple
stubborn	overthrow, destroy	reconstruct, restore
subjective	abstract, biased	impartial
sublime	costly, expensive	cheap, simple
subdue	redundant, useless, harmful, unprofitable	useful, beneficial, profitable, serviceable
subservient	instrumental, submissive, implemental	rebellious, disobedient
subsequent	later, succeeding	former, previous, prior
subsidy	highest, greatest	lowest, smallest
subsistence	suspect, suppose	know, be sure, exact

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
substantiation	confirmation, validation, verification	synthetic thinking
subtle	sensitive, impressionable	insusceptible, hard
subsume	comprise, contain, embody	exclude
subvert	doubtful, questionable	certain, trustful, clear
sumptuous	grand, deluxe, princely	cheap, humble
supposion	dilate, expand, bulge	diminish, lessen, deflate
superfluous	typical, representative	actual
superlative	equivalent, similar	dissimilar, contrary
surfeit	excess, oversupply, overabundance	lack, necessity, need
surmise	implied, implicit	explicit, expressed
susceptible	close, reticent, uncommunicative, secretive	communicative, open, unreserved, talkative
suspicious	tactile, substantial	impalpable, unreal
swell	equivalent, equal	unequal, non-equivalent
symbolical	jeer, flout, scoff, gibe	soothe, commend, praise
synchronized	synched, contemporized, harmonized	differ
synonymous	similar, substitutable	different, dissimilar, opposite
synthesize	combine to form complex product, blend, arrange	divide, separate
taboo	forbidden, prohibited	acceptable, allowed
tabulating	wearisome, irksome	delightful, agreeable
tacit	adhesiveness, obstinacy	looseness, inertia
taciturn	incommunicative, buttoned up, untalkative	fluent, talkative, communicative
tacticle	earthy, worldly	heavenly, celestial
tangible	witness, deposition	concealment, denial
tangential	borderline, exterior	central, vital
tantamount	dramatic, showy, histrionic	natural, real, prosaic
taunt	compendious, laconic, concise, brief	lengthy, talkative, tedious
tedious	provident, economical	prodigal, uneconomic
temperance	moderation, sobriety	intemperance, self-indulgence

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
tenacity	persistency, doggedness	changefulness, cowardness
tenuous	fragile, slight, thin, flimsy	healthy, strong, substantial
terrain	wasteful, improvident, spendthrift	cautious, frugal, miserly, thrifty
terrestrial	pain, torture	comfort, easy, tranquil
terse	oppose, frustrate, balk, foil, inhibit	help, advance, permit, allow
testimony	intoxicated, drunk, nervous, shaken, agitated	sober, calm, composed, cool
theatrical	histrionics, representation	untheatrical, not suited to theatre
thesis	twisted, winding, crooked	straight, honest, simple
thrifty	calm, quiet, composed, peaceful	disturbed, agitated
thriftless	disloyalty, perfidy	loyalty, faith
thwart	infringe, trespass	respect, observe
tipsy	toy, play, wanton	serious
torment	paltry, petty	significant, important
torpor	listlessness, disinterest, dullness	interest, enthusiasm
tortuous	twisty, knotty, tangled	direct, straight, untwisted
tout	boast, show off	conceal, hide
tractable	amenable, manipulable	unruly, intractable, unmanageable
trajectory	flight, path followed in space, course, curved path	straight
transcend	exceed, go past	fail, lose
transgress	sin, offend, go against	agree, obey
transit	victory, achievement	lament, fail
transpose	commute, transplant, alter	let stand, retain
tranquil	blustering, riotous, stormy, violent	tranquil, peaceful
treachery	bustle, confusion, hurry	quiet, peacefulness
trench	baseness, depravity, wickedness, vileness	worthiness, goodness

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
trifle	despot, autocrat	constitutional, sovereign
trivial	beginner, novice, neophite	expert, old hand, veteran
triumph	amoral, immoral, unprincipled	moral, principled
turbulent	accordant, harmonious	discordant, disagreeing
turmoil	solve, single, unmatched	common, frequent
turpitude	back, champion, defend	betray, destroy, drop
tyrant	cultivated, genteel, sophisticated	brusque, gauche, vulgar
tyro	beginner, novice, initiate	expert
ubiquitous	civility, politeness	rudeness, harshness
unalloyed	pure, whole, genuine, absolute	impure, partial, fake
unethical	ideal, imaginary	practical, real
unanimous	consentient, whole	split
undermine	hesitation, wavering	decision, firmness
unilaterally	one sidedly, biased	unprejudiced, genuine
unique	wandering, roaming	settled, homely
unprecedented	new, unexampled	precedented
unstinting	over generous, munificent, unsparing	stingy
uphold	uncertain, indefinite	certain, definite, sure
urbane	empty, worthless	useful, effective
urbanity	brave, gallant	cowardly, unheroic
utilitarian	useful	useless, nonfunctional
utopian	efficiency, authority	inefficiency, weakness
vacillate	fluctuate, waver, vibrate	stay, remain
vacillation	disappear, pass away	appear, live, survive
vagrant	violent, boisterous	weak, cold, lean
vague	screen, hide, conceal	disclose, uncover
vain	swiftness, rapidity	slowness, tardiness
valiant	reverend, grave	trifling, light
validity	wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitious	terse, silent, speechless
vanish	truth, reality, correctness	fiction, unreality
variegated	varied, varicoloured, motleyed	homogenous

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
vehement	annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty	satisfying, pleasing, soothing, easy, simple
veil	faulty, defective, corrupt, depraved	perfect, incorrupt, moral
velocity	fertile, fruitful	aborted, sterile, untenable
venal	corruptable, dishonest, purchasable	decent, ethical, honest
venerable	fluctuate, oscillate	stationary, motionless
verbose	power, strength	weakness, sickness
veracity	revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malacious	benevolent, kindly, forgiving, friendly, generous, humane
verbose	wordy, tedious, long winded	concise
verisimilitude	asemblance, appearance of truth	falseness, impossibility
veritable	authentic, actual	false, questionable
versatile	various, adaptabie, all-purpose	inflexible, limited
vexatious	lively, clear	dull, unimpressive
vicious	fashion, usage, trend	unpopular, outdated
viable	spontaneous, free	involuntary
vibrate	oscillate, resonate, swing, quiver	be still
vigorous	greedy, ravenous	satiable, satisfied
vigour	weak, exposed, untenable, defenceless	fortified, strong, guarded, invulnerable, invincible
vilify	revile, vituperate, spread negative information	praise, compliment
vindication	defence, exoneration	conviction
vindictive	meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray	remain, rest, settle, steady
virtually	almost, nearly	certainly, exactly
vituperate	revile, vilify	compliment, praise
vivid	caution, circumspection, vigilence, watchfulness	incautious, careless
vogue	trend, style	unfashionable, unpopular, unstylish

(continued)

Word	*Synonyms (similar meaning)*	*Antonyms (opposite meaning)*
voluminous	guarantee, certify, authorise	forbid, disallow
voluntary	fatiguing, irksome, tiring, tedious	refreshing, restful
voracious	freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious	serious, staid
vulnerable	pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic	cheerful, happy, airy, heedless, flippant
wane	decline, go down	grow, increase
wander	unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry	fortunate, happy, joyous, contended
wariness	fold, crease, crimp, pleat	smooth surface, flat, straighten
warranted	hanker, long, pine, crave, covet, long for	be satisfied, be contended
wary	mistrustful, untrusting, suspicious, calculating	careless, foolish, heedless
wearisome	forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, concede	resist, withhold, refuse
whet	quicken, sharpen, file	blunt, dull
whimsical	link, bondage, slavery	freedom, liberty
wily	tricky, cunning, crafty	frank, modest
wistful	passion, eagerness	apathy, weakness
wretched	top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit	base, bottom, foot, low
wrinkle	brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, spirit	dullness, blandness, exhaustion, dislike, weariness, distate
yearn	long for, desire strongly	dislike, hate
yield	give, give way, concede	stand
yoke	pair, twosome, distich, duad	unyoke, unhitch, undo
zeal	eagerness, readiness, forwardness	indifference, lethargy
zealous	enthusiastic, avid, actively interested	indifferent, unenthusiastic
zenith	celestial point	nadir
zest	zestfulness, spice up, relish	dullness, lethargy

LIST OF INTRICATE WORDS

abjure *v.* 1. to repudiate, renounce under oath
2. to give up or reject.
When Jatin became a citizen, he had to **abjure** his allegiance to his country of origin.

abrogate *v.* to abolish, do away with, or annul by authority.
It was unclear if the judge would **abrogate** the lower court's ruling.

abscond *v.* to run away secretly and hide, often in order to avoid arrest or prosecution.
The criminals **absconded** easily with stolen goods while the police failed to show up.

abstain *v.* to choose to refrain from something, especially to refrain from voting.
I have decided to **abstain** on this issue.

abstruse *adj.* difficult to comprehend, obscure.
Shakuntala Devi's **abstruse** calculations can be understood by only a few people.

accretion *n.* 1. growth or increase by gradual, successive addition; building up
2. (in biology) the growing together of parts that are normally separate.
The **accretion** of sediment in the harbour channel caused boats to run aground.

acrid *adj.* 1. having an unpleasantly bitter, sharp taste or smell
2. bitter or caustic in language or manner.
The burning tires in the junkyard gave off an **acrid** odour.

ad hoc *adj.* for a specific, often temporary, purpose; for this case only.
She acted as the **ad hoc** scout leader while Mr Dinesh, the official leader, was ill.

adamant *adj.* 1. unyielding to requests, appeals, or reason
2. firm, inflexible.
The minister was **adamant** that no changes would be made to the defense budget.

addle *v.* 1. to muddle or confuse
2. to become rotten, as in an egg.
The jury found the defendant **addled** at the end of the prosecuting attorney's questions.

ado *n.* fuss, trouble, bother.
Without much **ado**, she completed her book report.

aficionado *n.* a fan or devotee, especially of a sport or pastime.
The Ambani's attendance at every game proved that they were true **aficionados** of cricket.

alacrity *n.* a cheerful willingness; being happily ready and eager.
The **alacrity** she brought to her job helped her move up the corporate ladder quickly.

allay *v.* 1. to reduce the intensity of, alleviate
2. to calm, put to rest.
The remarks by the CEO did not **allay** the concerns of the employees.

altercation *n.* a heated dispute or quarrel.
To prevent an **altercation** at social functions, one should avoid discussing politics and religion.

ambivalent *adj.* having mixed or conflicting feelings about a person, thing, or situation; uncertain.
She was **ambivalent** about the proposal for the shopping centre because she understood the arguements both for and against its construction.

ameliorate *v.* to make or become better, to improve.
The diplomat was able to **ameliorate** the tense situation between the two nations.

amorphous *adj.* having no definite shape or form; shapeless.
The **amorphous** cloud of steam drifted over her head.

amulet *n.* something worn around the neck as a charm against evil.
The princess wore an **amulet** after being cursed by a wizard.

anachronism *n.* 1. something that is placed into an incorrect historical period
2. a person, custom, or idea that is out of date.
The authenticity and credibility of the 1930s movie was damaged by the many **anachronisms** that appeared throughout the scenes.

anarchy *n.* 1. the complete absence of government or control, resulting in lawlessness
2. political disorder and confusion.
The days immediately following the revolution were marked by **anarchy**.

anomaly *n.* something that deviates from the general rule or usual form; one that is irregular, peculiar or abnormal.
Winning crores of rupees from a lottery would be considered an **anomaly**.

antipathy *n.* 1. a strong aversion or dislike
2. an object of aversion.
It is a moment I recall with great **antipathy**.

antithesis *n.* the direct or exact opposite, opposition or contrast.
Khushpreet's parenting style is the **antithesis** of mine.

apathetic *adj.* feeling or showing a lack of interest, concern, or emotion; indifferent, unresponsive.
Ms Monica was distressed by how **apathetic** her eighth grade students were.

aperture *n.* an opening or gap, especially one that lets in light.
The **aperture** setting on a camera has to be set perfectly to ensure that pictures will have enough light.

apex *n.* 1. the highest point
2. tip, pointed end.
Upon reaching the **apex** of the mountain, the climbers placed their flag in the snow.

apocalypse *n.* a cataclysmic event bringing about total devastation or the end of the world.
Many people feared an apocalypse would immediately follow the development of nuclear weapons.

apostate *n.* one who abandons long-held religious or political convictions.
Disillusioned with the religious life, Reverend Gift lost his faith and left the ministry, not caring if he'd be seen as an **apostate** by colleagues who chose to remain.

apotheosis *n.* deification, an exalted or glorified ideal.
Lancelot was the **apotheosis** of chivalry until he met Guinevere.

appease *v.* to make calm or quiet, soothe; to still or pacify.
His ability to **appease** his constituents helped him win reelection.

apprise *v.* to inform, give notice to.
Part of Srishti's job as a public defender was to **apprise** people of their legal rights.

approbation *n.* approval.
The local authorities issued an **approbation** to close the street for the celebration of holi.

appropriate *v.* to take for one's own use, often without permission; to set aside for a special purpose.
The state legislature will **appropriate** ten crore rupees from the annual budget to build a new bridge on the interstate highway.

apropos *adj.* appropriate to the situation; suitable to what is being said or done.
The chairman's remarks about the founding fathers were **apropos** since it was the twenty sixth of January.

arcane *adj.* mysterious, secret, beyond comprehension.
A number of college students in the 1980s became involved in the **arcane** game known as "Dungeons and Dragons".

archaic *adj.* belonging to former or ancient times; characteristic of the past.
Shivani laughed at her grandfather's **archaic** views of marriage and relationships.

archetype *n.* an original model from which others are copied; original pattern or proto-type.
Elvis Presley served as the **archetype** for rock and roll performers in the 1950s.

ardor *n.* fiery intensity of feeling; passionate enthusiasm, zeal.
The **ardor** Lalit brought to the campaign made him a natural campaign spokesperson.

arduous *adj.* 1. very difficult, labourious; requiring great effort
2. difficult to traverse or surmount.
The **arduous** life of an Indian soldier has become the subject of many books and movies.

ascetic *adj.* practicing self-denial, not allowing oneself pleasures or luxuries; austere.
Some religions require their leaders to lead an **ascetic** lifestyle as an example to their followers.

askew *adj. and adv.* crooked, not straight or level; to one side.
Even the pictures on the wall stood **askew** after my five-year-old son's birthday party.

asperity *n.* harshness, severity; roughness of manner, ill temper, irritability.
The **asperity** that Geeta, the grumpy accountant, brought to the meetings usually resulted in an early adjournment.

assay *v.* 1. to try, put to a test
2. to examine
3. to judge critically, evaluate after an analysis.
The chief engineer wanted a laboratory to **assay** the steel before using it in the construction project.

assiduous *adj.* diligent, persevering, unremitting; constant in application or attention.
The nurses in the intensive care unit are known for providing **assiduous** care to their patients.

assuage *v.* to make something less severe, to soothe; to satisfy (as hunger or thirst).
The small cups of water offered to the marathon runners helped to **assuage** their thirst.

attenuate *v.* 1. to make thin or slender
2. to weaken, reduce in force, value, or degree.
The Russian army was able to **attenuate** the strength and number of the German forces by leading them inland during winter.

audacious *adj.* fearlessly or recklessly daring or bold; unrestrained by convention or propriety.
Inspector Singh's methods were considered bold and **audacious** by his superiors, and they often achieved results.

august *adj.* majestic, venerable; inspiring admiration or reverence.
Sonia Gandhi's **august** dignity in the days following her husband's assassination set a tone for the rest of the nation as it mourned.

auspice *n.* 1. protection or support, patronage
2. a forecast or omen.
The children's art museum was able to continue operating through the **auspices** of an anonymous wealthy benefactor.

austere *adj.* 1. severe or stern in attitude or appearance
2. simple, unadorned, very plain.
With its simple but functional furniture and its obvious lack of decorative elements, the interior of the Saini meeting hall was considered **austere** by many people.

authoritarian *adj.* favouring complete, unquestioning obedience to authority as opposed to individual freedom.
The military maintains an **authoritarian** environment for its officers and enlisted men alike.

avant-garde *adj.* using or favouring an ultramodern or experimental style; innovative, cutting-edge, especially in the arts or literature.
Though it seems very conventional now, in the 1970's, Satish Gujral's art was viewed as **avant-garde**.

aversion *n.* 1. a strong, intense dislike; repugnance
2. the object of this feeling.
Tarun has an **aversion** to cucumber and picks it out of his salads.

baleful *adj.* harmful, menacing, destructive, sinister.
Whether it's a man, woman, car, or animal, you can be certain to find at least one **baleful** character in a Stephen King horror novel.

banal *adj.* commonplace, trite; obvious and uninteresting.
Though Vivek and Anjali had hoped for an adventure, they found that driving cross-country on the interstate offered mostly **banal** sites, restaurants, and attractions.

bane *n.* 1. cause of trouble, misery, distress, or harm
2. poison.
Gambling was the **bane** of his existence

beguile *v.* to deceive or cheat through cunning; to distract the attention of, divert; to pass time in a pleasant manner, to amuse or charm.
Vishal was able to **beguile** the spy, causing him to miss his secret meeting.

bellicose *adj.* belligerent, quarrelsome, eager to make war.
There was little hope for peace following the election of a candidate known for his **bellicose** nature.

belligerent *adj.* hostile and aggressive, showing an eagerness to fight.
Ms Rajni always kept an eye on Davinder during recess, as his **belligerent** attitude often caused problems with other children.

bevy *n.* 1. a large group or assemblage 2. a flock of animals or birds.
There was a lively **bevy** of eager bingo fans waiting outside the bingo hall for the game to begin.

bilk *v.* to deceive or defraud; to swindle, cheat, especially to evade paying one's debts.
The stock-broker was led away in handcuffs, accused of trying to **bilk** senior citizens out of their investment rupees.

blasphemy *n.* contemptuous or irreverent acts, utterances, attitudes or writings against God or other things considered sacred; disrespect of something sacrosanct.
If you committed **blasphemy** during the inquisition, you would be tortured and killed.

blight *n.* 1. a plant disease that causes the affected parts to wilt and die
2. something that causes this condition, such as air pollution
3. something that impairs or destroys
4. an unsightly object or area.

They still do not know what caused the **blight** that destroyed half of the trees in the orchard.

blithe *adj.* light-hearted, casual, and carefree.
Kiran's **blithe** attitude towards spending money left her in debt.

boisterous *adj.* 1. loud, noisy, and lacking restraint or discipline
2. stormy and rough.
The **boisterous** crowd began throwing cups onto the field during the football game.

bolster *v.* 1. to support or prop up
2. to buoy or hearten.
Coach Pargat Singh's speech **bolstered** the team's confidence.

bombastic *adj.* speaking pompously, with inflated self-importance.
Ahmed was shocked that a renowned and admired humanitarian could give such a **bombastic** keynote address.

boor *n.* a crude, offensive, ill-mannered person.
Seeing Kabir wipe his mouth with his sleeve, Jasmine realized she was attending her new years party with a classic **boor**.

bourgeois *adj.* typical of the middle class; conforming to the standards and conventions of the middle class.
A house in the suburbs, two children, two cars, and three TVs are key indicators of a **bourgeois** lifestyle.

bravado *n.* false courage, a show of pretended bravery.
Krishan's **bravado** often got him in trouble with other kids in the neighbourhood.

broach *v.* 1. to bring up, introduce, in order to begin a discussion of
2. to tap or pierce, as in to draw off liquid.
It was hard for Savita to **broach** the subject of her mother's weight gain.

bumptious *adj.* arrogant, conceited.
The **bumptious** man could not stop talking about himself.

buoyant *adj.* 1. able to float
2. light-hearted, cheerful.
In science class, the children tried to identify which objects on the table would be **buoyant**.

burgeon v. to begin to grow and flourish; to begin to sprout, grow new buds, blossom.
The tulip bulbs beneath the soil would **burgeon** in early spring, provided there was no late frost.

burnish *v.* to polish, rub to a shine.
When Kavita began to **burnish** the old metal teapot, she realized that it was made of solid silver.

cabal *n.* 1. a scheme or conspiracy
2. a small group joined in a secret plot.
The members formed a **cabal** to expose the leader's corrupt practices.

cadge *v.* to beg, to obtain by begging.
My dog Buzo would **cadge** at my feet, hoping that I would throw him some table scraps.

capricious *adj.* impulsive, whimsical and unpredictable.
Jaspal Bhatti, the comedian, demonstrates a most **capricious** nature even when he is not performing.

careen *v.* 1. to lurch from side to side while in motion
2. to rush carelessly or headlong.
Watching the car in front of us **careen** down the road was very frightening.

caste *n.* a distinct social class or system.
While visiting rural India, Mohan was fascinated to learn the particulars of each **caste** and the way they related to each other.

castigate *v.* to inflict a severe punishment on; to chastise severely.
When she was caught stealing for the second time, Maya knew her mother would **castigate** her.

catharsis *n.* the act of ridding or cleansing; relieving emotions via the experiences of others, especially through art.
Survivors of war often experience a **catharsis** when viewing Picasso's painting Guernica, which depicts the bombing of a town during the Spanish civil war.

censure *n.* expression of strong criticism or disapproval; a rebuke or condemnation.
After the minister was found guilty of taking bribe, other party members **censured** him.

chastise *v.* to punish severely, as with a beating; to criticize harshly, rebuke.
Jasbir knew that his wife would **chastise** him after he inadvertently told the room full of guests that she had just had a face-lift.

chauvinist *n.* a person who believes in the superiority of his or her own kind; an extreme nationalist.
Though common in the early days of the women's movement, male **chauvinists** are pretty rare today.

churlish *adj.* ill-mannered, boorish, rude.
Geeta's **churlish** remarks made everyone at the table uncomfortable and ill at ease.

circumspect *adj.* cautious, wary, watchful.
The captain was **circumspect** as he guided the boat through the fog.

coeval *adj.* of the same time period, contemporary.
The growth of personal computers and CD players were **coeval** during the twentieth century.

cogent *adj.* convincing, persuasive, compelling belief.
Ira's **cogent** arguments helped the debate team win the state championship.

complaisant *adj.* tending to comply, obliging, willing to do what pleases others.
To preserve family peace and harmony, Harry became very **complaisant** when his in-laws came to visit.

conciliatory *adj.* making or willing to make concessions to reconcile, soothe, or comfort; mollifying, appeasing.
Abraham Lincoln made **conciliatory** gestures toward the South at the end of the Civil War.

conclave *n.* a private or secret meeting.
The double agent had a **conclave** with the spy he was supposed to be observing.

consternation n. a feeling of deep, incapacitating horror or dismay.
The look of **consternation** on the faces of the students taking the history exam alarmed the teacher, who thought he had prepared his students for the test.

conundrum *n.* a hard riddle, enigma; a puzzling question or problem.
Avinash's logic professor gave the class a **conundrum** to work on over the weekend.

countenance *n.* the appearance of a person's face, facial features and expression.
As she walked down the aisle, Rashmi's **countenance** was absolutely radiant.

craven *adj.* cowardly.
"This **craven** act of violence will not go unpunished," remarked the police chief.

credulous *adj.* gullible, too willing to believe things.
All tables, graphs, and charts made the company's assets look too good to the **credulous** potential investors at the meeting.

de facto *adj.* in reality or fact; actual.
Though there was a ceremonial head of government, General Musharaff was the **de facto** leader of the country.

debacle *n.* 1. a sudden disaster or collapse; a total defeat or failure
2. a sudden breaking up or breaking loose; violent flood waters, often caused by the breaking up of ice in a river.
Putting the bridge's supporting beams in loose sand caused a total **debacle** when the sand shifted and the bridge fell apart.

decimate *v.* to destroy a large portion of.
Neglect and time would eventually **decimate** much of the housing in the inner cities.

deign *v.* to condescend, to be kind or gracious enough to do something thought to be beneath one's dignity.
Would you **deign** to spare a dime for a poor old beggar like me?

demagogue *n.* a leader who obtains power by appealing to people's feelings and prejudices rather than by reasoning.
Hilter was the most infamous **demagogue** of the twentieth century.

demur *v.* to raise objections, hesitate.
Prachi hated to **demur**, but she didn't think adding ten cloves of garlic to the recipe would make it taste good.

demure *adj.* modest and shy, or pretending to be so.
When it was to her advantage, Naini could be very **demure**, but otherwise she was quite outgoing.

denigrate *v.* to blacken the reputation of, disparage, defame.
The movie script reportedly contained scenes that would **denigrate** the Queen, so those scenes were removed.

denouement *n.* the resolution or clearing up of the plot at the end of a narrative; the outcome or solution of an often complex series of events.
The students sat at the edge of their seats as they listened to the **denouement** of the story.

deprecate *v.* to express disapproval of; to belittle, depreciate.
Grandpa's habit to **deprecate** the children's friends was a frequent source of family's strife.

derisive *adj.* scornful, expressing ridicule; mocking, jeering.
In order to promote freedom of expression, **derisive** comments were forbidden in the classroom.

desecrate *v.* to violate the sacredness of, to profane.
Someone **desecrated** the local cemetery by spray-painting graffiti on tombstones.

desultory *adj.* aimless, haphazard; moving from one subject to another without logical connection.
The family became concerned listening to Sanjay's **desultory** ramblings.

dichotomy n. division into two usually contradictory parts or kinds.
When the teacher broached the subject of the election, there was a predictable **dichotomy** among the students.

diffident *adj.* lacking self-confidence, shy and timid.
Ajay's **diffident** nature is often misinterpreted as arrogance.

dilatory *adj.* slow or late in doing something; intended to delay, especially to gain time.
Resentful for having to work on the holiday, Manpreet's **dilatory** approach to getting himself up and dressed was his own small act of passive resistance.

disabuse *v.* to undeceive, correct a false impression or erroneous belief.
Naina needed to **disabuse** Subhash of his belief that she was in love with him.

disconcert *v.* 1. to upset the composure of, ruffle
2. to frustrate plans by throwing into disorder.
The arrival of Mona's ex-husband and his new wife managed to **disconcert** the typically unflappable Mona.

disconsolate *adj.* 1. sad, dejected, disappointed
2. inconsolable, hopelessly unhappy.
The **disconsolate** look on Harminder's face revealed that the letter contained bad news.

disenfranchise *v.* to deprive of the rights of citizenship, especially the right to vote.
The independent monitors were at polling locations to ensure neither party tried to **disenfranchise** incoming voters.

disingenuous *adj.* 1. insincere, calculating; not straightforward or frank
2. falsely pretending to be unaware.
Parveen's **disingenuous** comments were not taken seriously by anyone in the room.

disparage *v.* to speak of in a slighting or derogatory way, belittle.
Comedians often **disparage** politicians as part of their comedic routines.

dissemble *v.* to disguise or conceal one's true feelings or motives behind a false appearance.
Jasbir needed to **dissemble** his desire for his boss's job by acting supportive of her planned job change.

dissuade *v.* to discourage from or persuade against a course of action.
I tried to **dissuade** them from painting their house purple, but they didn't listen.

dither *v.* 1. to hesitate, be indecisive and uncertain
2. to shake or quiver.
During a crisis, it is important to have a leader who does not **dither**.

dogma *n.* a system of principles or beliefs, a prescribed doctrine.
Some find the **dogma** inherent in religion a comfort, whereas others find it too restrictive.

dogmatic *adj.* 1. asserting something in a positive, absolute, arrogant way
2. of or relating to dogma.
His **dogmatic** style of conversation was not very popular with his young students.

dross *n.* 1. waste product, sludge
2. something worthless, commonplace, or trivial.
The crew immediately began the task of cleaning the **dross** at the abandoned plastics factory.

dulcet *adj.* melodious, harmonious, sweet-sounding.
The chamber orchestra's **dulcet** tunes were a perfect ending to a great evening.

ebullient *adj.* bubbling over with enthusiasm, exuberant.
The **ebullient** children were waiting to stick their hands into the grab bag and pull out a toy.

éclat *n.* conspicuous success; great acclaim or applause; brilliant performance or achievement.
Even the ruinous deceit of the envious Salieri could not impede the dazzling **éclat** of the young and gifted Mozart.

edifying *adj.* enlightening or uplifting with the aim of improving intellectual or moral development; instructing, improving.
His **edifying** sermon challenged the congregation to devote more time to charitable causes.

efficacious *adj.* acting effectively, producing the desired effect or result.
Kareena's **efficacious** approach to her job in the collections department made her a favorite with the CFO.

effrontery *n.* brazen boldness, impudence, insolence.
The customs officials were infuriated by the **effrontery** of the man who nonchalantly carried drugs into the country in his shirt pocket.

effusive *adj.* expressing emotions in an unrestrained or excessive way; profuse, overflowing, gushy.
Anita's unexpectedly **effusive** greeting made Ravi uncomfortable.

egalitarian *adj.* characterized by or affirming the principle of equal political, social, civil, and economic rights for all persons.
Harshita was moved by the candidate's **egalitarian** speech.

élan *n.* 1. vivacity, enthusiasm, vigor
2. distinctive style or flair.
The new designer's **élan** and originality was sure to help him succeed in the highly competitive fashion industry.

elite *n.* 1. the best or most skilled members of a social group or class
2. a person or group regarded as superior.
Within the student orchestra, there existed a small group of musical **elite** who performed around the country.

eloquent *adj.* expressing strong emotions or arguments in a powerful, fluent, and persuasive manner.
Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg address is considered to be one of the most **eloquent** speeches ever given by a US president.

eminent *adj.* towering above or more prominent than others, lofty; standing above others in quality, character, reputation, etc.; distinguished.
The chairperson proudly announced that the keynote speaker at the animal rights convention would be the **eminent** animal rights activist Ms Maneka Gandhi.

empirical *adj.* based on observation or experience rather than theory.
Ajit's **empirical** data suggested that mice would climb over the walls of the maze to get to the cheese rather than navigate the maze itself.

enclave *n.* a distinct territory lying wholly within the boundaries of another, larger territory.
The country of Lesotho is an enclave of South Africa.

endemic *adj.* 1. prevalent in or characteristic of a specific area or group of people
2. native to a particular region.
Kudzu, a hairy, purple-flowered vine thought to be **endemic** to the southeastern United States, was actually imported from Japan.

enervate *v.* to weaken, deprive of strength or vitality; to make feeble or impotent.
Razia's cutting remarks managed to **enervate** Hasaan.

engender *v.* to produce, give rise to, bring into existence.
Professor Kumar's support worked to **engender** Ashish's desire to pursue a Ph.D.

enigma *n.* 1. something that is puzzling or difficult to understand; a perplexing or inexplicable thing that cannot be explained
2. a baffling problem or difficult riddle.
How Manbir came to be the president of this organization is a true **enigma**.

enormity *n.* 1. excessive wickedness
2. a monstrous offense or evil act, atrocity.
(**Note:** Enormity is often used to indicate something of great size (e.g., the enormity of the task), but this is considered an incorrect use of the word.)
The **enormity** of Moninder Pandher's crimes will never be forgotten.

ephemeral *adj.* lasting only a very short time, transitory.
Numerous **ephemeral** ponds and pools can be found in the desert during the rainy season.

epicurean *n.* a person devoted to the pursuit of pleasure and luxury, especially the enjoyment of good food and comfort.
While on vacation at a posh resort hotel, Jatin became a true **epicurean**.

epitome *n.* 1. something or someone that embodies a particular quality or characteristic, a representative example or a typical model
2. a brief summary or abstract.
I remember my grandfather very fondly. He was the **epitome** of kindness.

equanimity *n.* calmness of temperament, even-temperedness; patience and composure, especially under stressful circumstances.
The hostage negotiator's **equanimity** during the standoff was remarkable.

equivocate *v.* to use unclear or ambiguous language in order to mislead or conceal the truth.
Raj tried to **equivocate** when explaining why he came home after his curfew.

eradicate *v.* to root out and utterly destroy; to annihilate, exterminate.
The exterminator said he would **eradicate** the vermin from the house.

erratic *adj.* 1. moving or behaving in an irregular, uneven, or inconsistent manner
2. deviating from the normal or typical course of action, opinion, etc.
During an earthquake, a seismograph's needle moves in an **erratic** manner.

erudite *adj.* having or showing great learning; profoundly educated, scholarly.
The scholarly work of non-fiction was obviously written by an **erudite** young author.

ethos *n.* the spirit, attitude, disposition or beliefs characteristic of a community, epoch, region, etc.
The **ethos** of their group included a commitment to pacifism.

eulogy *n.* a formal speech or piece of writing in praise of someone or something.
Rohit was asked to give a **eulogy** for his fallen comrade.

euphoria *n.* a feeling of well-being or high spirits.
When falling in love, it is not uncommon to experience feelings of **euphoria**.

evince *v.* to show or demonstrate clearly; to make evident.
The safety officer tried to **evince** the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol by showing pictures of alcohol-related accidents.

exacerbate v. to make worse; to increase the severity, violence, or bitterness of.
We should have known that splashing salt water on Ram's wound would **exacerbate** his pain.

exculpate *v.* to free from blame, to clear from a charge of guilt.
When Shyam admitted to the crime, it served to **exculpate** Madan.

exigent *adj.* 1. urgent, requiring immediate action or attention, critical
2. requiring much effort or precision, demanding.
The late-night call on Naveen's cell phone concerned matters of an **exigent** nature.

exorbitant *adj.* greatly exceeding the bounds of what is normal or reasonable; inordinate and excessive.
Three thousand rupees is an **exorbitant** amount to pay for a scarf.

expedient *adj.* 1. appropriate for a purpose, a suitable means to an end
2. serving to promote one's own interests rather than principle.
A quick divorce was an **expedient** end to the couple's two-month marriage.

expunge *v.* to wipe or rub out, delete; to eliminate completely, annihilate.
After finishing probation, juveniles can petition the courts to **expunge** their criminal records.

extenuate *v.* to reduce the strength or lessen the seriousness of, to try to partially excuse.
Mukesh claimed that **extenuating** circumstances forced him to commit forgery.

facetious *adj.* humorous and witty, cleverly amusing; jocular, sportive.
Ms Sharma's **facetious** remarks always made people laugh.

fatuous *adj.* complacently stupid; feeble-minded and silly.
Since Binay was such an intellectually accomplished student, Mr Bharti was surprised to discover that Binay's well-mannered but **fatuous** parents were not at all like him.

fecund *adj.* fertile.
The **fecund** soil in the valley was able to sustain the growing community.

felicitous *adj.* 1. apt, suitably expressed, apropos
2. marked by good fortune.
The **felicitous** turn of events during her promotional tour propelled Anita's book to the bestseller list.

fervent *adj.* 1. having or showing great emotion; ardent, zealous
2. extremely hot, burning.
Nishant had a **fervent** belief that aliens had already landed on earth.

fervor *n.* zeal, ardor, intense emotion.
The **fervor** of the fans in the stands helped propel the team to victory.

fetter *v.* 1. to shackle, put in chains
2. to impede or restrict.
The presence of two security guards **fettered** their plans to get backstage.

flaccid *adj.* hanging loose or wrinkled; weak, flabby, not firm.
The skin of cadavers becomes **flaccid** in a matter of hours.

flippant *adj.* not showing proper seriousness; disrespectful, saucy.
Usha's **flippant** remarks in front of her fiancé's parents were an embarrassment to us all.

florid *adj.* 1. elaborate, ornate
2. (of complexion) ruddy, rosy.
The **florid** architecture in Venice did not appeal to me; I prefer buildings without so much ornamentation.

flout *v.* to disobey openly and scornfully; to reject, mock, go against (as in a tradition or convention).
The leaders of students union **flouted** the university rules by holding a strike in front of Vice-chancellor's office.

forbearance n. patience, willingness to wait, tolerance.
Gaurav dreaded the security check in the airport, but he faced it with great **forbearance** because he knew it was for his own safety.

forestall *v.* to prevent by taking action first, preempt.
The diplomat was able to **forestall** a conflict by holding secret meetings with both parties.

forswear *v.* 1. to give up, renounce
2. to deny under oath.
Natasha had to **forswear** her allegiance to her homeland in order to become a citizen of the new country.

frugal *adj.* 1. careful and economical, sparing, thrifty
2. costing little.
My grandparents survived the Great Depression by being very **frugal**.

fulminate *v.* 1. to issue a thunderous verbal attack, berate
2. to explode or detonate.
The minister was prone to **fulminating** when other legislators questioned her ideology.

fulsome *adj.* offensive due to excessiveness, especially excess flattery or praise.
Her new coworker's **fulsome** attention bothered Megha.

gainsay *v.* to deny, contradict, or declare false; to oppose.
Preeti would **gainsay** all accusations made against her.

gargantuan adj. gigantic, huge.
It was a **gargantuan** supermarket for such a small town.

garish *adj.* excessively bright or overdecorated, gaudy; tastelessly showy.
Though Bhawna thought Las Vegas was **garish**, Shabina thought it was perfectly beautiful.

garrulous *adj.* talkative.
Uday had the unfortunate luck of being seated next to a **garrulous** young woman for his 12-hour flight.

genteel *adj.* elegantly polite, well-bred, refined.
The **genteel** host made sure that each entrée was cooked to each guest's specifications.

gregarious *adj.* 1. seeking and enjoying the company of others, sociable
2. tending to form a group with others of the same kind.
Abhishek was a **gregarious** fellow who always had fun at social events.

guffaw *n.* a noisy, coarse burst of laughter.
Majid let out quite a **guffaw** when Jamal told him an outlandish joke.

hallow *v.* to make holy, consecrate.
The religious leader proclaimed the new worship hall a **hallowed** space.

hapless *adj.* unlucky, unfortunate.
The **hapless** circumstances of her journey resulted in lost luggage, missed connections, and a very late arrival.

harangue *n.* a long, often scolding or bombastic speech; a tirade.
Members of the audience began to get restless during the minister's political **harangue**.

harbinger *n.* a person, thing, or event that foreshadows or indicates what is to come; a forerunner or precursor.
The arrival of the robins is a **harbinger** of spring.

harrowing *adj.* distressing, creating great stress or torment.
The turbulent flight proved to be a **harrowing** experience for Shreya.

haughty *adj.* scornfully arrogant and condescending; acting as though one is superior and others unworthy, disdainful.
Sunny is so often **haughty** that he has very few friends.

hegemony *n.* predominant influence or leadership, especially of one government over others.
A military takeover in the impoverished country secured the **hegemony** of the Centrist Party in its bid for power.

iconoclast *n.* 1. a person who attacks and seeks to overthrow traditional ideas, beliefs, or institutions
2. someone who opposes and destroys idols used in worship.
Using words as weapons, the well-spoken **iconoclast** challenged religious hypocrisy and fanaticism wherever she found it.

ignoble *adj.* 1. lacking nobility in character or purpose, dishonorable
2. not of the nobility, common.
Vinod was an **ignoble** successor to such a well-respected leader, and many members of the organization resigned.

ignominious *adj.* 1. marked by shame or disgrace
2. deserving disgrace or shame; despicable.
The evidence of plagiarism brought an **ignominious** end to what had been a notable career for the talented young author.

imbroglio *n.* a confused or difficult situation, usually involving disagreement.
An **imbroglio** developed when the bus drivers went on strike, leaving thousands of commuters stranded at the bus station with no way to get home.

immolate *v.* 1. to kill, as a sacrifice
2. to kill (oneself) by fire
3. to destroy (one thing for another).
It was a tragic end to the protester's life when, out of desperation, he decided to **immolate** himself in public.

impasse *n.* a deadlock, stalemate; a difficulty without a solution.
The labour negotiations with management reached an **impasse**, and a strike seemed imminent.

impassive *adj.* not showing or feeling emotion or pain.
It was hard to know what she was feeling by looking at the **impassive** expression on her face.

impecunious *adj.* having little or no money; poor, penniless.
Many **impecunious** immigrants in the United States eventually were able to make comfortable lives for themselves.

imperialism *n.* the policy of extending the rule or authority of a nation or empire by acquiring other territories or dependencies.
Great Britain embraced **imperialism**, acquiring so many territories that the sun never set on the British Empire.

imperious *adj.* overbearing, bossy, domineering.
Shikha was relieved with her new job transfer because she would no longer be under the control of an **imperious** boss.

impetuous *adj.* 1. characterized by sudden, forceful energy or emotion; impulsive, unduly hasty and without thought
2. marked by violent force.
It was an **impetuous** decision to run off to Delhi and get married after a one-week courtship.

implacable *adj.* incapable of being placated or appeased; inexorable.
Some of the people who call the customer service desk for assistance are **implacable**, but most are relatively easy to serve.

importune *v.* 1. to ask incessantly, make incessant requests
2. to beg persistently and urgently.
Children cannot help but **importune** during the holidays, constantly nagging for the irresistible toys they see advertized on television.

imprecation *n.* an invocation of evil, a curse.
In the book I am reading, the gypsy queen levies an **imprecation** on the lead character.

impute *v.* to attribute to a cause or source, ascribe, credit.
Doctors **impute** the reduction in cancer deaths to the nationwide decrease in cigarette smoking.

incendiary *adj.* 1. causing or capable of causing fire; burning readily
2. of or involving arson
3. tending to incite or inflame, inflammatory.
Fire fighters checked for **incendiary** devices in the theater after they received an anonymous warning.

inchoate *adj.* 1. just begun; in an initial or early stage of development, incipient
2. not yet fully formed, undeveloped, incomplete.
During the **inchoate** stage of fetal growth, it is difficult to distinguish between a cow, a frog, and a human; as they mature, the developing embryos take on the characteristics of their own particular species.

incredulous *adj.* skeptical, unwilling to believe. (**Note:** Do not confuse with *incredible*, meaning "implausible or beyond belief.")
The judge was **incredulous** when he heard the defendant's far-fetched explanation of the crime.

indefatigable *adj.* not easily exhausted or fatigued; tireless.
The indefatigability of the Quit India movement led to independence of India in 1947.

indolent *adj.* 1. lazy, lethargic, inclined to avoid labour
2. causing little or no pain; slow to grow or heal.
Iras's **indolent** attitude will not be good for her professional future.

indomitable *adj.* not able to be vanquished or overcome, unconquerable; not easily discouraged or subdued.
The **indomitable** spirit of the Olympic athletes was inspirational.

ineluctable *adj.* certain, inevitable; not to be avoided or overcome.
The **ineluctable** outcome of the two-person race was that there would be one winner and one loser.

infidel *n.* 1. a person with no religious beliefs
2. a non-believer, one who does not accept a particular religion, doctrine, or system of beliefs.
Because Jimmy had been raised with strict religious beliefs, it was no surprise that he was viewed as a heathen and an **infidel** by his family when he refused to be married in the church.

ingenuous *adj.* 1. not cunning or deceitful, unable to mask feelings; artless, frank, sincere
2. lacking sophistication or worldliness.
(**Note:** Do not confuse with *ingenious*, meaning "remarkably clever.")
Don's expression of regret was **ingenuous**, for even though he didn't know her well, he felt a deep sadness when Shweta died.

inimitable *adj.* defying imitation, unmatchable.
His performance on the tennis court was **inimitable**, and he won three championships.

inscrutable *adj.* baffling, unfathomable, incapable of being understood.
It was completely **inscrutable** how the escape artist got out of the trunk.

insolent *adj.* haughty and contemptuous; brazen, disrespectful, impertinent.
Parents of teenagers often observe the **insolent** behaviour that typically accompanies adolescence.

insouciant *adj.* unconcerned, carefree, indifferent.
Bhawna's **insouciant** attitude toward her future concerned her father, who expected her to go to college.

interdict *v.* to prohibit, forbid.
Arvind argued that the agriculture department should **interdict** plans to produce genetically modified foods.

intractable *adj.* unmanageable, unruly, stubborn.
The young colt was **intractable**, and training had to be cancelled temporarily.

intransigent *adj.* unwilling to compromise, stubborn.
Young children can be **intransigent** when it comes to what food they will eat, insisting on familiar favourites and rejecting anything new.

intrepid *adj.* fearless, brave, undaunted.
The **intrepid** nature and fortitude of the Indian Army is legendary.

inured *adj.* accustomed to, adapted.
Tina had become **inured** to her boss's criticism, and it no longer bothered her.

inveigle *v.* to influence or persuade through gentle coaxing or flattery; to entice.
Gauri **inveigled** her way into a promotion that should have gone to Romilla.

inveterate *adj.* habitual; deep rooted, firmly established.
I am an inveterate pacifist and am unlikely to change my mind.

involute *adj.* intricate, complex.
The tax reform committee faces an extremely **involute** problem if it wants to distribute the tax burden equally.

iota *n.* a very small amount; the smallest possible quantity.
Professor Raina is very unpopular because he does not have an **iota** of respect for his students.

irascible *adj.* irritable, easily aroused to anger, hot tempered.
Her **irascible** temperament caused many problems with the staff at the office.

ire *n.* anger, wrath.
I was filled with **ire** when Venkat tried to take credit for my work.

irk *v.* to annoy, irritate, vex.
Being a teenager means being continually **irked** by your parents and vice versa.

irresolute *adj.* feeling or showing uncertainty; hesitant, indecisive.
Shabnam is still **irresolute**, so if you talk to her, you might help her make up her mind.

laconic *adj.* brief, to the point, terse.
Mahesh's ten-minute commencement address was everything we could have asked for—**laconic**, powerful, and inspirational.

laissez-faire *adj.* hands-off policy; noninterference by the government in business and economic affairs.
I believe, a more **laissez-faire** approach by management would make everyone more cooperative and productive.

libertine *n.* one who lives or acts in an immoral or irresponsible way; one who acts according to his or her own impulses and desires and is unrestrained by conventions or morals.
They claim to be avant-garde, but in my opinion, they are just a bunch of **libertines**.

lilliputian *adj.* 1. very small, tiny
2. trivial or petty
My troubles are **lilliputian** compared to hers, and I am thankful that I do not have such major issues in my life.

loquacious *adj.* talkative, garrulous.
The **loquacious** woman sitting next to me on the six-hour bus ride talked the entire time.

lucid *adj.* 1. very clear, easy to understand, intelligible
2. sane or rational
Neha presented a very **lucid** arguement that proved her point beyond a shadow of doubt.

lucrative *adj.* profitable, producing much money.
Teaching is a very rewarding career, but unfortunately it is not very **lucrative**.

lugubrious *adj.* excessively dismal or mournful, often exaggeratedly or ridiculously so.
Ashwani looks like a fool, acting so **lugubrious** over losing a silly bet.

maladroit *adj.* clumsy, bungling, inept
The **maladroit** waiter broke a dozen plates and spilled coffee on two customers.

malapropism *n.* comical misuse of words, especially those that are similar in sound.
His **malapropisms** may make us laugh, but they will not win our vote.

malfeasance *n.* misconduct or wrongdoing, especially by a public official; improper professional conduct.
The city comptroller was found guilty of **malfeasance** and removed from office.

malleable *adj.* 1. easily molded or pressed into shape
2. easily controlled or influenced
3. easily adapting to changing circumstances.
You should be able to convince Kavita quickly; she's quite a **malleable** person.

mélange *n.* a mixture or assortment.
There was a very interesting **mélange** of people at the party.

mellifluous *adj.* sounding sweet and flowing; honeyed.
Her **mellifluous** voice floated in through the windows and made everyone smile.

mendacity *n.* 1. the tendency to be dishonest or untruthful
2. a falsehood or lie.
Kamal's **mendacity** has made him very unpopular with his classmates, who don't feel they can trust him.

mercurial *adj.* 1. liable to change moods suddenly
2. lively, changeable, volatile.
Sangeeta is so **mercurial** that you never know what kind of reaction to expect.

meretricious *adj.* gaudy, tawdry; showily attractive but false or insincere.
With its casinos and attractions, some people consider Las Vegas the most **meretricious** city in the United States.

mete *v.* to distribute, allot, apportion.
The punishments were **meted** out fairly to everyone involved in the plot.

mettlesome *adj.* courageous, high-spirited.
(**Note:** Do not confuse with *meddlesome*, meaning "inclined to interfere.")
Anita's **mettlesome** attitude was infectious and inspired us all to press on.

mince *v.* 1. to cut into very small pieces
2. to walk or speak affectedly, as with studied refinement
3. to say something more delicately or indirectly for the sake of politeness or decorum.
Please do not **mince** your words—just tell me what you want to say.

minutiae *n. pl.* very small details; trivial or trifling matters.
His attention to the **minutiae** of the process enabled him to make his great discovery.

mirth *n.* great merriment, joyous laughter.
The joyous wedding celebration filled the reception hall with **mirth** throughout the evening.

misanthrope *n.* one who hates or distrusts human kind.
Pay no heed to his criticism; he's a real **misanthrope**, and no one can do anything right in his eyes.

miscreant n. a villain, criminal; evil person.
The **miscreant** had eluded the police for months, but today he was finally captured.

mitigate *v.* 1. to make less intense or severe
2. to moderate the force or intensity of, soften, diminish, alleviate.
The unusual extenuating circumstances **mitigated** her punishment.

mollify *v.* 1. to soothe the anger of, calm
2. to lessen in intensity
3. to soften, make less rigid.
The crying child was quickly **mollified** by her mother.

moot *adj.* debatable, undecided.
Although this is a **moot** issue, it is one that is often debated among certain circles.

morose *adj.* gloomy, sullen, melancholy.
My daughter has been **morose** ever since our dog ran away.

multifarious *adj.* very varied, greatly diversified; having many aspects.
The job requires the ability to handle **multifarious** tasks.

mundane *adj.* 1. dull, routine; commonplace, ordinary
2. worldly as opposed to spiritual.
My job may be **mundane**, but it is secure and it pays well.

nadir *n.* the very bottom, the lowest point.
When he felt he was at the **nadir** of his life, Rahul began to practice meditation to elevate his spirits.

narcissism *n.* admiration or worship of oneself; excessive interest in one's own personal features.
Some critics say that movie stars are guilty of **narcissism**.

nascent *adj.* coming into existence, emerging.
The **nascent** movement gathered strength quickly and soon became a nationwide call to action.

nemesis *n.* 1. source of harm or ruin, the cause of one's misery or downfall; bane
2. agent of retribution or vengeance.
In "*Frankenstein*", the monster that Victor creates, becomes his **nemesis**.

nexus *n.* 1. a means of connection, a link or tie between a series of things
2. a connected series or group
3. the core or center.
The **nexus** between the lobbyists and the recent policy changes is clear.

non sequitur n. a conclusion that does not logically follow from the evidence.
Tyagi's arguement started off strong, but it degenerated into a series of **non sequiturs**.

nonchalant *adj.* indifferent or cool, not showing anxiety or excitement.
Monica tried to be **nonchalant**, but I could tell she was nervous.

noxious *adj.* unpleasant and harmful, unwholesome.
The **noxious** smell drove everyone away from the room.

nullify *v.* 1. to make null (without legal force), invalidate
2. to counteract or neutralize the effect of.
The opponents wanted to **nullify** the bill before it became a law.

obdurate *adj.* stubborn and inflexible; hardhearted, not easily moved to pity.
I doubt he will change his mind; he is the most **obdurate** person I know.

obfuscate *v.* 1. to make obscure or unclear, to muddle or make difficult to understand
2. to dim or darken.
Instead of clarifying the matter, Ram only **obfuscated** it further.

obstreperous *adj.* noisily and stubbornly defiant; aggressively boisterous, unruly.
The **obstreperous** child refused to go to bed.

obtrusive *adj.* 1. prominent, undesirably noticeable
2. projecting, thrusting out
3. tending to push one's self or one's ideas upon others, forward, intrusive.
Thankfully, Reema survived the accident, but she was left with several **obtrusive** scars.

obviate *v.* to make unnecessary, get rid of.
Hiring Meera would **obviate** the need to hire a music tutor, for she is also a classical pianist.

occult *adj.* 1. secret, hidden, concealed
2. involving the realm of the supernatural
3. beyond ordinary understanding, incomprehensible.
The rights and beliefs of the **occult** organization were finally made a matter of public record after a long investigation.

odious *adj.* contemptible, hateful, detestable.
This is an **odious** policy that will only damage the environment more.

officious *adj.* meddlesome, bossy; eagerly offering unnecessary or unwanted advice.
My **officious** aunt, Rita, is coming to the party, so be prepared for lots of questions and advice.

oligarchy *n.* form of government in which the power is in the hands of a select few.
The small governing body calls itself a democracy, but it is clearly an **oligarchy**.

omnipotent *adj.* having unlimited or universal power or force.
In Greek mythology, Zeus was the most powerful god, but he was not **omnipotent**, since even his rule was often held in check by the unchangeable laws of the three fates.

omniscient *adj.* having infinite knowledge; knowing all things.
In a story with an **omniscient** narrator, we can hear the thoughts and feelings of all of the characters.

onus *n.* duty or responsibility of doing something; task, burden.
It was Sumit's idea, so the **onus** is on him to show us that it will work.

opprobrious *adj.* 1. expressing contempt or reproach; scornful, abusive
2. bringing shame or disgrace.
It was inappropriate to make such **opprobrious** remarks in front of everybody.

opulent *adj.* 1. possessing great wealth, affluent
2. abundant, luxurious.
Sanjay is very wealthy, but he does not live an **opulent** lifestyle.

ostensible *adj.* seeming, appearing as such, put forward (as of a reason) but not necessarily so; pretended.
The **ostensible** reason for the meeting is to discuss the candidates, but I believe they have already made their decision.

ostracize *v.* to reject, cast out from a group or from society.
Raj was **ostracized** after he repeatedly stole from his friends.

overweening *adj.* 1. presumptuously arrogant, overbearing
2. excessive, immoderate.
I quit because I couldn't stand to work for such an **overweening** boss.

oxymoron *n.* a figure of speech containing a seemingly contradictory combination of expressions, such as *friendly fire*.
The term "non-working mother" is a contemptible **oxymoron**.

palliate *v.* 1. to make something less intense or severe, mitigate, alleviate; to gloss over, put a positive spin on
2. to provide relief from pain, relieve the symptoms of a disease or disorder.
The governor tried to **palliate** his malfeasance, but it soon became clear that he would not be able to prevent a scandal.

pallor *n.* paleness, lack of colour.
The fever subsided, but her **pallor** remained for several weeks.

paradigm *n.* 1. something that serves as a model or example
2. set of assumptions, beliefs, values or practices that constitutes a way of understanding or doing things.
Elected "Employee of the Month," Rubina is a **paradigm** of efficiency.

pariah *n.* an outcast, a rejected and despised person.
After he told a sexist joke, Rajesh was treated like a **pariah** by all of the women in the office.

partisan *n.* 1. a person fervently and often uncritically supporting a group or cause
2. a guerilla, a member of an organized body of fighters who attack or harass an enemy.
The **partisan** lobby could not see the logic of the opposing minister's argument and did not understand how the proposed legislation would infringe upon basic constitutional rights.

paucity *n.* scarcity, smallness of supply or quantity.
The **paucity** of food in the area drove the herd farther and farther to the south.

peccadillo *n.* a trivial offense, a small sin or fault.
Don't make such a big deal out of a little **peccadillo**.

pedantic *adj.* marked by a narrow, tiresome focus on or display of learning, especially of rules or trivial matters.
Her lessons were so **pedantic** that I found I was easily bored.

pedestrian *adj.* commonplace, trite; unremarkable, unimaginative, dull.
Although the film received critical acclaim, its **pedestrian** plot has been overused by screenwriters for decades.

pellucid *adj.* 1. translucent, able to be seen through with clarity
2. (e.g., of writing) very clear, easy to understand.
Manmohan Singh's **pellucid** argument made me change my vote.

penchant *n.* a strong inclination or liking.
I have a real **penchant** for science fiction and spend hours reading my favorite authors every night.

penultimate *adj.* next to last.
There is a real surprise for the audience in the **penultimate** scene.

penury *n.* extreme poverty, destitution.
After ten years of **penury**, it's good to be financially secure again.

peremptory *adj.* 1. offensively self-assured, dictatorial
2. commanding, imperative, not allowing contradiction or refusal
3. putting an end to debate or action.
The father's **peremptory** tone ended the children's bickering.

perfidious *adj.* treacherous, dishonest; violating good faith, disloyal.
The **perfidious** knight betrayed his king.

perfunctory *adj.* done out of a sense of duty or routine but without much care or interest; superficial, not thorough.
We were not satisfied with his **perfunctory** work; we felt a more thorough job could have been done.

perjury *n.* the deliberate willful giving of false, misleading, or incomplete testimony while under oath.
Satish was convicted of **perjury** for lying about his whereabouts on the night of the crime.

pernicious *adj.* deadly, harmful, very destructive.
Nancy's opponent started a **pernicious** rumor that destroyed her chances of winning.

pertinacious *adj.* extremely stubborn or persistent; holding firmly to a belief, purpose, or course of action.
The **pertinacious** journalist finally uncovered the truth about the factory's illegal disposal of toxins.

petulant *adj.* peevish; unreasonably or easily irritated or annoyed.
The pouting and sulking child could only be described as **petulant**!

phoenix *n.* 1. a person or thing of unmatched beauty or excellence
2. a person or thing that has become renewed or restored after suffering calamity or apparent annihilation (after the mythological bird that periodically immolated itself and rose from the ashes as a new phoenix).
The **phoenix** is often used to symbolize something that is indomitable or immortal.

pillage *v.* to forcibly rob of goods, especially in time of war; to plunder.
The barbarians **pillaged** the village before destroying it with fire.

piquant *adj.* 1. agreeably pungent, sharp or tart in taste
2. pleasantly stimulating or provocative.
The spicy shrimp salad is wonderfully **piquant**.

pique *v.* to wound (someone's) pride, to offend; to arouse or provoke.
The article really **piqued** my interest in wildlife preservation.

pith *n.* 1. the essential or central part; the heart or essence (of the matter, idea, experience, etc.)
2. (in biology) the soft, sponge-like central cylinder of the stems of most flowering plants.
Her brief, but concise, statement went right to the **pith** of the argument and covered the most important issues.

placid *adj.* calm and peaceful; free from disturbance or tumult.
All the employees in the office were perturbed. Not everyone shared his **placid** temperament.

plaintive *adj.* expressing sorrow; mournful, melancholy.
Samina's **plaintive** voice made me decide to stay and comfort her longer.

platitude (plat·i·tood) *n.* a trite or banal statement, especially one uttered as if it were new.
Roshan offered me several **platitudes** but no real advice.

plethora *n.* an overabundance, extreme excess.
There was a **plethora** of food at the reception.

poignant *adj.* 1. arousing emotion, deeply moving, touching
2. keenly distressing; piercing or incisive.
They captured the **poignant** reunion on film.

polemical *adj.* controversial, argumentative.
The analyst presented a highly **polemical** view of the economic situation.

poseur *n.* someone who takes on airs to impress others; a phony.
My first impression of the arrogant newcomer told me that he was a **poseur**; I just had a hunch that he wasn't what he seemed to be.

pragmatic *adj.* practical, matter-of-fact; favouring utility.
Since we do not have the money or time to waste, I think we should take the most **pragmatic** approach.

precarious *adj.* 1. fraught with danger
2. dangerously unsteady or insecure.
Steve, the "Crocodile Hunter," used to constantly place himself in very **precarious** positions.

precept *n.* a rule establishing standards of conduct.
The headmaster reviewed the **precepts** of the school with the students.

precipitous *adj.* 1. extremely steep, dropping sharply
2. hasty, rash, foolhardy
The mountain trails were **precipitous.**

pretentious *adj.* showy, pompous, putting on airs.
Harneet thinks that being **pretentious** will make people like her, but she is sorely mistaken.

prevaricate *v.* to tell lies, to stray from or evade the truth.
Quit **prevaricating** and tell me what really happened.

primeval *adj.* ancient, original, belonging to the earliest ages.
The primeval art found in the caves was discovered by accident.

pristine *adj.* 1. in its original and unspoiled condition, unadulterated
2. clean, pure, free from contamination.
We were awed by the beauty of the **pristine** forest in northern Canada.

prodigal *adj.* 1. recklessly wasteful or extravagant, especially with money
2. given in great abundance, lavish or profuse.
The parable of the **prodigal** son shows what can happen when money is wasted.

profligate *adj.* 1. recklessly wasteful or extravagant, prodigal
2. lacking moral restraint, dissolute
The **profligate** man quickly depleted his fortune.

proletariat *n.* the working class, those who do manual labour to earn a living.
The **proletariats** demanded fewer hours and better wages.

propinquity *n.* 1. proximity, nearness
2. affinity, similarity in nature.
The two scientific elements demonstrate a remarkable **propinquity.**

propitious *adj.* auspicious, presenting favourable circumstances.
These are **propitious** omens indeed and foretell a good journey.

prosaic *adj.* unimaginative, ordinary, dull.
The **prosaic** novel was rejected by the publisher.

proscribe *v.* 1. to prohibit, forbid; to banish or outlaw
2. to denounce or condemn.
The king **proscribed** the worship of idols in his kingdom.

protean *adj.* taking many forms, changeable; variable, versatile.
In the Indian mythology, Gods are often **protean.**

protocol *n.* 1. etiquette, ceremony, or procedure with regard to people's rank or status
2. a first copy of a treaty or document
Sunil was fired for repeatedly refusing to follow **protocol**.

provident *adj.* wisely providing for future needs; frugal, economical.
Because my parents were so **provident**, I did not have to struggle to pay for college.

proxy *n.* 1. a person or agent authorized to represent or act for another
2. a document authorizing this substitution.
The president appointed a **proxy** to handle business matters during his absence.

puerile *adj.* 1. childish, immature
2. suitable only for children, belonging to or of childhood.
Akhil is a remarkably successful businessman for someone so **puerile**.

pugnacious *adj.* contentious, quarrelsome, eager to fight, belligerent.
Do not be so **pugnacious**—I don't want to fight.

punctilious *adj.* very conscientious and precise, paying great attention to details or trivialities, especially in regard to etiquette.
Sita is as **punctilious** in her personal affairs as she is in the workplace.

pundit *n.* a learned person or scholar; one who is an authority on a subject.
The journalist consulted several legal **pundits** before drafting the article.

pungent *adj.* 1. having a strong, sharp taste or smell
2. penetrating, caustic, stinging.
I love the **pungent** taste of a good, strong curry.

purloin *v.* to steal.
The thief **purloined** a sculpture worth lacs of rupees.

purport *v.* 1. to be intended to seem, to have the appearance of being
2. propose or intend.
The letter **purports** to express your opinion on the matter.

querulous *adj.* complaining, peevish, discontented.
He is a cantankerous and **querulous** old man, but I love him.

queue *n.* 1. a line of people or vehicles waiting their turn
2. a pigtail.
Look how long the **queue** is! We will have to wait for hours.

quid pro quo *n.* a thing given in return for something; an equal exchange or substitution.
Let us come up with a **quid pro quo** arrangement that will create a winning situation for both sides.

quiescent *adj.* inactive, quiet, at rest; dormant, latent.
The volcano is **quiescent** at the moment, but who knows when it will erupt again.

quintessence *n.* 1. the essence of a substance
2. the perfect example or embodiment of something
Sudha is the **quintessence** of kindness.

quixotic *adj.* extravagantly chivalrous and unselfish; romantically idealistic, impractical.
His **quixotic** ways charmed all the women at the dance.

quotidian *adj.* 1. daily
2. commonplace, pedestrian
Priya took her **quotidian** dose of medicine.

rancor *n.* a bitter feeling of ill will, long-lasting resentment.
Suraj is full of **rancor** toward his brother, and this causes tension at family gatherings.

rapacious *adj.* excessively greedy and grasping (especially for money); voracious, plundering.
The **rapacious** general ordered his soldiers to pillage the town.

reactionary *n.* a person who favours political conservativism; one who is opposed to progress or liberalism.
It should be an interesting marriage: he's a **reactionary** and she's as liberal as they come.

recalcitrant *adj.* disobedient, unruly, refusing to obey authority.
The **recalcitrant** child was sent to the principal's office for the third time in a week.

recidivism *n.* a relapse or backslide, especially into antisocial or criminal behaviour after conviction and punishment.
Allowing prisoners to earn their college degrees has greatly reduced **recidivism**.

recondite *adj.* 1. not easily understood, obscure, and abstruse
2. dealing with abstruse or profound matters.
He loves the challenge of grasping a **recondite** subject.

refractory *adj.* stubborn, unmanageable, resisting control or discipline.
Savita is a counsellor for **refractory** children in an alternative school setting.

regale *v.* to delight or entertain with a splendid feast or pleasant amusement.
The king **regaled** his guests until the early morning hours.

remonstrate *v.* 1. to say or plead in protest, objection, or opposition
2. to scold or reprove.
The children **remonstrated** loudly when their elder sister told them they could not watch that movie.

renegade *n.* 1. a deserter; one who rejects a cause, group, etc.
2. a person who rebels and becomes an outlaw.
The **renegade** soldier decided to join the guerilla fighters.

renowned *adj.* famous; widely known and esteemed.
The **renowned** novelist Raja Rao wrote many novels that were popular with both scholars and the general public.

repartee *n.* 1. a quick, witty reply
2. the ability to make witty replies.
He was not expecting such a sharp **repartee** from someone who was normally so quiet.

reprehensible *adj.* deserving rebuke or censure.
The **reprehensible** behaviour of the neighbourhood bully angered everyone on the block.

reprieve *n.* 1. postponement or cancellation of punishment, especially of the death sentence
2. temporary relief from danger or discomfort.
The court granted him a **reprieve** at the last moment because of DNA evidence that absolved him.

reprisal *n.* 1. an act of retaliation for an injury with the intent of inflicting at least as much harm in return
2. the practice of using political or military force without actually resorting to war.
The president promised a swift **reprisal** for the attack.

reprobate *n.* an immoral or unprincipled person; one without scruples.
Sanjeev deemed himself a **reprobate**, a criminal, and a traitor in his written confession.

repudiate *v.* to disown, disavow, reject completely.
Ms Geeta has repeatedly **repudiated** your accusations.

rescind *v.* to repeal or cancel; to void or annul.
They have **rescinded** their offer, so we must find another buyer.

resonant *adj.* echoing, resounding.
The new announcer at the stadium has a wonderfully **resonant** voice.

reticent *adj.* tending to keep one's thoughts and feelings to oneself; reserved, untalkative, silent.
Preeti is very **reticent**, so don't expect her to tell you much about herself.

rigmarole (also *rigamarole*) *n.* 1. rambling, confusing, incoherent talk
2. a complicated, petty procedure.
We had to go through a great deal of **rigmarole** to get this approved.

rogue *n.* 1. a dishonest, unprincipled person
2. a pleasantly mischievous person
3. a vicious and solitary animal living apart from the herd.
Yesterday, that **rogue** hid all of my cooking utensils; today he has switched everything around in the cupboards!

roil *v.* 1. to make a liquid cloudy or muddy
2. to stir up or agitate
3. to anger or annoy.
That you could even think such a thing really **roils** me.

rubric *n.* 1. a class or category
2. a heading, title, or note of explanation or direction.
I would put this under the **rubric** of "quackery," not "alternative medicine."

sacrilegious *adj.* disrespectful or irreverent toward something regarded as sacred.
Her book was criticized by the church for being **sacrilegious**.

sagacious *adj.* having or showing sound judgment; perceptive, wise.
My **sagacious** uncle always gives me good, sound advice.

salutary *adj.* producing a beneficial or wholesome effect; remedial.
To promote better health, I've decided to move to a more **salutary** climate.

sanctimonious adj. hypocritically pious or devout; excessively self-righteous.
The thief's sanctimonious remark that "a fool and his money are soon parted" only made the judge more eager to convict him.

sangfroid *n.* composure, especially in dangerous or difficult circumstances.
I wish I had Rubina's **sangfroid** when I find myself in a confrontational situation.

sanguine *adj.* 1. confidently cheerful, optimistic
2. of the colour of blood; red.
People are drawn to her because of her **sanguine** and pleasant nature.

sardonic *adj.* sarcastic, mocking scornfully.
I was hurt by his **sardonic** reply.

saturnine *adj.* gloomy, dark, sullen.
The **saturnine** child sulked for hours.

savoir faire *n.* knowledge of the right thing to do or say in a social situation; graceful tact.
Savoir faire is essential if you want to be a successful diplomat.

schism *n.* a separation or division into factions because of a difference in belief or opinion.
The **schism** between the two parties was forgotten as they united for a common cause.

scintilla *n.* a trace or particle; minute amount, iota.
She has not one **scintilla** of doubt about his guilt.

scurvy *adj.* contemptible, mean.
That **scurvy** knave has ruined my plans again.

sedulous *adj.* diligent, persevering, hard working.
After years of **sedulous** research, the researchers discovered a cure.

semantics *n.* 1. the study of meaning in language
2. the meaning, connotation, or interpretation of words, symbols, or other forms
3. the study of relationships between signs or symbols and their meanings.
He claims it is a matter of **semantics**, but the matter is not open to interpretation.

sententious *adj.* 1. expressing oneself tersely, pithy
2. full of maxims and proverbs offered in a self-righteous manner.
I was looking for your honest opinion, not a **sententious** reply.

shiftless *adj.* lazy and inefficient; lacking ambition, initiative, or purpose.
My shiftless roommate has failed all of his classes.

simian *adj.* of or like an ape or monkey.
Creationists do not believe that humans have **simian** ancestors.

sinuous *adj.* winding, undulating, serpentine.
It is dangerous to drive fast on such a **sinuous** road.

sodden *adj.* 1. thoroughly saturated, soaked
2. expressionless or dull, unimaginative.
Caught in an unexpected rainstorm, I was **sodden** by the time I reached the bus stop.

solecism *n.* 1. a mistake in the use of language
2. violation of good manners or etiquette, impropriety.
Rohan's **solecism** caused his debate team much embarrassment.

sophistry *n.* clever but faulty reasoning; a plausible but invalid argument intended to deceive by appearing sound.
I was amused by his **sophistry** but knew he had a little more research to do before he presented his arguement to the distinguished scholars in his field.

sordid *adj.* 1. dirty, wretched, squalid
2. morally degraded.
This **sordid** establishment should be shut down immediately.

specious *adj.* 1. seemingly plausible but false
2. deceptively pleasing in appearance.
Vishal did not fool me with his **specious** argument.

spurious *adj.* false, counterfeit, not genuine or authentic.
The expert confirmed that the 1000 rupees note was **spurious**.

squalid *adj.* 1. filthy and wretched
2. morally repulsive, sordid.
The housing inspectors noted such deplorable and **squalid** living conditions in the building in Karol Bagh that they were forced to evacuate the tenants.

stoical *adj.* seemingly unaffected by pleasure or pain; indifferent, impassive.
He remained **stoical** while his wife told him she was leaving.

stolid *adj.* not feeling or showing emotion, impassive; not easily aroused or excited.
Madhu is a very **stolid** person, so it will be difficult to tell how she feels.

stringent (strin·je͡nt) adj. very strict, according to very rigorous rules, requirements or standards.
The **stringent** eligibility requirements greatly limited the number of candidates for the scholarship.

stultify *v.* 1. to impair or make ineffective, cripple
2. to make (someone) look foolish or incompetent.
Of course I'm angry! You **stultified** me at that meeting!

stymie *v.* to hinder, obstruct, thwart; to prevent the accomplishment of something.
The negotiations were **stymied** by yet another attack.

sublime *adj.* having noble or majestic qualities; inspiring awe, adoration, or reverence; lofty, supreme.
Beethoven's music is simply **sublime**.

subliminal *adj.* below the threshold of consciousness.
Subliminal advertizing is devious but effective.

subvert *v.* 1. to overthrow
2. to ruin, destroy completely
3. to undermine.
She quietly **subverted** his authority by sharing internal information with outside agents.

sundry *adj.* various, miscellaneous.
The **sundry** items in her backpack reveal a great deal about her personality.

supercilious *adj.* haughty, scornful, disdainful.
Sunil's **supercilious** attitude and sarcastic remarks annoy me greatly.

supplicant *n.* a person who asks humbly for something; one who beseeches or entreats.
The **supplicants** begged for forgiveness.

surly *adj.* bad-tempered, gruff, or unfriendly in a way that suggests menace.
Aarti received a **surly** greeting from the normally cheerful receptionist.

surrogate *n.* a substitute; one who takes the place of another.
Divya agreed to be a **surrogate** mother for her sister.

svelte *adj.* slender and graceful, suave.
The **svelte** actress offered a toast to her guests.

sycophant *n.* a person who tries to win the favour of influential or powerful people through flattery; a fawning parasite.
The president is surrounded by **sycophants**, so how will he really know if his ideas have merit?

taciturn *adj.* habitually untalkative, reserved.
I have always known him to be **taciturn**, but yesterday he regaled me with tales of his hiking adventures.

tangible *adj.* able to be perceived by touch, palpable; real or concrete.
There is no **tangible** evidence of misconduct; it is all hearsay.

tawdry *adj.* gaudy or showy but without any real value; flashy and tasteless.
I've never seen such a **tawdry** outfit as the actress wore for the film festival awards.

teem *v.* to be full of; to be present in large numbers.
This city is **teeming** with tourists during the summer months.

temerity *n.* foolish disregard of danger; brashness, audacity.
This is no time for **temerity**; we must move cautiously to avoid any further damage.

tenacious *adj.* 1. holding firmly to something, such as a right or principle; persistent, stubbornly unyielding
2. holding firmly, cohesive
3. sticking firmly, adhesive
4. (of memory) retentive
When it comes to fighting for equality, she is the most **tenacious** person I know.

tendentious *adj.* biased, not impartial, partisan; supporting a particular cause or position.
The **tendentious** proposal caused an uproar in the Parliament.

tenet *n.* a belief, opinion, doctrine or principle held to be true by a person, group, or organization.
This pamphlet describes the **tenets** of Amnesty International.

tenuous *adj.* 1. unsubstantial, flimsy
2. having little substance or validity
Though the connection between the two crimes seemed **tenuous** at first, a thorough investigation showed they were committed by the same person.

timorous *adj.* fearful, timid, afraid.
The stray dog was **timorous**, and it took a great deal of coaxing to get him to come near the car.

toil *n.* exhausting labour or effort; difficult or labourious work. *v.* to work labouriously, labour strenuously.
Jivan **toiled** for hours before solving the problem.

totalitarian *adj.* a form of government in which those in control neither recognize nor tolerate rival parties or loyalties, demanding total submission of the individual to the needs of the state.
The **totalitarian** regime fell quickly when the people revolted.

tractable *adj.* easily managed or controlled; obedient, docile.
In the novel, *Brave New World*, the world controllers use 'hypnosis' and a 'happiness drug' to make everyone tractable.

transient *adj.* lasting only a very short time; fleeting, transitory, brief.
Their relationship was **transient** but profound.

trenchant *adj.* 1. penetrating, forceful, effective
2. extremely perceptive, incisive
3. clear-cut, sharply defined.
It was a **trenchant** arguement, and it forced me to change my mind about the issue.

tribunal *n.* a court of justice.
He will be sentenced for his war crimes by an international **tribunal**.

truculent *adj.* 1. defiantly aggressive
2. fierce, violent
3. bitterly expressing opposition.
The outspoken council president gave a **truculent** speech arguing against the proposal.

truncate *v.* to shorten or terminate by (or as if by) cutting the top or end off.
The glitch in the software program **truncated** the lines of a very important document I was typing.

tumultuous *adj.* 1. creating an uproar, disorderly, noisy
2. a state of confusion, turbulence, or agitation, tumult.
It was another **tumultuous** day for the stock market, and fluctuating prices wreaked havoc for investors.

turpitude *n.* 1. wickedness
2. a corrupt or depraved act
Such **turpitude** deserves the most severe punishment.

umbrage *n.* offense, resentment.
I took great **umbrage** at your suggestion that I twisted the truth.

untoward *adj.* 1. contrary to one's best interest or welfare; inconvenient, troublesome, adverse
2. improper, unseemly, perverse.
Abhay's **untoward** remarks made Sonika very uncomfortable.

upbraid *v.* to reprove, reproach sharply, condemn; admonish.
The child was **upbraided** for misbehaving during the ceremony.

urbane adj. elegant, highly refined in manners, extremely tactful and polite.
Christopher thinks he is **urbane**, but he's really quite a pedestrian.

vacuous *adj.* empty, purposeless; senseless, stupid, inane.
This TV show is yet another **vacuous** sitcom.

venal *adj.* easily bribed or corrupted; unprincipled.
The **venal** judge was removed and disbarred.

venerable *adj.* worthy of reverence or respect because of age, dignity, character or position.
The **venerable** Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to win Nobel Prize.

verbose *adj.* using more words than necessary; wordy, long-winded.
Her **verbose** letter rambled so much that it did not seem to have a point.

verisimilitude *n.* the appearance of being true or real.
The movie aims for complete **verisimilitude** and has painstakingly recreated the details of everyday life in the 1950s.

veritable *adj.* real, true, genuine.
Einstein was a **veritable** genius.

vex *v.* 1. to annoy, irritate
2. to cause worry to.
I was completely **vexed** by his puerile behaviour.

vitriolic *adj.* savagely hostile or bitter, caustic.
Her **vitriolic** attack on her opponent was so hostile that it may cost her the election.

volatile *adj.* 1. varying widely, inconstant, changeable, fickle
2. unstable, explosive, likely to change suddenly or violently
3. (in chemistry) evaporating readily.
Deepak's **volatile** personality has been compared to that of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde.

voluble *adj.* 1. talking a great deal and with great ease; language marked by great fluency; rapid, nimble speech
2. turning or rotating easily on an axis.
Your new spokesperson is very **voluble** and clearly comfortable speaking in front of large audiences.

voracious *adj.* excessively greedy, rapacious; having a great appetite for something, devouring greedily.
I have always been a **voracious** reader and go through dozens of books every month.

xenophobia *n.* a strong dislike, distrust, or fear of foreigners.
Many atrocities have been committed because of **xenophobia**.

zenith *n.* 1. the highest point, top, peak
2. the point in the sky directly above the observer.
She is at the zenith of her career and has won every case this year.

LIST OF WORDS COMMONLY CONFUSED AND MISUSED

Word	*Meaning*	*Usage*
accept	to receive with favour, willingness or consent	All the boys accepted Sunil as their leader.
except	other than but; otherwise than	They invited everybody to their party except me.
accede	to give one's consent	Sunita will accede to the wishes of her husband.
exceed	to surpass or go beyond the limit	You can save petrol if you do not exceed the 80 km/h speed limit.
advice	counsel given to encourage or dissuade (used as noun)	The lawyer will offer advice to the client.
advise	to give advice, to notify, to recommend (it is a verb)	Your lawyer will advise you to sign the contract.
adapt	to adjust to a situation or environment	The workers had to adapt to the cold climate of Jammu and Kashmir.
adopt	to take as one's own	The union will adopt a new constitution.
adept	highly skilled, proficient	An adept tennis player will win the match.
affect	to influence; to produce a change (note the a in affect and in change)	This warm weather will affect growth of the plam trees.
effect	As a verb means "to bring about, to achieve"; as noun means "the result" (note e in effect and in result).	The Prime Minister will effect a change in his cabinet. She stressed the effect of wars on the economy.
already	before or by the time specified	They have already completed the project.
all ready	completely prepared	We are all ready to go to the game.
altogether	wholly or thoroughly	That type of rule is altogether unnecessary.

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*	*Usage*
all together	in a group	They were all together in the hall.
anyone	any person	Anyone can sweep the floor.
any one	a specific person or thing in a group	Any one of these men can sweep the floor.
assure	to make something certain; to promise	She assured me that my vacation would not be postponed.
ensure	to make sure or secure	Registering the letter will ensure its delivery.
insure	protect against loss or risk	All states require car owners to insure their vehicles.
beside	by the side of	I sat beside the window.
besides	in addition to	Sanjay has income besides his salary.
complement	something which completes (note the e in the middle of complete and complement)	A good sauce will complement the flavour of the curry.
compliment	a flattering comment,	The teacher paid a compliment to Neetu.
	or, as a verb, to flatter	The teacher wishes to compliment his students on their good work.
complementary	completing or supplying needs	His talents and hers are complementary.
complimentary	expressing praise or given free	He made several complimentary remarks.
council	a group of elected or appointed people	The matter is before the Church council.
counsel	as a noun, means advice;	We offer counsel to all who ask.
	or a lawyer; as a verb means, to advise	She acted on the advice of her counsel. They will counsel her to act wisely.

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*	*Usage*
discreet	tactful; careful not to say or do anything wrong	Ashi is a discreet lady.
discrete	disconnected from others; separate or distinct systems.	The programmer will study several discrete
everyone	every person	Everyone is ready to leave.
every one	every person of a group	Every one of the team members is ready to leave.
formally	in a manner prescribed by custom or established procedure	The president acted formally at the commencement.
formerly	beforehand; previous	Formerly, she had been a member of the council.
forever	continuously	He was forever complaining about the bus service.
for ever	eternally	I shall be here for ever if the bus doesn't come.
imply	to suggest without stating (the writer or speaker implies)	His statement implies that he will resign. Your letter seems to imply that I have refused to see him.
infer	to reach a conclusion based on evidence (the reader or infers)	From his statement I infer that he will resign. I infer from your letter listener that you think I refused to see him.
likely	probable, or to be expected	My favourite song is likely to win an award.
liable	legally responsible, susceptible to something unpleasant	Rakesh is liable to cut his foot with the power saw.
moral	pertaining to right conduct or ethical	1. What is the moral of this story? 2. It is your moral duty.

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*	*Usage*
morale	a cheerful, confident state of mind	Has the morale of the team improved?
principal	as an adjective, means 'chief' and as a noun means 'chief official'	The principal of the college is the person in charge. If you put an amount of money in your savings account, the principal earns interest for you.
(**Note:** a in the last syllable of principal and the a's in man, woman, amount, main.)		
Principle	rule or fundamental truth	What principle guides your life? This principle of law protects women and minorities.
(**Note:** Think of the 'le' at the end of principle as of rule)		
sight	act of seeing; that which is seen	The Rockies are a beautiful sight.
site	place or location	The site of the new building is near the bus stand.
cite	to bring forward as proof; to quote an authority; to summon to appear in court.	1. We can cite several authors to support our view. 2. The judge will cite the defendant.
stationery	letter paper	Did you receive our letter written on new stationery?
stationary	standing still, motionless	The flywheel turns, but the boiler is stationary.
(**Note:** The 'e' near the end of stationery and the 'e's in letter match. Also, note the 'a' in the end of stationary and the 'a' in stand).		

LIST OF COMPOUND WORDS

Some common compound words may be either written as one word or as two separate words depending on the context. The following is a list of some such words:

(a) **Almost and all most**

The train was almost five hours late.
'Almost' is an adverb meaning 'nearly'.
We are all most in agreement with the new proposal.
'All most' means 'all very much'.

(b) **Already and all ready**

The goods have already been despatched.
'Already' is an adverb meaning 'previously'.
The order is all ready to be despatched.
'All ready' is used as 'all prepared'.

(c) **Altogether and all together**

She is altogether too lazy to complete the job.
'Altogether' is used as an adverb, meaning 'entirely'.
The files are all together on his desk.
All together means 'in a group'.

(d) **Always and all ways**

Ramesh has always done his work efficiently.
'Always' means 'at all times'.
They have tried in all ways to solve the problem.
All ways is used as 'by all means'.

(e) **Anyone and any one**

Anyone could understand the motive.
Anyone means 'anybody'.
Any one of you could have gone to the meeting.
'Any one' is used as 'any person of a group'.

(f) **Anyway and any way**

Anyway, we can't let him go this time.
'Anyway' is used as an adverb, meaning 'in any case'.
If I can be of help in any way, please let me know.
'Any way' is used as a noun; i.e., in any manner.

(g) Everyday and every day

The new accountant soon picked up the everyday routine of the department.
'Everyday' is used as an adjective, meaning 'daily' or 'ordinary'.
She has telephoned almost every day this week.
'Every day' means 'each day'.

(h) Everyone and every one

Everyone likes to be admired.
'Everyone' means 'everybody'.
Every one of the employees was paid.
'Every one' means 'each person, without exception.'

(i) Indifferent and in different

Ram was an indifferent worker in our factory.
'Indifferent' is used as an adjective, meaning 'without interest'.
He appreciated our idea, but he wished it to beexpressed in different words.
'In different' is used as 'other'.

(j) Indirect and in direct

Indirect lighting is very satisfactory in an office.
Indirect is used as an adjective, meaning 'not direct'.
This order is in direct conflict with the policy of our company.

(k) Into and in to

She immediately walked into my office.
'Into' implies motion from without to within.
All documents are to be sent in to the Chief Engineer's office.
Sheela came in to see me in the morning.
'In to' is a two-word phrase in which in is an adverb.

(l) Maybe and may be

If I don't receive a letter today, maybe we should send a FAX message to him.
'Maybe' is an adverb, meaning 'perhaps'.
Mr Satish Kumar may be (used as a verb) in his office tomorrow.
To elicit the possibility of presence of something/someone or to bring forth the possibility of an action.

(m) Nobody and no body

There was nobody in the office today.
'Nobody' means 'no person'.
No body of the staff is more efficient than you.

(n) Someone and some one

Someone should do this typing.
'Someone' means 'somebody'.
Some one of the staff has done this.
'Some one' is used as 'one particular person'.

(o) Sometime, sometimes and some time

The goods will be shipped sometime next month.
'Sometime' is an adverb, meaning 'an unspecified' or 'indefinite' time, usually in the future.
Sometimes reports in newspapers are wrong.
'Sometimes' is used as an adverb, meaning 'usually' or 'now and then'.
It took her some time to compile the report.
'Some time' is a two-word phrase that refers to 'passage of time'.

(p) Whoever and who ever

Whoever is appointed should join immediately.
(i.e., 'no matter who')
Who ever makes such a statement?

LIST OF FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Certain foreign words/expressions are frequently used in the English language. Some examinations ask questions to test the candidates knowledge of these words.

Word	*Origin*	*Meaning*
ab initio	Latin	From the beginning
ab origine	Latin	From the origin
addendum	Latin	An appendix; something added
ad hoc	Latin	For a particular purpose. For example, an adhoc committee
ad infinitum	Latin	To infinity, for ever
ad interim	Latin	Temporarily; for the time being
ad libitum	Latin	At pleasure
ad nauseam	Latin	To the point of disgust
ad valorem	Latin	According to value; excise and customs duties are so levied
a fortiori	Latin	With more still stronger reason
aide-de-camp	French	A subordinate staff officer personally assisting a commanding officer
a la carte	French	A selected meal; according to menu
alias	Latin	A second name bestowed upon himself by a person
alibi	Latin	Elsewhere
alma mater	Latin	Fostering mother; used by students to their school or university
ante meridiem	Latin	Before noon; morning (a.m.)
au fait	French	wellversed; an expert
bandolero	Spanish	A dacoit or bandit
bella donna	Italian	A pretty woman
bete noire	French	An object of dislike
bona fide	Latin	In good faith; general probability; genuine
bon enfant	French	A good fellow
bon voyage	French	An enjoyable journey, especially abroad
cadre	French	Official status; list of officers

(continued)

Word	*Origin*	*Meaning*
canard	French	a hoax or rumour
carte blanche	French	A free hand; full powers; full freedom
charged's affaires	French	A subordinate diplomat or one who acts as an ambassador
compte rendu	French	A report or review; an account rendered
confer	Latin	Compare
corpus delicti	Latin	The substance of an offence
corrigendum	Latin	Correction made in a book after printing
coup d'etat	French	A swift stroke of policy; to change government by rebellion
coup de grace	French	A death blow
coup de main	French	A bold attempt
cuisine	French	The kind of cooking produced or speciality dishes
de facto	Latin	In fact; in reality
de jure	Latin	In law; rightful; legally
de novo	Latin	Anew; again; afresh
de trop	Latin	Too much; superfluous
elite	French	The best; superior
emeritus	Latin	One retired from active service (professor)
en attendant	French	In the meanwhile
en bloc	French	Taken all together; in a body
en effet	French	In effect; reality
en masse	French	Several persons; in body
en train	French	Under progress or process
esprit de corps	French	Spirit of comradeship
exempli gratia	Latin	For example (e.g.)
ex gratia	Latin	As an act of grace; payment made in favour or free
ex officio	Latin	By virtue of his office/post
ex parte	Latin	One sided judgement
ex post facto	Latin	After an happening; retrospectively
ex tempore	Latin	Without preparation; especially a speech made without preparation

(continued)

Word	*Origin*	*Meaning*
facsimile	Latin	A perfect copy
fait accompli	French	A thing done (without reference to interested parties); a work surely done
faux pas	French	A false step or social blunder
festina lente	Latin	Make haste slowly; careful
gratis	Latin	Free of charge
honoris causa	Latin	Honorary
ibidem (ibid)	Latin	In the same place; used for subsequent reference/s to the same place
idem	Latin	The same
in aeternum	Latin	Eternal or forever
in initio	Latin	In the beginning
in statu quo	Latin	Its original state
inter alia	Latin	Among other things
in toto	Latin	Completely or entirely
ipso facto	Latin	In fact; virtually; really
ipso jure	Latin	By the law
jure humano	Latin	By man's law
lacuna	Latin	A gap; shortcoming
laissez-faire	French	Complete freedom
locus standi	Latin	A place for standing; the right to appear before a court or participate in a process
mandamus	Latin	A writ issued by a higher court to a subordinate court
materia medica	Latin	Material used for medicine; in current use pharmacology is included
matinee	French	An afternoon performance—usually cinema artists
me judice	Latin	In my opinion
memorabilia	Latin	Things to be remembered
modus operandi	Latin	A method of doing something/operating
note bene	Latin	Note below
obiter dictum	Latin	An opinion given by a judge in a court but not a verdict

(continued)

Word	*Origin*	*Meaning*
par excellence	French	Extra excellence; preeminent
par exemple	French	For example
pari passu	Latin	With equal pace; together
per annum	Latin	Per year; annually
per capita	Latin	Per person
per mensum	Latin	Per month
per diem	Latin	Per day; by the day
persona grata	Latin	A welcome guest
post meridiem	Latin	Afternoon (pm)
post mortem	Latin	An examination of dead body to find cause of death; after death
prima facie	Latin	At first sight; a case that calls for investigation
pro rata	Latin	In proportion
répondez, s'il vous plait	French	Reply, if you please (RSVP)
res judicata	French	In law; already decided
resume	French	A summary
sine die	Latin	Indefinitely; without a day
sobriquet	French	A nick name
status quo	Latin	As things were before
stet	Latin	Let it stand; an instruction to the printer or typist
sub judice	Latin	Pending under judicial consideration
tete-a-tete	French	A private or face to face conversation
tout a coup	French	Suddenly
ultimo	Latin	Last month
ultra vires	Latin	Beyond the powers possessed, not valid
vade mecum	Latin	A constantly consulted aid; often a handbook
versus	Latin	Against
via media	Latin	A middle course; solution
vice versa	Latin	The order being reversed
vis-à-vis	French	Opposite; face to face
viva voca	Latin	Oral examination

LIST OF PHOBIAS

A phobia is the unreasonable, unrealistic and excessive fear to a particular object/s, or situation/s.

Phobia	*Fear of*	*Phobia*	*Fear of*
achluophobia	darkness	acousticophobia	noise
acrophobia	heights	agliophobia	pain
ailyrophobia	cats	alliumphobia	garlic
androphobia	men	anthophobia	flowers
arachnophobia	spiders	arithmophobia	numbers
atychiphobia	failure	aurophobia	gold
bibliophobia	books	cacophobia	ugliness
carcinophobia	cancer	ceraunophobia	thunder
chaetophobia	hair	chrometophobia	money
cibophobia	food	dentophobia	dentists
dipsophobia	drinking	domatophobia	houses
electrophobia	electricity	emetophobia	vomiting
enochlophobia	crowds	febriphobia	fever
gerascophobia	growing old	heliophobia	the sun
iatrophobia	doctors	insectophobia	insects
kenophobia	empty spaces	lachanophobia	vegetables
lockiophobia	childbirth	methyphobia	alcohol
motorphobia	automobilies	noctiphobia	night
nosocomephobia	hospitals	ombrophobia	rain
ophidiophobia	snakes	pharmacophobia	medicines
plutophobia	wealth	rhytiphobia	getting wrinkles
siderodromophobia	trains	tachophobia	speed
trypanophobia	injections	venustraphobia	beautiful women
xenophobia	strangers	zoophobia	animals

TERMS FOR WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

Term	*Duration*	*Term*	*Duration*
Wood	: 5 years	Tin	: 10 years
Crystal	: 15 years	China	: 20 years
Silver	: 25 years	Pearl	: 30 years
Coral	: 35 years	Ruby	: 40 years
Sapphire	: 45 years	Golden	: 50 years
Emerald	: 55 years	Diamond	: 60 years

LIST OF ANIMAL RELATED WORDS

(i) Offsprings (young ones) of animals/birds

Animal/bird	*Offspring*
Ass, donkey	foal, colt (male), filly (female)
Bear	cub
Butterfly	caterpillar
Camel	foal
Cat	kitten
Cow	calf (male), heifer (female)
Deer	fawn, calf, kid, pricket/brocket (male)
Dog	puppy, pup, whelp
Duck	duckling
Elephant	foal, calf
Fish	minnow
Fox	cub
Frog	tadpole
Goat	kid, yearling
Goose	gosling
Hare	leveret
Hen	chicken, pullet
Horse	colt, foal (male), filly (female)
Kangaroo	joey
Leopard/Lion	cub
Peacock	peachicken
Pig	piglet, pigling, shoat, gilt (female)
Rabbit/Rat	nestling
Rhinoceros	calf
Sheep	lamb, teg, hog
Stag	steer
Swan	signet
Tiger	cub
Wolf	cub, whelp
Zebra	foal, colt (male), filly (female)

(ii) Male/Female

Animal	*Male*	*Female*
Ass, donkey	jack, jackass, dicky	jenny, she-ass
Boar	boar	sow
Cat	tom, gib/gib-cat	she-cat, queen, tabby, puss
Cattle	bull, ox (castrated)	cow
Deer	buck, stag, hart	doe, hind
Dog	dog, hound	bitch
Elephant	bull	cow
Fox	dog, vix	vixen
Goat	billy, buck	nanny, doe
Hare	buck, jack	doe, puss
Horse	stallion, horse, sirestud, gelding (castrated)	mare, dam
Kangaroo	buck, boomer	doe, blue, flier
Leopard	leopard	leopardess
Lion	lion	lioness
Pig	boar, hog (castrated)	sow, gilt
Rabbit	buck	doe
Rat	buck	doe
Rhinoceros	bull	cow
Sheep	ram, tup, wether (castrated)	ewe
Tiger	tiger	tigress
Walrus	bull	cow
Wolf	dog, he-wolf	bitch, she-wolf
Zebra	stallion	mare

(iii) Types of Animals

Aquatic : animals living in or near water, such as fish,whales, ducks etc.

Arboreal : animals living in trees, as most birds, monkeys, etc.

Biped : an animal having only two feet, such as man, apes and birds.

Carnivorus : an animal that feeds chiefly or exclusively on meat, like dogs, wolves, lions, tigers.

Herbivorous : an animal that feeds mainly on vegetable matter, plant eating.

Marsupial : order of mammals whose females nourish and protect their new born in a pouch in the abdomen. For example, kangaroos and opossums.

Monotreme : a member of the lowest order of mammals, whose females lay and hatch eggs, like the duck-animals that are billed platypus.

Nocturnal : animals that are more active during the night than in the day time, like bats, certain birds, some cats etc.

Oviparous : animals belonging to a class whose females lay and hatch eggs, like birds, most fish, and reptiles.

Pachyderm : any of certain thick-skinned, non-ruminant hoofed animals like the elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros.

Prehensile : animals in the limbs capable of or adapted for grasping or holding. For example, hands or paws of man and some apes, monkeys, bears, opposums etc. and the tails of certain monkeys.

LIST OF WORDS FOR SPECIFIC PLACES

Place	*Description*
Aerodrome	where aeroplanes are kept
Acquarium	enclosure for keeping domestic fishes
Apiary	where bees are kept
Arsenal	where arms and weapons are stored/kept
Bakery	where bread/biscuits are manufactured
Brewery	where wine is produced
Cage	enclosure for domestic animals/birds
Cemetery	where deadbodies are burried
Cloak room	luggage storing place at a railway station
Confectionery	where confections or sweets are prepared
Crematorium	where deadbodies are cremated
Dockyard	where ships are built
Distillary	where liquor/spirits/whiskey is produced
Dispensary	out-patient department where medicines are dispensed

(continued)

Place	*Description*
Garage	where cars/vehicles are kept
Granary	storage place of grains
Guest annexe	special room in a house for guests
Graveyard	where deadbodies are burried
Hosiery	where knitted-wear is manufactured
Hatchery	where eggs/chickens are produced
Kiln	where bricks are baked
Mint	where coins are made
Mortuary	where deadbodies are temporarily kept (in hospitals)
Museum	where curios are kept
Pharmacy	where medicines are prepared
Studio	where films are produced and processed
Tannery	where leather is processed and produced
Treasury	where treasure (wealth) is kept
Wardrobe	an almirah in which clothes are kept
Zoo	where animals/birds are kept
Convent	where nuns live
Monastery	where monks live
Barracks	where soldiers live
Palace	where king lives
Hive	where bees live
Nest	where birds live
Byre	where cows live
Kennel	where dogs live
Stable	where horses live
Den	where lions live
Barn	where owls live
Burrow	where rabbits live
Pen	where sheep live
Web	where spiders live
Lair	where tigers live

LIST OF WORDS RELATED TO COLOURS

(i) Some Colourful Adjectives

Ribald	:	coarse and indecent
Pristine	:	unspoiled primitive
Raucous	:	boisterous
Mundane	:	routine or ordinary
Cacious	:	unfeeling
Picaresque	:	pertaining to a type of fiction with a rougue as central character
Nostalgic	:	wistfully sentimental
Lurid	:	sensational
Innocuous	:	harmless
Precocious	:	showing permature development
Sallow	:	yellowish in colour
Svelte	:	slender
Phlegmatic	:	sluggish
Blase	:	bored
Grandiose	:	imposing
Flaccid	:	flabby
Posthumous	:	happening after death
Statuesque	:	graceful and dignified
Saladroit	:	clumsy and awkward
Tacit	:	unspoken
Aquiline	:	hooked or curved like an eagle's beak
Dolorous	:	sad
Niggardly	:	stingy
Obstreperous	:	unruly
Pallid	:	pale
Sumptuous	:	luxurious
Piquant	:	having a pungent test
Grisly	:	gruesome
Poignant	:	painful and distressing to the feelings
Resilient	:	elastic
Oblique	:	slanting or indirect
Hoary	:	gray with age

Types of Women

Winsome	:	charmingly or shyly pleasing
Virago	:	a sharp tongued scold
Hoyden	:	a tomboy
Primadonna	:	a temperamental woman
Coquette	:	a flirt
Petite	:	little
Minx	:	a pert, saucy girl
Svelte	:	slender
Demure	:	coy
Shrew	:	a nag

Types of Men

Adonis	:	a handsome man
Tycoon	:	a powerful businessman
Debonair	:	nonchalant, urbane
Suave	:	smoothly pleasant, ingratiating
Phianderer	:	a fickle suitor
Lout	:	an awkward, rough fellow
Wastrel	:	an idler or loafer
Curmudgeon	:	a gruff, irritable old man
Don Juan	:	a rake or seducer
Cavalier	:	a courtly gentleman, gallant

(ii) Name of Special Colours

Sorrel	:	redish or yellowish brown
Mauve	:	puplish rose
Ochre	:	dark yellow
Azure	:	clear sky blue
Cerulean	:	vivid blue
Indigo	:	deep violet blue
Cerise	:	cherry red
Ecru	:	light yellowish brown
Chartruse	:	pale yellow green
Fuchsia	:	bright bluish red

LIST OF PEOPLE RELATED WORDS

(i) People and their Professions

Agronomist : an expert in the field crop production
Anthropologist : one who studies the development and structure of animals
Antiquary : a student of antiques
Archaeologist : one who uncovers and studies the remains of early human cultures
Chrecgrapher : one who devices dance movements and patterns
Elymologist : an expert in the derivation of words
Entomologist : one who studies insects
Ichthyologist : an expert in fishes
Lexicographer : one who writes or complies a dictionary
Ornithologist : study of birds
Philatelist : one who collects and studies stamps
Philogist : a student of words and languages
Plaglarist : one who copies without acknowledgement
Zoologist : one who studies the development and structure of animals

(ii) Types of People and the way they react to the world around them

Aesthete : (1) person who is devoted to beauty in nature, art, painting, music etc. (2) person who displayes an extravagant or affected admiration for beauty and the arts.
Altruis : person who is selflessly concerned with the welfare of others, one who puts the comfort and happiness of others before his own.
Ascetic : person who leads a simple, austere life, avoiding luxury and pleasure, seeking solitude, practising self discipline, and devoting himself to contemplation or meditation.
Conservative : person who wants to preserve the existing order of things, feeling content or safe with things as they are.
Exhibitionist : show off, or a person who tries to attract attention to himself by exaggerated or inappropriate behaviour.

Hypochondriac: person who worries constantly, usually without any real reason about the state of his health, believing that he has many ailments, taking extreme health precautions etc.

Kleptomaniac : person who has an irresistible desire to steal and shoplift, not because he is in need of what he steals, but because stealing gives him emotional satisfaction.

Megalomaniac : person who suffers from delusions of greatness.

Optimist : person who tends to look on the bright side of things, or one who tends to thing that the worlds is basically good and that what happens is for the best; the opposite of pessimist.

Paranoid : person who believes that other people are always planning against him, cheating and persecuting him, hating him etc.

Pessimist : person who tends to look at the darker side of things, or one who believes that the world is basically bad or evil.

Pragmatist : person who believes that ideas have values only in terms of their practical consequence and that practical results are the sole test of the truth or validity of beliefs.

Realist : person who believes in basing his life on facts and who dislikes anything that seems imaginary, impractical, theoretical, or utopian.

Romantic : person who approaches everything in life emotionally and who enjoys adventures, falling in love, fighting for causes, etc.

WORDS DENOTING

(i) Various Sounds

1. The beating of drums
2. The whistling, blowing, howling of the wind
3. The clanging of arms
4. The creaking of doors or shoes
5. The chattering of teeth
6. The babbling of brooks or streams

7. The tick of a clock
8. The twang of a bow
9. The jingling, ringing of bells
10. The clank of chains
11. The rustling of leaves
12. The crackling of fire
13. The blowing of bugles
14. The rolling or rumbling of thunder
15. The toot of a horn

(ii) Sounds Made by Animals/Birds

Animal/bird	*Sound they make*
Apes	gibber
Bears	growl
Bees	buzz; hum
Birds	hum; sing chirp; warble
Bulls	bellow
Beetles	drone
Calves	bleat
Camels	grunt
Cats	mew
Cocks	crow
Crows	caw
Cows	moo
Dogs	bark
Doves	coo
Ducks	quack
Elephants	trumpet
Flies	buzz
Frogs	croak
Foxes	yelp
Geese	cackle
Goats	bleat
Hawks	scream
Hens	cluck

(continued)

Animal/bird	*Sound they make*
Horses	neigh; snort
Jackles	howl
Kittens	mew
Lambs	bleat
Larks	sing
Lions	roar
Mice	squeak
Monkeys	chatter
Nightingales	warble
Owls	hoot
Parrots	talk
Pigeons	coo
Pigs	grunt
Puppies	yelp
Ravens	croak
Swans	cry
Thrushes	whistle
Serpents	hiss
Sheep	bleat
Squirrels	squeak
Tigers	roar; growl
Turkey	gobble
Wolves	yell
Sparrows	chirp; twitter
Swallows	twitter

(iii) Words Denoting Groups

A herd of deer/swine
A flock of geese/sheep
A pair of shoes/pants/pajamas/jeans
A bunch of keys/plantains
A tribe of Arabs
A suit of clothes
A pack of wolves/hounds
A bundle of hay
A group of islands
A regiment of soldiers
A chain of mountains
A shoal of fish
A stack of corn/wood/arms
A flight of steps/birds
A swarm of flies
A shower of rain
A sheaf of wheat/grain
A series of events
A bundle of sticks
A gang of labourers
A convoy of partridges
A nest of swarm of ants

A hive or swarm of bees
A fall of snow or rain
A herd of cattle
A crowd, or throng, or concourse, or multitude of people
A sheaf of arrows
A brood or flock of chickens
A bunch or bouquet of flowers
A group of figures in a painting
A brace of pigeons
A crew of sailors
A string of camels
A brace of pistols
A brew of beer
A posy of flowers
A team of players
A board of directors
A flock of birds
A horde of savages
A host of men
A muster of peacocks
A team of oxen
A basket of fruit
A clique of people
A colony of people
A family of sardines
A galaxy of beauties
A museum of art
A packet of cigarettes
A panel of jurymen
A quiver of arrows
A bench of magistrates
A troupe of actors
A company of actors
A division of troops
A congregation of worshippers
A syndicate of merchants
A detachment of soldiers
A constellation of delegates
An orchard of fruit trees

A heap of ruins/stones/sand
A clump or grove of trees
A drove of cattle
A cluster of galaxy of stars

A flight or swarm of locusts
A gang of thieves or robbers
A range of hills of mountains
A collection of relics or curiosities
A bevy of ladies
A fell of hair
A band of musicians
A box of cigars
A pile of arms
A stud of horses
A yoke of oxen
A brood of hens
A hoard of gold
A leash of hounds
A litter of puppies
A nursery of plants
A staff of officials
A cellar of wine
A clutch of eggs
A faggot of sticks
A flight of stairs
A kennel of dogs
A master of soldiers
A squad of soldiers
A pose of arrows
A suite of rooms
A throng of people
A battery of guns
A gallery of pictures
A shrubbery of shrubs
A jamboree of boy scouts
A commission of enquiry
A conference of delegates
An outfit of clothes
An assembly of people

LIST OF IMPORTANT ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTES

Phrase/Group of Words	*One-Word Substitute*
Person who looks at the dark side of everything	pessimist
Person who looks at the bright side of everything	optimist
Person who abstains from all alcoholic drinks	teetotaller
One who conceals his identity as a writer under an assumed pen name	pseudonym
Woman having many husbands at the same time	polyandry
Plurality of wives	polygyny
Stage of growth between boyhood and youth	adolescence
An organ of body cut off by surgery	amputation
A person who believes in going out naked	nudist
One who eats everything	omnivorous
Animal that eats flesh or other animals	carnivorous
Animals that can live on land and water	amphibians
Residing in a country of which one is not yet full-fledged citizen	alien
Person who knows or can speak many languages	polyglot
Child without parents	orphan
Something very ancient	antedilurian
Easy to shape in desired form	malleable
Easy to carry over long distance	portable
An object through which light passes but people cannot see across clearly	translucent
An object through which light passes and one can see through	transparent
A child born after the death of its father	posthumous child
Direct vote of all the selectors of the state	plebiscite
That which can be drunk	potable
That which can be eaten	edible
That which can be easily digested	palatable
A person who can use both hands with equal facility	ambidexterous
Belonging to one's ancestors	ancestral

(continued)

Phrase/Group of Words	*One-Word Substitute*
A truce or cessation from arms before a formal treaty is signed	armistice
A state of complete continence	celibacy
Deserving blame for an offence or crime	culpable
A state of perfect balance	equilibrium
That which lasts forever or is never-ending	eternal
A speech without any previous preparation	extempore
A speech made by a speaker for the first time in a particular gathering	maiden speech
A hater of women	misogynist
One who hates mankind	misanthrope
Illicit partner of a married man or woman	paramour
Beyond all powers of destruction of time	imperishable
Lasting only a very short time	transient
Which can be destroyed quickly	perishable
State of complete continence on the part of a woman	virginity
A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyment	hedonist
A person with refined taste in food and wine	epicure
A physician who specializes in diseases of skin	dermatologist
A physician who specializes in heart diseases	cardiologist
A physician/surgeon dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system	gynaecologist
Specialist in bone or skeleton disorders	orthopaedician
Specialist of eye diseases	ophthalmologist
Specialist of diseases of infants	paediatrician
The large scale departure of people	exodus
Disease that spreads by contact	contagious
Disease that spreads by means of germs carried in the atmosphere	infectious
Disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time	epidemic
Disease prevalent in a particular locality	endemic
Killing of a human being	homicide

(continued)

Phrase/Group of Words	*One-Word Substitute*
Systematic extermination of a race or community	genocide
One who murders his own mother	matricide
Act of murdering one's father	patricide
Act of ending one's life	suicide
Killing of one's brother or sister	fratricide
Study of the origin and history of words	etymology
In a state of apparent inactivity but capable of being easily called into action	dormant
To pass winter in a dormant state or a period of inactivity in which some living organizms pass the winter (like frogs)	hibernation
A sleeping room for a number of people	dormitory
The day of Last Judgement or end of the world	doomsday
To sail round the world	circumnavigate
Surrounds on all sides	envelope
Using ambiguous words to conceal the truth	equivocal
One who can be easily duped or fooled by any swindler	gullible
Composed of elements highly diverse in character	hetrogeneity
Uniform in structure or composition throughout	homogeneous
Words differing in meaning from another word with same sound	homonym
Words having more or less same meanings	synonyms
Words more or less opposite in meanings	antonyms
Free from external incitement or self-generation or happening without external cause	spontaneous
Something occurring at irregular intervals in time or occasionally	sporadic
Power of reading the thoughts or mind of others	telepathy
Very pleasing to eat	toothsome
Organism that grows, feeds and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host	parasite
Medicine that loosens the bowels	laxative

(continued)

Phrase/Group of Words	*One-Word Substitute*
Medicine used to calm or pacify	tranquillizer
Woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried	widow
Man whose wife has died and who has not remarried	widower
Murder of a king	regicide
Hater of learning and knowledge	misologist
Person who loves mankind	philanthropist
Murder of an infant or new-born baby	infanticide
The intentional destruction of a human foetus in the uterus (infant in womb)	foeticide
To root out an evil	eradicate
The state of being married	matrimony
Practice of having only one wife or husband at a time	monogamy
Dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself	monologue
Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or book	epilogue
Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play	prologue
Account of a person's life written by another	biography
Account of a person's life written by himself	autobiography
Unfit for human consumption	inedible
Person who is hard to please	dissenter
Person who renounces the world and practices self-discipline in order to attain salvation	theist
Person who does not believe in the existence of God	atheist
Person leading a life of strict self-discipline	ascetic
Person who is interested in antiquities	antiquarian
Things belonging to ancient times	antiques
Person more like a woman than a man	effeminate
Honourably discharged from service	emeritus
Marrying one person while still legally married to another	bigamy
Person of strong conviction or prejudice, especially in matters of religion	bigot
Incapable of being corrected	incorrigible
One who pretends to be what he is not	hypocrite
One who is all powerful	omnipotent

WORD ROOTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Common Latin Word Roots

Many words in the English language have their origins in Latin. The table below shows the original Latin words that we have used to create various English words. The Latin words serve as *roots,* providing the core meaning of the words; prefixes, suffixes, and other alterations give each word its distinct meaning. The word roots are listed in alphabetical order.

Root	*Meaning*	*(Example)*	*Definition*
amare	to love	(amorous *adj.*)	readily showing or feeling love
She told him to stop his **amorous** advances as she was already engaged.			
audire	to hear	(audience *n.*)	assembled group of listeners or spectators; people within hearing
The **audience** was stunned when the game show host slapped the contestant.			
bellum	war	(belligerent *adj.*)	inclined to fight; hostile, aggressive
The citizens feared that their **belligerent** leader would start an unjust war.			
capere	to take	(captivate *v.*)	to capture the fancy of
The story **captivated** me from the beginning; I couldn't put the book down.			
dicere	to say, speak	(dictate *v.*)	to state or order; to say what needs to be written down
She began to **dictate** her notes into the microphone.			
duco	to lead	(conduct *v.*)	to lead or guide (thorough)
He **conducted** a detailed tour of the building.			
equus	equal	(equilibrium *m.*)	a state of balance
I have finally achieved an **equilibrium** between work and leisure.			
facere	to make or do	(manufacture *v.*)	to make or produce
The clothes are **manufactured** in this factory.			
lucere	to light	(lucid *adj.*)	very clear
No one could possibly have misunderstood such a **lucid** explanation.			

(continued)

Root	*Meaning*	*(Example)*	*Definition*
manus	hand	(manicure *n.*)	Cosmetic treatment of the fingernails
To maintain her long fingernails, she gets a **manicure** every week.			
medius	middle	(median *n., adj.*)	middle point; middle a set of numbers
The **median** household income in this wealthy neighborhood is Rs 89,000.			
Mittere	to send	(transmit *v.*)	to send across
The message was **transmitted** over the intercom.			
omnis	all, every	(omnipresent *adj.*)	present everywhere
That top-40 song is **omnipresent**; everywhere I go, I hear it playing.			
plicare	to fold	(application *n.*)	putting one thing on another; making a formal request
His loan **application** was denied because of his poor credit history.			
ponere/ positum	to place	(position *n.*)	the place a person or thing occupies
Although he is only 22, he holds a very powerful **position** in the company.			
protare	to carry	(transport *v.*)	to carry across
The goods will be **transported** by boat.			
quarere	to ask, question	(inquiry *n.*)	act of inquiry, investigation, or questioning
The **inquiry** lasted several months but yielded no new information.			
scribere	to write	(scribe *n.*)	person who makes copies of writings
The **scribe** had developed thick calluses on his fingers from years of writing.			
sentire	to feel	(sentient *adj.*)	capable of feeling
No **sentient** beings should be used for medical research.			
specere	to look at	(spectacle *n.*)	striking or impressive sight
The debate was quite a **spectacle;** you should have seen the candidates attack one another.			

(continued)

Root	*Meaning*	*(Example)*	*Definition*
spirare	to breathe	(respiration *n.*)	the act of breathing
His **respiration** was steady, but he remained unconscious.			
tendere	to stretch	(extend *v.*)	to make longer, stretch out
Please **extend** the deadline by two weeks so that we can complete the project properly.			
verbum	word	(verbatim *adj.*, *adv.*)	word for word
The student failed because she had copied an article in **verbatim** instead of writing her own essay.			

Common Greek Word Roots

Many other English words have their origins in the ancient Greek language. The table below shows the Greek words that we have used to create various English words. The Greek words serve as roots, providing the core meaning of the words; prefixes, suffixes, and other alterations give each word its distinct meaning. The word roots are listed in alphabetical order.

Root	*Meaning*	*(Example)*	*Definition*
bios	life	(biology *n.*)	the science of living organisms
He is majoring in **biology** and plans to go to medical school.			
chronos	time	(chronological *adj.*)	arranged in the order in which things occurred
The story is confusing because she did not put the events in **chronological** order.			
derma	skin	(dermatology *n.*)	branch of medical science dealing with the skin and its diseases
She has decided to study **dermatology** because she has always been plagued by rashes.			
gamos	marriage, union	(polygamy *n.*)	the practice or custom of having more than one spouse or mate at a time
Throughout history, certain cultures have practiced **polygamy**, but it is uncommon today.			

(continued)

Root	*Meaning*	*(Example)*	*Definition*
genos	race, sex, kind	(genocide *n.*)	the deliberate extermination of one race of people
The recent **genocide** in Bosnia has created a crisis in orphaned children.			
geo	ear	(geography *n.*)	the study of the Earth's surface; the surface or topographical features of a place
The **geography** of this region made it difficult for the different tribes to interact.			
graphein	to write	(calligraphy *n.*)	beautiful or elegant handwriting
She used **calligraphy** when she addressed the wedding invitations.			
krates	member of a group	(democrat *n.*)	one who believes in or advocates democracy as a principle of government
I have always been a **democrat**, but I refuse to join the Democratic Party.			
kryptos	hidden, secret	(cryptic *n.*)	concealing meaning, puzzling
He left such a **cryptic** message on my answering machine that I don't know what he wanted.			
metron	to measure	(metronome *n.*)	device with a pendulum that beats at a determined rate to measure time/rhythm.
She used a **metronome** to help her keep the proper pace as she played the song.			
morphe	form	(polymorphous *adj.*)	having many forms
Most mythologies have a **polymorphous** figure, a "shape shifter" who can be both animal and human.			
pathos	suffering, feeling	(pathetic *adj.*)	arousing feelings of pity or sadness
In return for our investment we get a **pathetic** three per cent interest.			
philos	loving	(xenophile *n.*)	a person who is attracted to foreign peoples, cultures, or customs
Kamal is a **xenophile**; I doubt he will ever come back to India.			

(continued)

Root	*Meaning*	*(Example)*	*Definition*
phobos	fear	(xenophobe *n.*)	person who fears or hates foreigners or strange cultures or customs
Don't expect Naveen to go on the trip; he's a **xenophobe**.			
photos	light	(photobiotic *adj.*)	living or thriving only in the presence of light
Plants are **photobiotic** and will die without light.			
podos	foot	(podiatrist *n.*)	an expert in diagnosis and treatment of ailments of the human foot
The **podiatrist** saw that the in-grown toenail had become infected.			
pseu-dein	to deceive	(pseudonym *n.*)	false name
George Eliot is a **pseudonym** for Mary Ann Evans.			
pyr	fire	(pyromaniac *n.*)	one who has a compulsion to set things on fire
The warehouse fire was not an accident; it was set by a **pyromaniac**.			
soma	body	(psychosomatic *adj.*)	of or involving both the mind and body
In a **psychosomatic** illness, physical symptoms are caused by emotional distress.			
tele	distant	(telescope *n.*)	optical instrument for making distant objects appear larger and nearer when viewed through the lens
While Galileo did not invent the **telescope**, he was the first to use it to study the planets and stars.			
therme	heat	(thermos *n.*)	insulated jog or bottle that keeps liquids hot or cold
The **thermos** kept my coffee hot all afternoon.			

LIST OF COMMONLY MISSPELT WORDS

accidentally
accommodation
accordance
acknowledge
address
adjournment
adequately
adolescent
advertizement
agreeable
alleviate
allotted
amateur
amelioration
antagonism
anticipated
apparent
apparatus
appropriate
archive
arithmetic
ascertain
assassination
attacked
attendance
audience
awkward
bargain
battery
beautiful
beginning
beneficial
benefited
breath
breathe
brilliant
bureaucracy
carefully
catalogue
category
challenge
circumstances
column
committee
compare
competent
competition
complementary
commissioner
concealment
conciliation
condemn
condemned
controlled
controversial
convenient
consignment
consistent
courtesy
correspondence
correspondent
criticized
curiosity
dealt
defendant
definitely
definition
demurrage
demor
denote
denoting
depreciation
depression
description
diaphragm
diarrhoea
dinner
dining
disappointment
disease
discrepancy
dissatisfy
efficiency
eighth
eligible
embarrassed
entanglement
entrance
enumeration
envelope
environment
equipment
equipped
erroneously
especially
exaggerate
excellent
expense
experience
explain
explanation
excell

(continued)

extent
extension
familiar
familiarity
famine
fascinate
fascination
fascist
financial
financially
foreseen
forfeit
fulfill
fulfilled
gazette
gazetted
genuine
genuinely
governor
guarantee
guaranteed
happen
happening
height
heighten
harmony
hierarchy
honour
honorary
honourable
humorous
humidity
illogical
imaginary
immediately
immense
inadvertent
inadvertently
inadequate
inadaptable
inadmissible
inalienable
inappeasable
independent
indispensable
influence
inoculate
intelligent
interruption
installed
instalment
increase
increment
invariably
irritation
irritant
irrevocable
itinerant
itinerary
jealous
jeopardy
jubilee
judicious
jurisdiction
judgement
juvenile
juxtaposition
knowledge
kindergarten
knock
leisurely
liberate
licence
literacy
lounge
lousiness
lustre
lustrously
luxury
luxuriously
lymph
manageable
machinery
maintain
maintenance
magnificient
manoeuvre
mathematics
mileage
missile
mortgage
mysterious
necessary
nuclear
nuisance
notified
nullified
occasion
occasional
occurring
occurred
omission
omitted
opportunity
oppressed
optimistic
parallel
paroled
particularly
passenger
peculiarity

(continued)

performance
permanent
permissible
pleasant
politician
pollution
possession
plaintiff
politeness
privilege
procedure
proceed
pronunciation
propaganda
psychology
questionnaire
quantum
quarantine
quotient
receive
receipt
recognized
recommendation
rehearsal
repeat
repetition
refer
referring
referred
recuperate
regenerate
realignment
relinquish
remnant
remedy
remedial
repair
reparable
repercuss
repercussion
replenish
reprehend
reprieve
requisite
reservoir
resigned
rehabilitate
reinstate
reinforced
reiterate
rhyme
rhythm
rhythmically
rudiment
rupture
sandwich
satellite
scarcity
schedule
separate
sergeant
session
souvenir
strategy
summon
stubborness
suburban
succeed
supercede
superintendent
summarized
skill
skilful
skilled
technical
technique
tendency
traffic
tariff
truly
twelfth
tyranny
tuition
tutor
unanimous
unanimously
unprecedented
unsolicited
undoubtedly
until
usually
vacancy
vacant
vacuum
visibility
vicissitude
vault
verbatim
versatile
virtue
virtually
vocation
vacation
vociferate
voyage
welcome
warrant
width
wrapped
wrestle
wretchedness
xerox

DEALING WITH HOMONYMS

Certain, similar sounding words differ in their meanings and spellings. Here is a list of some homonyms that often confuse us.

Word	*Meaning*
addenda	additional items
agenda	list of things to be done
aphasia	loss of speech
asphyxia	suffocation
atone	to make amends
attain	to reach or achieve
avert	to anticipate and ward off
overt	not concealed
by law	according to law
bylaw	local or corporate rules; rules adopted by an organization
carpus	wrist
corpus	body
collaborate	to work or act jointly
corroborate	to confirm
cynosure	one that attracts
sinecure	easy job
decedent	deceased (dead) person
dissident	one who disagrees
depositary	one who receives a deposit
depository	place where something is deposited
disseminate	to spread widely
dissimilate	to make or become dissimilar
dissimulate	to hide under a false appearance
engross	to prepare a text; to purchase in quantity; to absorb full attention
in gross	existing independently; in a large quantity or sum
forego	to precede
forgo	to give up
furlong	one-eight of a mile

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*
furlough	leave of absence
incredibility	unbelievable
incredulity	disbelief
in jure	according to law
injure	to harm
interpellate	to question formally
interpolate	to insert words in a text
lumbar	relating to vertebrae of the lower back
lumber	Timber ready for use (*n*), To move clumsily (*v*)
malfeasance	wrongful conduct
misfeasance	improper performance of a legal act
non-feasance	failure to do what ought to be done
mesalliance	a poor marriage
misalliance	an improper alliance
misogamy	hatred of marriage
misogyny	hatred of women
none	not any; nothing
nun	woman with a religious order
ode	a lyrical poem
odd	unconventional; strange; (way of behaviour); a number not divisible by two
owed	obligated to
official	authenticated; authorized
officious	volunteering one's services where neither asked nor needed
opposite	contrary; set against something that is at the other end or side
apposite	appropriate; relevant
ordinance	authoritative decree or director
ordnance	military supplies—weapons, ammunition, etc.
overseas	beyond or across the sea; foreign
oversees	surveys; supervises
packed	crammed; wrapped
pact	an agreement; accord
pail	bucket

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*
pale	yellowish, deficient in colour
paltry	inferior; trivial; small
poultry	domestic fowls (birds)
paced	covered at a walk; measure by pacing
paste	adhesive material; a kind of dough
parameter	an arbitrary constant whose value characterizes a member of a system; a factor
perimeter	boundary; outer limits
parcel	package; unit (as of land)
partial	biased; not the whole
parlay	to increase or otherwise transform into something of much greater value
parley	to confer; to discuss terms with an enemy
parol	word of mouth (parol evidence)
parole	conditional release of a prisoner
payroll	salary or wages register
parson	a clergyman
person	an individual human being
patience	the ability to bear pains, trials or delays without complaint
patients	individuals awaiting or under medical care
pause	a temporary stop
paws	feet of animals
peace	a state of tranquility or quiet; freedom from war
piece	a part of a whole
peak	summit; a pointed or projected part; highest level
peek	a brief look; glance
peal	to ring (as a bell)
peel	to strip off an outer layer (as peeling an orange)
pedal	to operate a foot lever (cycle pedal)
peddle	to sell or offer to sell from place to place
peer	person of equal standing with another
pier	a supporting structure, as for adjacent ends of two bridge spans
pencil	a writing instrument

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*
pensile	suspended
pendant	something suspended, as an ornament
pendent	supported from above; suspended
presentiment	premonition or prejudgement
presentment	offering of something to be dealt with
perpetrate	to bring about; to commit
perpetuate	to cause to last indefinitely
persecute	to harass
prosecute	to follow to the end; to institute and carry on legal proceedings
personal	relating to a person; private
personnel	member of an office force, labour or staff
perspective	outlook; vista, view
prospective	likely to happen; expected
partition	division; something that divides; an internal dividing wall
petition	an earnest request; entreaty
piety	quality or state of being pious
pity	compassion
pistil	ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant or flower
pistol	a small fire arm
plum	a fruit
plumb	straight down or up
plain	an extensive area of level or rolling treeless country
plane	an airplane; a flat or level surface
pole	a rod
poll	casting or recording of votes
poplar	a kind of tree
popular	well-known
populace	the common people
populous	densely populated
praise	an expression of approval
prays	entreats; request
preys	seizes and devours; commit violence

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*
procede	to surpass in rank; come ahead
proceed	to continue; to advance
precedence	the fact of preceding in time; priority
precedents	adjuged cases or decision considered as authority for similar cases later
precis	concise summary of essential points
precise	minutely exact
premise	something taken for granted
promise	a pledge
prescribe	to lay down as a guide, direction or rule of action
proscribe	to condemn or forbid as harmful; prohibit
pretest	a preliminary test
pretext	an excuse; an action that cloaks the real intention or state of affairs
preview	advance view
purview	part or scope of a statute
princes	male member of a royal family
princess	a king's daughter
prophecy	a prediction
prophesy	to foretell
prostate	a gland in male
prostrate	stretched out with face on ground, prone
purpose	to intend
propose	to suggest; to set forth
quiet	tranquility; calm
quit	to cease
quite	wholly; to a considerable extent; rather
rain	to fall as water; to pour down
rein	to check or stop
reign	to rule
rack	to cause to suffer, torture
wrack	to ruin utterly; to destroy
radish	a vegetable
reddish	somewhat red

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*
racket	clamour
racquet	a lightweight implement used in games
raid	hostile or predatory incursion
rayed	shone in or on; radiated
raise	elevate; build
rays	beams of light
raze	to destroy to the ground (razor)
recession	ceding back; withdrawn
recision	cancellation
recission	bringing to an end
recede	to withdraw; to recoil
receed	to cede again
recover	to obtain a right
re-cover	to cover again
refuse	to decline (verb)
refuse	waste (noun)
release	to give up; to free
re-lease	to lease again
saver	one who saves
savour	the taste or smell of something
scam	a scandal
scan	to examine closely
scrip	paper currency or token issued for temporary use (share certificates)
script	something written; text; manuscript
shear	to cut as hair or wool
sheer	to deviate from a course (verb); complete or absolute; transparent and see-through
sewage	refuse or waste matter
sewer	pipelines to carry off waste matter
sewerage	a system of sewers
side	lateral
sighed	uttered a sigh
site	a place

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*
simulate	to copy; represent
stimulate	to excite to activity or growth; arouse
slay	to kill
sleigh	a sled; vehicle used on snow
sleight	dexterity; stratagem
slight	slim; frail, meagre
smooth	to make things more agreeable; to palliate
soothe	to calm
soar	to rise to heights; to glide
sore	painful; wound type
soared	rose
sword	a weapon with a long blade
spacious	roomy
specious	having a false look of truth or genuineness
stair	any one step of a series for ascending or descending from one level to another
stare	a fixed look
statue	sculpture
statute	law or rule
straight	direct; uninterrupted; upright
strait	narrow; constricted
stricture	a hostile criticism; a narrowing or restriction
structure	building
suite	a set of rooms
suit	a set of garments
summary	quickly executed, brief
summery	fit for summer; or like summer
tail	rear appendage
tale	story
team	to yoke or join in a team
teem	to abound; to become filled to overflowing
tear	to separate parts of or pull apart by force; a saline drop emanating from the eye
tier	a row; a layer of articles

(continued)

Word	*Meaning*
tare	a deduction from the gross weight to allow for weight of container
tenant	lease-holder, renter; occupant
tenet	a principle; belief; doctrine held to be true
tenor	the highest natural male singing voice
tenure	act of holding; period
troop	a group of soldiers
troupe	a group of theatrical performers
vacation	period for rest or holiday
vocation	the work in which one is regularly employed
avocation	hobby
vain	conceited; worthless; futile
vane	device showing wind direction
vein	a narrow channel; blood vessel
vary	to change; to deviate
very	exceedingly
veracious	truthful
voracious	greedy in eating
veracity	truthfulness
voracity	the state of being voracious
vial	a small vessel for liquids
vile	evil, foul
viola	stringed musical instrument
vertex	the highest point of something
vortex	a whirling mass of fluid; something resembling a whirlpool
vice	a moral fault or failing
vise	a tool with tight-holding jaws
vicious	mean; violent; fierce
viscous	sticky; vicid
waist	the narrowed part of the body
waste	rejected material; garbage
waive	to relinquish voluntarily, to strike off
wave	to motion with the hand

IMPORTANT TERMINOLOGIES

1. FIELDS OF STUDY

Acoustics : science of sound
Aerostatics : study of ballooning
Agronomy : study of scientific farming
Agrostology : study of grasses
Anthropology : the development of man
Archaeology : excavation and study of physical remains of early civilizations
Astronautics : science of space flight
Calisthenics : science of exercises for promoting beauty and strength
Cosmography : description and mappping of the universe
Cryogenics : science of very low temperatures
Demography : science of vital and social statistics
Ecology : science of environment
Entomology : scientific study of insects
Ethnology : science of origin of races
Etiolgy : study of causes of diseases
Etymology : study of derivation of words
Eugenics : study of production of better offsprings
Genealogy : a record of family descent
Genetics : study of heredity of individuals
Geology : study of rocks, soils and minerals
Ichthyology : study of fishes
Meteorology : scientific study of weather conditions
Numismatics : study of coins and metals
Ornithology : study of birds.
Orthograph : the science of spellings
Paleonthology : study of past life forms through fossils
Philology : study of words or literature
Seismology : science of earthquakes and earth's movements
Sericulture : study of silk-worm breeding
Theology : study of religion
Toxicology : science and medical study of dealing with poisons

2. MINIATURES

Booklet: a small book

Capsule: a small box, a small detachable compartment in an air plane or spacecraft, a small soluble container for enclosing a dose of medicine

Dearly: little dear, a person tenderly loved

Duckling: a young duck

Globule: literally a small globe, hence, a tiny sphere of matter of drop of fluid

Islet: a small island

Leaflet: a small leaf, as a leaf of folded paper

Molecule: a small mass; smallest particle of an element or compound that cannot exist separately without losing its physical or chemical properties

Morsel: a small bite; a small piece of anything

Particle: a small part or piece of matter

Linguistics: science and study of language

Lexicography: art of dictionary making

3. WORDS RELATED WITH PHYSICAL CARE

Anaesthetist: A person trained to administer anaesthetics, as during an operation.

Cardiologist: A doctor who specializes in the study of the heart and its functions.

Chiropodist: A specialist in the minor ailments of the foot including bunions, corns etc. Also, called a podiatrist.

Dermatologist: A physician who specializes in treating diseases of the skin.

Gynaecologist: A doctor who specializes in the cure of women, especially in matters concerning the reproductive organs.

Internist: A doctor who specializes in the large, general branch of medicine called internal medicine. Internist is a somewhat more modern and more restricted name for the general practitioner who treats all types of health problems.

Intern: A medical graduate receiving clinical training in a hospital before being licensed to practice medicine.

Neurologist: A doctor who specializes in treating disorders of the nervous system.

Obstetrician: A doctor who specializes in delivering babies and in medical problems related to childbirth.

Ophthalmologist: A doctor who specializes in the anatomy, functions and diseases of the eye.

Orthodontist: A dentist who specializes in preventing and correcting irregularities of the teeth, such as crooked or otherwise defective teeth.

Orthopedist: A doctor who specializes in correcting deformities of the skeletal system and treating diseases of the bones, spine, joints muscles etc.

Pediatrician: A doctor who specializes in the care and treatment of babies and young children.

Podiatrist: A therapist who specializes in treating ailments of the feet.

Otologist: An ear specialist.

Nephrologist: A kidney specialist.

Oncologist: A specialist in tumors and cancer.

4. ENVIRONMENT RELATED WORDS

The environment

The environment: Air, water and land on earth which can be harmed by the activities of man.

Ecosystem: Plants, animals etc., that exist in a place and are dependent on each other.

Habitat: The natural home for plants and animals.

The biosphere: Surface and atmosphere of earth where plants and animals can live.

Ecology: The scientific study of the way in which plants, the plants, animals and natural feature of a place affect and depend on each other.

Biodiversity: The variety of plants and animals in a place.

The Food chain: All animals and plants considered as a group in which a plant is eaten by an insect or animal which is eaten by another animal and so on.

Signs of damage to the environment

Global warming: General increase in the temperature of the world caused by pollution from cars, factories etc.

Climate change: Changes in the weather around the world, which result in much higher or lower temperature, violent storms, droughts or floods.

The greenhouse effect: Natural process in which gases build up in the atmosphere and prevent heat from escaping, causing the earth to get warmer.

The hole in the ozone layer: The hole in the layer of natural gases that surround the earth.

Endangered species: A type of animal that is likely to stop existing.

Extinction: Situation in which all types of animals die.

Soil erosion: Process by which soil is gradually destroyed by wind or rain.

Desertification: Process by which useful land changes into desert because of climate change or overgrazing.

Things that harm the environment

Pollution: Harmful chemicals or waste materials that have gone in to air, land or water.

Pollutant: Substance that makes air, water dangerously dirty.

Greenhouse gases: Gases that form a layer around the earth and keep the heat in causing global warming.

Acid rain: Rain that contains pollution from factories, power stations etc., which causes damage to forests.

e-waste: Waste consisting of old electronic products such as computers, batteries, mobile phones that people no longer use.

Pesticides: Chemicals used to kill insects and animals that attack crops.

Fossil fuels: Fuels like coal or oil. Burning these fuels releases lot of carbon gases into the atmosphere.

Deforestation: Situation in which most of the trees are cut down or destroyed, resulting in damage to the environment.

Over population: Situation in which too many people live in a particular place.

Over fishing: Process of taking too many fishes from the sea, river.

Overgrazing: Process of letting animals feed on plants for too long such that it damages the land.

Intensive farming: Farming that produces lot of food on a small area by using modern methods like pesticides, growth hormones.

Invasive species: Group of animals introduced to a place by humans where they did not exist naturally before and cause damage to plants and animals already there.

Things that are good for the environment

Eco friendly: Products or methods that do not cause harm to the environment.

Conservation: Protection of natural things like plants, animals to prevent them from being spoiled.

Renewable: Renewable sources of energy use fuels that can be replaced naturally.

Sustainable: Sustainable methods of farming do not use up more land, natural resources etc., that can be replaced naturally.

Biodegradable: These products can be broken into small parts and absorbed naturally.

Recycle: To use materials that have already been used in order to make them into new products.

Bottle bank: A container that you put empty bottles in so that glass can be used again.

Solar power, wind power, wave power: Energy from sun, wind or movement of sea used to produce electricity.

Wind farm: Group of turbines that produce electricity.

Bio fuel: Fuel that is made from plants and animals or their wastes.

People who want to protect the environment

Environmentalist: Someone who is concerned about protecting the environment.

The Greens: Members of a political party who are concerned with protecting the environment.

Eco-warrior: Someone who takes direct action to stop companies and governments form destroying the environment.

Science and the environment

Environmental science: Scientific study of relationship between humans and the environment.

Biotechnology: The use of living things such as cells, bacteria etc., to make drugs.

Genetic engineering: The science of changing genetic structure of an animal, plant or human usually to make them stronger or healthier.

Genetically modified: Such plants and animals have their genetic structure changed so that they are not affected by particular disease or insect.

5. GLOBAL ISSUES

Global economic issues

The world economy/the global economy: The economy of a world seen as a whole.

Globalization: The processes of making something (such as business) operate in different countries all around the world.

Free trade: Situation in which goods coming into or going out of the country are not controlled or taxed.

Fair trade: Activity of making, buying and selling goods in such a way that is morally right.

Protectionism: When the government tries to help the industries by putting tax on foreign goods that come into the country.

Trade barriers: Something such as tax that makes trade between two countries difficult.

Third world debt: Money owed by developing countries to richer countries.

Rich/poor divide: Difference between the situations of rich people and poor people.

North/South divide: Difference between richer countries in the north and some countries in the south.

Sustainable development: Economic development that is able to continue without causing damage to the environment.

Over consumption: Act of using or buying too much of something.

Multinational: A large company that has offices, factories in many countries.

Child labour: Work done by children.

Sweat shop: Small business or factory where people work very hard in bad conditions for very little money.

Corporate greed: The desire of large companies to make as much money as possible without caring about the effects of their actions on people or environment.

Global political issues

Geopolitics: Ideas and activities relating to the way that a country's position, population etc., affect its political development and its relationship with other countries.

Arms control: The attempts by powerful countries to limit the number and types of military weapons that exist.

Nuclear proliferation: An increase in the number of countries that have nuclear weapons.

The arms trade: Buying and selling of military weapons.

Terrorism: The use of violence such as bombing, shooting or kidnapping in order to make a government do something.

The war on terror: The name given to action taken by US, Britain and other countries to destroy international terrorist groups after the attack on the World Trade Centre and Pentagon on 11 September 2001.

Foreign policy: Actions and plans of a government or leader which relate to their country's relations with other countries.

War: Period of fighting between two or more countries or between opposing groups within a country.

Conflict: Fighting or a war.

Genocide: Deliberate murder of a whole race of people or ethnic group.

Ethnic cleansing: The action of forcing people to leave an area or a country because of their racial or national group.

Human Rights

Human rights: The basic right of every person to be treated in a fair and equal way.

Civil liberties: The right of all citizens to be free to do whatever they want while respecting the rights of other people.

Freedom of speech: The legal right to say what you want.

Liberalism: The belief that political, social and economic freedom of an individual is very important.

Inequality: An unfair situation in which some groups in the society have more money, opportunities etc.

Discrimination: The practice of treating one person or group differently from the other in an unfair way.

Racism: Unfair treatment of people, or violence against them because they belong to a different race.

Sexism: The belief that one sex is weaker, less intelligent or less important than the other.

Women's rights: The right of women to have fair treatment and equal opportunities.

Political correctness: Careful choosing of language or behaviour so that you do not offend or insult anyone.

Political prisoner: Someone who is in prison for criticizing the government of their own country.

International crime

Drug trafficking: The buying or selling of illegal drugs.

Arms trafficking: Illegal buying and selling of military weapons.

People smuggling: Crime of bringing people illegally into a country.

Illegal immigrant: Someone who comes to live in another country without official permission.

Money laundering: The action of putting money which has been obtained illegally into legal business and bank accounts so that you can hide it or use it.

6. CULTURE AND THE ART

Art and culture

Art: The use of painting, drawing, sculpture etc., to represent things or express ideas, or the things that are produced by art.

Fine art: Forms of art especially paintings or sculptures that are produced and admired for their beauty and high quality.

Culture: Activities and things relating to art, music, literature.

Popular culture: Music, films, books that are liked by a lot of people and that are not considered to be high art.

Art forms

Visual arts: Art such as painting, sculpture that you look at.

Performing arts: Art which involves doing things to entertain people like dance, music, drama.

Decorative arts: Design and production of beautiful things for the home such as furniture, clothes and pottery.

Types of performing art

Drama (theatre): The art of plays and the way they are written and directed.

Opera: Musical plays in which all words are sung.

Ballet: Performances in which dancing and music tell the story without any speaking.

Cinema: Films or the work of making films considered as an art or business.

Music: Sounds made by instruments or voices or the art of writing or playing theses sounds.

Types of visual art

Abstract art: Paintings or designs that consist of shapes and patterns that do not look real.

Figurative art: Paintings etc that show objects, people or the countryside as they really look.

Realism: The style of art in which things, especially unpleasant things are shown as they really are in life.

Photorealism: Art in which things are painted so realistically that the painting looks like a photograph.

Folk art: Art that is traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area.

Naïve art: Art that is like that of a child and shows things in a flat way with bright colours.

Minimalism: A style of art that uses only few simple shapes or colours

Action painting: Style of painting in which paint is dripped, splashed etc on to a surface.

Video art: Art which consists of or involves a film on video.

Installation art: Modern art which includes objects, sounds etc.

Conceptual art: In which main aim of the artist is to show an idea rather than to represent actual things or people.

Visual art movements and style

Renaissance: The period of time in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries when art, literature, philosophy and scientific ideas became very important and a lot of new art was produced.

Baroque: Very decorated style of art that was common in Europe in the 17th and early 18th centuries.

Rococo: Style with a lot of curly decoration that was fashionable in Europe in the 18th century.

Romanticism: Style of painting that was popular in late 18th and early 19th century in which feelings, imagination and natural beauty were considered more important than anything else.

Pre Raphaelites: Group of late 19th century English artists who painted detailed and realistic pictures.

Art nouveau: Style of art that used plants and flowers in painting and in design of objects and buildings.

Impressionism: Style of painting used especially in France in the 19th century which uses colour instead of details of form to produce effects of light or feeling.

Symbolism: Late 19th century style of art in which images are used as symbols to represent ideas or qualities.

Cubism: Twentieth century style of art in which people are represented by geometric shapes.

Expressionism: Twentieth century style of painting that expresses feelings rather than showing things in a natural way.

Abstract expressionism: A mid 20th century style of art in which abstracts, shapes and patterns are made in a free or unplanned way.

Dadaism/Dada: An early 20th century style of art which was intended to be different from traditional art in a rather crazy way.

Surrealism: Twentieth century art in which artist connects unrelated images and objects in a strange and often impossible way.

Art deco: Style of art and decoration that uses simple shapes and was popular in Europe and America in 1920s and 1930s.

Modernism: Style of art, building etc., that was popular especially from 1940s to 1960s.

Post modernism: A style of building, painting etc., that uses a mixture of old and new styles as a reaction against modernism.

Socialist realism: A style of art in communist countries in 20th century which showed people and things in a realistic way and aimed to make people feel proud of their country.

Pop art: A style of art that was popular in the 1960s which shows ordinary objects such as advertizements or things you see in people's homes.

Op art: Art that use patterns which seem to move or to produce other shapes as you look at them.

Words related to painting, sculpture and drawing

Abstract: A painting that does not portray natural objects or figures, but uses lines, masses of colour, and geometerial forms such as oblongs, squares, circles etc.

Bases-relief: A piece of sculpture in which figures are raised out only slightly from a background panel or wall, such as frieze on a building.

Chiaroscuro: (1) the distribution and treatment of light and shade in a picture. (2) A kind of picture using only light and shade and no definite lines.

Fresco: A painting made by applying colours to a wet plaster surface, so that they sink in deep, and dry with the plaster.

Goache: Painting using opaque colours mixed with water and gum.

Impasto: Method of painting in which colours are applied thickly so that they stand out from the canvas.

Mobile: Piece of sculpture made of wire, strips, of metal etc., in such a way that it moves when touched or blown by the wind.

Mural: Painting applied directly to a wall or ceiling.

Palette: Flat, piece of wood, plastic etc., or in which the paints used by an artist are mixed.

Pastel: Drawing made with coloured crayons, especially soft crayons made of pipe, pigment and gum water.

Study: Preliminary sketch or exercise, as a preliminary rough sketch of an object or landscape that will later be the subject of the painting.

Tempera: (1) A fast drying paint made of colours that are mixed with water and egg yolk. (2) A painting made from such painting.

Water colour: (1) A painting made with pigments mixed in water. (2) Paint having water as the medium.

7. BOOKS AND LITERATURE

The parts of a book

Contents: A list that shows the different parts or chapters into which the book is divided.

Foreword: A short piece of writing at the beginning of the book that introduces the book or the writer.

Acknowledgements: Short piece of writing at the beginning or end of a book in which the writer thanks all the people who have helped him or her.

Introduction: Written explanation at the beginning of a book.

Preface: An introduction in the beginning of a book.

Chapter: One of the parts into which the book is divided.

Section: Separate part of a book, newspapaer, document, report etc.

Index: An alphabetical list of names, subjects etc., at the back of a book.

Footnote: Note at the bottom of a page in a book which gives more information about something on that page.

Bibliography: List of all the books and articles used in preparing a piece of writing.

Types of literature

Genre: A particular type of literature which has certain features which all examples of this type share.

Fiction: Books and stories about imaginary people and events.

Non fiction: Books about real facts or events.

Poetry: writing that expresses emotions, experiences and ideas especially in short lines using words that rhyme.

Drama: Plays that are written to be performed in the theatre, on radio, on television etc.

Biography: A book about someone's life, written by someone else.

Autobiography: An autobiography is a book that someone writes about his/her own life.

Allegory: Story, painting etc., in which the events and characters represent particular ideas or teach a moral lesson.

Parable: A short simple story that teaches a moral or religious lesson.

Prose Fiction

Prose fiction: Books and stories about imaginary people and events, in ordinary written language.

Novel: A long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.

Short story: Short written story about imaginary situations and characters.

Novella: An imaginary story that is shorter than a novel but longer than a short story.

Narrator: A person who tells the story in a book or a play.

Poetry: verse forms

Ballad: A short story in the form of a poem or a song

Blank verse: Poetry that has a fixed rhythm does not rhyme.

Couplet: Two lines of poetry.

Elegy: A sad poem or song.

Epic: Poem, book or film that tells a long story about brave actions and exciting events.

Free verse: Poetry that does not have a fixed structure and does not rhyme.

Limerick: Humorous short poem that has five lines.

Lyric poetry: Poetry that expresses strong personal emotions such as love in a way that is similar to music in its sound and rhythm.

Ode: A poem or a song written in order to praise a person or a thing

Sonnet: Poem with 14 lines which rhyme with each other in a fixed pattern.

Poetry: metre form

Meter: An arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak betas.

Iamb: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one short or weak beat followed by a long or strong beat.

Trochee: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by a short or weak beat.

Spondee: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by another long or strong beat.

Dactyl: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by two short or weak beats.

Iambic pentameter: A common pattern of beats in English poetry in which each line consists of five iambs.

Figures of speech

Alliteration: The use of several words together, all beginning with the same sound in order to make a special effect, especially in poetry.

Assonance: Similarity in the vowel sounds that are close together in a poem.

Onomatopoeia: The use of words that sound like the thing that they refer to

Metaphor: A way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing.

Simile: An expression that describes something by comparing it with something else

Oxymoron: A deliberate combination of two words that seem to be the opposite of each other.

Paradox: The use of statements that seem strange because they involve two ideas or qualities that are very different.

Litotes: Saying something positive by using negative of its opposite. For example, you say "he is not unknown to me."

Irony: The use of words that are opposite to what you really mean, often in order to be amusing.

Bathos: In writing a play etc., a sudden change from a subject that is beautiful, moral or serious to something that is ordinary, silly or not important.

Pun: Amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings, or of words that have the same sound but different meanings.

Tautology: Statement in which you say the same thing twice using different words in a way which is not necessary.

Euphemism: A polite word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking or upsetting someone.

Circumlocution: The practice of using too many words to express an idea, instead of saying it directly.

Hyperbole: A way of describing something by saying it is much bigger, smaller or worse than it actually is.

Personification: The representation of a thing or a quality as a person, in literature or art.

Rhetorical question: a question that you may ask as a way of making a statement, without expecting an answer.

Ellipsis: Practice of deliberately not including one or more words in a sentence that can still be understood by a reader because the context makes the meaning clear.

Apposition: When a simple sentence contains two or more noun phrases that describe the same thing or person, appearing one after the other without a word such as 'and' or 'or' between them.

Cliché: An idea or phrase that has been used so much that it is not effective or no longer has any meaning.

8. LANGUAGE

Types of language

Language variety: A form of language that is spoken in a particular country or by a particular group of people.

Creole: A language that is a combination of a European language with one or more other languages.

Pidgin: Language that is a mixture of two or other languages which can be used by people who do not speak each other's language.

Dialect: A form of a language which is spoken only in one area with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language

Patois: Spoken form of a language used by the people of a small area and different from the national or standard language.

Vernacular: Language or form of a language that ordinary people use, especially one that is not the official language.

Tone language: Language such as Chinese in which the way a sound goes up or down affects the meaning of the word.

Sign language: Language consisting of hand movements instead of spoken words, used by people who are deaf/dumb or who do not hear well.

Artificial language: Language that has been invented, for example, for use with computers.

Natural language: Language that has developed naturally, and is used by people to speak and write.

Language family: Group of related languages.

Romance language: Languages that come form Latin, for example, French or Spanish.

Slavonic language: Language such as Russian, Bulgarian or Polish.

Germanic language: Language such as German, English, Dutch or the Scandinavian languages.

Semitic language: Language such as Arabic or Hebrew.

Indo-European language: Member of the group of languages that includes English, French, Hindi, Russian, and most of the other languages of Europe and North India.

Writing systems and symbols

Alphabet: A set of letters used in writing which are traditionally arranged in a particular order.

Hieroglyphic: A picture that represents a word especially in the ancient Egyptian system of writing.

Ideogram: A written sign, for example in Chinese that represent an idea or a thing.

Kanji: Japanese writing system based on Chinese ideogram.

Kana: Japanese system in which symbols represent syllables.

Katakana: Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used mainly for writing foreign words.

Hiragana: A Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used in newspapers and literature.

Braille: Form of printing for blind people, with raised parts that they can read by touching the paper with their fingers.

Diacritic: A mark placed over, under or through a letter in some languages to show that the letter should be pronounced differently from the same letter without a mark.

Accent: Mark placed over or below particular letters in some languages to show how to pronounce the letter.

Circumflex: Mark placed above a letter in a French word to show its pronunciation.

Cedilla: Mark placed under the letter 'c' to show that it is an's' sound rather than a 'k' sound.

Umlaut: A mark placed over a German vowel to show how it is pronounced.

Tilde: A mark placed over a letter 'n' in Spanish to show that it is pronounced /nj/

The sounds of language

Pronunciation: The way in which a particular word is or should be pronounced.

Accent: The way someone pronounce the words of a language which shows which country or which part of a country they come from.

Stress: The degree of force or loudness with which a part of a word id pronounced, which makes it sound stronger than other parts.

Intonation: The way in which the level of your voice changes in order to add meaning to what you are saying

Pitch: How high or low a spoken sound is.

Tone: How high or low your voice is when you say a word or part of a word.

Prosody: The patterns of sound and rhythm in poetry and spoken language.

Words used by particular groups

Slang: Very informal, sometimes offensive language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group.

Language: The words and expressions used by a particular group of people, for example who do a particular job.

Jargon: Words and expressions used by a particular group of people which are difficult for other people to understand.

Terminology: The technical words or expressions that are used when talking about a particular subject.

Vocabulary: The words that are typically used when talking about a particular subject.

Idiolect: The words used by a particular person and the way they use them.

The study of language

Linguistics: The study of language in general and of particular languages, their structure, grammar and history.

Phonetics: The study of speech sounds, including how they are produced.

Phonology: The study of the system of speech sounds in a language.

Grammar: The study of the rules by which words change their forms and are combined in to sentences or phrases.

Morphology: The study of morphemes (smallest units of meaning) of a language and the way in which they are joined together to make words.

Syntax: The study of the way words are combined to form sentences or phrases.

Semantics: The study of meaning of words and phrases.

Etymology: The study of the origins, history and changing meaning of words.

Psycholinguistics: The study of psychological matters relating to the use, learning and understanding of language.

Sociolinguistics: The study of how social and cultural matters affect people's use of language.

Orthography: The study of spelling.

Lexicography: The skill, practice or profession of writing dictionaries.

9. COMPUTER RELATED WORDS

Types of computer

Mainframe: A large, powerful computer that can work very fast and that a lot of people can use at the same time.

Personal computer, desktop/PC: A computer that is used by one person at a time either at home or at work.

Laptop: A small computer that you can carry with you and that can work using a battery.

Tablet PC: Small computer which you can control by using a tool like a pen instead of a keyboard or a mouse.

PDA: Personal Digital Assistant, a very small, light computer that you can carry with you and that you can use to store information such as telephone numbers, addresses and appointments.

Wearable computer: A computer that is designed to be worn as item or clothing or attached to the body with a strap around the wrist.

Software

Software: A set of programmes which a computer needs in order to operate.

Application software: Computer software that is designed for some particular use or user.

Operating system: A system in a computer that helps all the programmes in it to work together.

USB: Universal Serial Bus, a system that lets you connect different sorts of equipment such as keyboard or a camera to the computer.

Programming tool: Programme that helps a software designer to create another programme or to correct mistakes in it.

Office suite: A set of computer programmes designed to help people who do office work.

Database: A large amount of data that has been stored and organized on a computer so that you can sort and find information easily.

Spread sheet: A computer document that contains rows and columns which helps control and analyse information.

Word processing: Using computer software or a small computer to write letters and other documents.

Desktop publishing: The work of arranging the writing and pictures for a magazine, small book etc.

GUI (Graphical User Interface): A way of showing and organizing information on a computer screen so that it is easy to use and understand.

Problems with computers

Crash: If a computer crashes it suddenly stops working.

Freeze: If a computer or a computer screen freezes, the image displayed on the screen will not change because there is a problem with the computer.

Bug: Fault in the system of instructions that operates a computer.

Virus: A set of instructions secretly put on to a computer or computer program, which can destroy information.

Worm: A sort of computer virus, especially one that makes many copies of itself and fills up all the memory on a computer.

Spam: E-mail messages that a computer user has not asked for and does not want to read.

Hack: To find a way of getting information from someone else's computer or changing information on it.

Computer security

Anti-virus software: Type of software that looks for and removes viruses in programs and documents on your computer.

Firewall: A system that protects a computer network from being used or looked at by people who donot have permission to do so.

Encryption: The process of changing information on a computer into a special code that only few people can understand.

The study of computers

Computer science: The study of computers and what they can do.

Information technology: The study or use of electronic processes for gathering and storing information and making it available using computers.

The Internet

The Internet (also the net): A computer system that allows computer users around the world to exchange information.

The Worldwide Web/WWW/The Web: The network of all the documents, files, pictures etc., that are on websites and can be found using the internet.

Website: A place on the internet where you can find information about something, especially a particular organization.

Browse: To spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another, looking for a particular information.

Surf: To spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another.

Web page: All the information that you can see in one part of a website.

Link: Word or a picture on a website or in computer document that will take you to another page or document if you click on it.

Home page: The first page of a website which often contains links to other pages on that website.

Browser: A computer program that finds information on the Internet and shows it on your computer screen.

Bookmark: To save the address of page on the internet so that you can find it again easily.

E-mail: A system that allows you to send and receive messages by computer, or a message that is sent form one person to another using the email system.

Online: Connected to other computers through the internet or available through the internet.

ISP (Internet Service Provider): A company or a business that provides a connection to the internet for people's computers.

URL Uniform Resource Locator: Website address.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): A computer language used for producing pages of writing and pictures that can be put on the internet.

Domain: A part of an internet address.

Chat room: A website where people can communicate with each other in real time by typing in messages.

Discussion group: A system which uses the internet to allow people to send the messages about a particular subject.

Message board: Place on a website where you can read or leave messages.

Thread: Series of messages concerning the same subject, written by members of an Internet discussion group.

Download: To move information or programs from a computer network to a small computer.

Broadband: A system of connecting computers to the Internet and moving information, such as messages or pictures at a very high speed.

10. MEDIA

The media

The media: All the organizations that provide news and information for the public or the people who do this work.

The press: Newspapers and news magazines, or the people who work for them.

Journalism

Journalism: The job or activity of writing news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio.

Investigative journalism: Journalism that examines a serious event or situation.

Chequebook journalism: When newspapers get material for articles by paying people a lot of money for information about crimes or the private lives of famous people.

Gonzo journalism: A style of journalism in which a journalist becomes a central part of the story, and in which truth is less important than giving an impression of a particular mood or atmosphere.

Journalist: Someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio.

Correspondent: Someone who is employed by a newspaper or a television station, to report news from a particular area or on a particular subject.

Columnist: Someone who writes articles especially about a particular subject, that appears regularly in a newspaper or a magazine.

Reporter: Someone whose job is to write about news events for a newspaper or to tell people about them on the television or radio.

Editor: A person who is the incharge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of a newspaper or magazine and who decides what should be included in it.

Newspapers and magazines

Circulation: The average number of copies of a newspaper or a magazine that are sold each day, week, month etc.

Edition: The copies of a newspaper or a magazine that are published at the same time.

Tabloid: Newspaper that has small pages, a lot of paragraphs and stories mainly about sex, famous people etc rather than serious news.

Broadsheet: A newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper.

Compact: A serious newspaper printed on small sheets of paper like a tabloid.

Colour supplement: Magazine printed in colour and given free with a newspaper especially on Saturdays or Sundays.

Article: A piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or a magazine.

Editorial: A piece of writing in a newspaper or a magazine, or a special report on television or on the radio.

Feature: A piece of writing about a subject in a newspaper or a magazine or a special report on television or radio.

Column: An article on a particular subject or by a particular writer that appears regularly in a newspaper or magazine.

Review: An article in a newspaper or a magazine that gives an opinion about a new book, play, film etc.

Scoop: An important and exciting news story that is printed in only one newspaper or shown on only one television station before any of the others know about it.

Radio and Television

Broadcast: To send out radio or television programmes.

Televise: To broadcast something on television.

Transmit: To send out electronic signals, messages etc., using radio, television or other similar equipment.

Frequency: The number of radio waves, sound waves etc that pass any point per second.

Channel: A television station and all the programmes that it broadcasts.

Radio station: an organization which makes radiobroadcasts, or the building where this is done.

National radio: Radio service owned or controlled by the central government of a country.

Commercial: A short film or message encouraging people to buy a particular product or a service, which is broadcasted on television or radio.

Episode: Television or radio programme that is one of a series of programmes in which the same story is continued each week.

News bulletin: A short news programme on radio or television, reporting only the most important information.

Airtime: The amount of time that a radio or television station gives to a particular subject, advertizement etc.

Cable television: A system of broadcasting television programmes by cable.

Satellite television: Television programmes that are broadcast using satellites in space, and which you can watch only if you have a special piece of equipment.

Pay-per-view: A pay-per-view television channel makes people pay for each programme that they watch.

Digital radio/digital television: A system of broadcasting using digital signals.

Network: A group of radio or television stations, which broadcast many of the same programmes but in different parts of the same country.

11. HOLIDAYS AND TOURISM

Types of holiday

Break: A short holiday.

Package holiday: Holiday organized by a company at a fixed price that includes the cost of travel, accommodation etc.

Package tour: Holiday organized by a company at a fixed price which includes visit to a number of places, travel to the starting point of the holiday and and all travel during it, accommodation etc.

Fly-drive holiday: Holiday arranged at a fixed price that includes your flight to a place, a car to drive while you are there and accommodation.

Tailor-made holiday: Where arrangements for travel and accommodation are made specifically for you, so that you can choose exactly what you like.

House exchange: A holiday in which two people or families go and stay in each other's house.

Tour: A journey for pleasure, during which you visit several different towns, areas etc.

Family holiday: A holiday in which parents and children go somewhere together.

Skiing/walking/cycling etc., holiday: A holiday in which you spend a lot of time skiing/cycling/walking.

Cruise: A holiday on a large ship.

Safari: A trip to see or hunt wild animals.

Backpacking: The activity of traveling for pleasure usually without much money, carrying your things in a large bag on your back.

Camping: The activity of taking a holiday in which you stay in a tent.

Caravanning: A holiday in which you take a caravan.

Working holiday: A holiday in which you do some work either normal work or some different work like farm work.

Adventure holiday: A holiday in which you spend all your time outdoors, doing something such as travel in a wild area of a country.

Activity holiday: A holiday in which you do one or more activities, usually outdoors.

Honeymoon: A holiday taken by two people who have just got married.

Tourism

Mass tourism: The taking of holidays by many people.

Domestic tourism: The taking of holidays by people in their own country.

International tourism: The taking of holidays in foreign countries.

Cultural tourism: Holidays taken in order to visit culturally interesting places or cultural events.

Ecotourism: Holidays to natural areas such as rain forests in which people can visit and learn about an area in a way that will not damage the environment.

Sustainable tourism: The taking of holidays without causing damage to the environment.

Agritourism: Holidays in which people stay on farms.

Sports tourism: Holidays taken in order to play sports.

Space tourism: Holidays that consist of a journey in to space on a spacecraft.

Health tourism: (1) travel to a foreign country in order to receive cheap or free medical treatment.

(2) Holidays that involve taking part in sports activities or doing things such as having beauty treatment.

e-tourism/armchair tourism/virtual tourism: The activity of finding out how places look like by using the internet.

Tourist accommodation

Hotel: Building where people pay to stay and have meals when they are traveling or on holiday.

Bed and breakfast: Private house or small hotel where you can sleep and have breakfast.

Guest house: Private house where people can pay to stay and have meals.

Inn: A small pub or hotel, especially an old one in the countryside.

Motel: A hotel for people who are traveling by car, where you can park your car outside your room.

Holiday cottage: A house or apartment that you rent for a holiday.

Villa: A house especially in France, Italy or Spain, that you use or rent for a holiday.

Chalet: House that you rent for a holiday, usually in a mountain area.

Holiday home: A house that someone owns, where they go for holidays.

Time share: A holiday home that you buy with other people so that each of you can each spend a period of time every year.

Youth hostel: A place where people, especially young people who are traveling can stay very cheaply for a short time.

Campsite: An area where people can stay in tents.

Holiday camp: A specially built place where families go for their holidays and where activities are organized for them.

Dude ranch: A holiday place in the US where you can ride horses and live like a cowboy.

Full board: An arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides all your meals.

Half board: An arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides your breakfast and one other meal.

Self catering: Used to describe a place you stay in, on a holiday where you cook your own food.

Three-star/four-star/five-star etc: A mark used for showing the quality of a hotel.

Tourist destination: A place where people like to go on holidays.

Long haul destination: Place for a holiday that is very long way away.

Resort: A place where lot of people go for holidays.

Tourist attraction: Place that many tourists visit.

Tourist trap: A place that many tourists visit but where drinks, hotels etc., are more expensive.

The tourist industry

Tourist trade: Business that comes from the activities of tourists.

Tourist board: Organization that gives information and produces advertizements about a country or an area so that people will visit it.

Tourist information centre: An office that gives information to tourists in an area.

Travel agency: A company that arranges hotels, rooms, plane tickets etc., for people.

Travel agent: Someone who owns or works in a travel agency.

Tour operator: Company that arranges and sells holidays.

High season: The time of the year when many people are taking holidays.

Off season: The time of the year when not many people are taking holidays.

12. SPORTS AND EXERCISE

Types of sports

Extreme sports: Sports that are very exciting or dangerous. For example, white water rafting.

Water sports: Sports that you play in water.

Field sports: Sports that take place in the countryside, such as hunting, shooting.

Contact sports: Sports such as American football and rugby.

Winter sports: Sports that are done on snow or ice, such as skiing and ice hockey.

Spectator sports: Sports that people go and watch.

Watching sports

Action replay: An important or exciting moment in sports game that is shown again on television immediately after it happens.

Fan supporter: Someone who likes a particular sport, team and often goes to watch it.

Spectator: Someone who is watching an event or game.

Armchair fan: Someone who talks, or reads about, or watches sport on television but does not go to stadium to watch matches.

Stand: Building where people stand or sit to watch the game at a sports ground.

The terraces: The wide steps that people watching a football match can stand on.

The bleachers: Long wooden benches arranged in rows where you sit to watch a sport.

Season ticket: A ticket that allows you to go to all the games being held during a particular time.

Pay-per-view: Broadcasting which makes people pay each time they watch a match.

Places where sports take place

Arena: A building with a flat central area around surrounded by seats.

Stadium: Building for sports, consisting of a playing field surrounded by rows of seats.

Football ground: The place where football is played.

Ballpark: A field for playing baseball with seats for watching the game.

Pitch: Marked out area of ground on which a sport is played.

Playing field: A large piece of ground with area marked out for playing football, cricket etc.

Success in sports

Be promoted: If a sports team is promoted, they play in a better group of teams the next year.

Finalist: One of the people or teams that reaches the final game in a competition.

Reach the final: Succeed in reaching the final game in a competition.

Qualify: To reach the necessary standard to enter or continue in a competition or sports or event.

Personal best: The fastest time, most points etc., that a sportswoman or sportsman has ever achieved.

Record holder: A person who has achieved the fastest speed, the long distance etc., in a sport.

Title holder: The person or team that is the winner of an important sports event.

Medalist: Someone who has won a medal in a competition.

Outplay: To beat an opponent in a game by playing with more skill than they do.

Out distance: To run, ride etc., faster than other people.

Out point: To defeat an opponent in boxing by gaining more points.

Failure in sports

Be relegated: If a sports team is relegated, it is moved into a lower division because it has finished bottom.

Be defeated: To lose a sports match.

Problems with sport

Drug-taking: The activity of illegally taking drugs to improve performance in a sports event.

Drug cheat: Someone cheating in a sports event who illegally takes a drug to improve their performance.

Performance-enhancing drugs: Drugs that are used illegally by people competing in sports events to improve their performance.

Doping: The practice of using drugs to improve performance in a sport.

Match fixing: Arranging games etc., dishonestly, so that you get the results you want.

Doing something against the rules of a sport

Commit a foul: To do something during a match that is against the rules.

Professional foul: In football, if someone commits a professional foul, they deliberately do something that is against the rules in order to prevent another player from scoring.

Be sent off: If players are sent off, they are ordered to leave the field because they have broken the rules.

Yellow card: A yellow card is held by a football referee to show that a player has done something wrong.

Red card: A red card is held by the referee in a football match, to show that a player has done something wrong and will not be allowed to play for the rest of the game.

Be disqualified: To be stopped from taking part in a sports event because you have broken a rule.

Doing exercise

Active life style: A way of living that involves doing activities which keep you physically fit.

Aerobics: Intended to strengthen the heart and lungs.

Workout: A period spent in a gym doing physical exercises to improve your fitness.

Gym session: A period of time spent in a gym doing physical exercises to improve your fitness.

Circuit training: A series of different exercises done quickly one after the other in order to increase your fitness.

13. HIGHER EDUCATION

Education for adults

Tertiary education: Education at a university, college etc., as opposed to at school or high school.

Higher education: Education at a university or college especially to degree level.

Further education: Education for people who have left school.

Adult education: Education provided for adults who are not in full-time education, usually by means of classes that are held in the evening.

Places for higher education

University: An educational institution of the highest level, where people study for degrees.

College: A school for advanced education, especially in a particular profession or skill.

Junior college: A college in the US where a student can go for two years, in order to learn a skill or prepare for university.

School: A place where a particular skill or a subject is taught.

Graduate school: A place, usually a part of a college or university, where you can study for a master's or doctorate degree after receiving your first degree.

Institute: Organization that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational work.

Relating to education

Educational: Relating to education.

Academic: Relating to education, especially at university level.

Vocational: Teaching or relating to the skills you need to do a particular job.

Pedagogical: Relating to teaching methods or the practice of teaching.

What is taught

Degree: Advanced course of study at a university or college.

Program: A set of classes or period of study relating to a particular area of study.

Course: A set of meetings between a teacher and his/her students, during which they learn about a particular subject.

Module: One of the separate units that a course of study has been divided into.

Subject: An area of knowledge that people study at a university or a school.

Discipline: An area of knowledge especially one that people study at a university.

Major: The main subject that a student studies at a college.

Minor: The second subject that a student studies at a college.

Forms of teaching or learning

Lecture: Long walk on a particular subject that a teacher gives to a group of people especially to students in a university.

Class: Period of time during which someone teaches in a group.

Seminar: Class at a university in which a small group of students and a teacher study or discuss a particular subject.

Tutorial: Period of teaching and discussion involving a tutor and a very small number of students, especially in a British university.

Laboratory work: Experiments or other work done in a laboratory by the students who are studying science subjects.

Field work: The study of scientific or social subjects done outside the class or laboratory.

Distance learning: A method of study that involves working at home and sending your work to your teacher.

e-learning: A method of study that involves using the Internet and communicating with teachers using e-mail.

Self study: Form of study in which you learn on your, own using books.

People at university or college

Undergraduate: A student at a university or college who are working at their first degree.

Freshman: A student who is in his first year at a university or a college.

Postgraduate: Student who is working to get a master's degree.

Major: Someone who is studying a particular subject as their main subject.

Academician: Someone who teaches or does research at a university or college.

Dean: Someone in a university who is responsible for a particular faculty or area of work.

Professor: A teacher of the highest rank in a university department.

Full professor: A teacher of the highest rank in the university department.

Senior lecturer: A teacher in the university below the level of professor or full professor.

Lecturer, assistant professor: A teacher at a university below the level of senior lecturer or assistant professor.

Instructor: A teacher at the university below the level of assistant professor.

Tutor: Someone at a university or college who teaches or advises a particular group of students.

Research fellow: Someone at a university whose main job is to do research.

Teaching assistant: A graduate student who teaches small groups of students in undergraduate classes.

Parts of a university

School: Group of related departments in a university.

Department: Part of a school or a faculty in a university that does teaching or research in a particular subject.

Paying for education

Tuition fees: The money that a student pays for being taught.

Top-up fees: Additional money that a university in England can charge a student, on top of the minimum that a student has to pay for tuition fees.

Student loan: An amount of money that a student borrows forms the government or a bank to pay for his education at a university or college.

Grant: Amount of money given to someone, especially by the government, to help pay for their education.

Financial aid: A general term for all the loans, grants and scholarships that a student can receive.

Scholarship: An amount of money given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education.

Bachelor's degree: A first university of degree.

B.A. or BA: A first university degree (Bachelor's degree) in a subject such as history, languages or English literature.

B.S. or BSc: A first degree (Bachelor's degree) in a science subject.

Master's degree: A university degree that you can get by studying for one or two years after your first degree.

M.A. or MA: A master's degree in a subject such as history, language or English literature that you can get after your first degree.

M.S. or MSc: A master's degree in a science subject that you can get after your first degree.

M.Phil: An advanced university degree that you can get after your first degree.

Doctorate: A university degree of a very high level, which involves doing advanced research.

MBA: A degree in the skills needed to be in charge of a business that you can get after your first degree.

PGCE: A qualification in teaching that you need in order to work as a teacher, in a school, in the UK.

14. JOBS AND WORK

Manual work: Work done by using hands

Office work: Working in an office.

Clerical work: Work such as keeping records or accounts.

Work with people: Job involving a lot of contact with people and not just machines.

Work in a team: Working with other people in a group rather than working alone.

Work outdoors: Working outside rather than inside, for example as a gardener.

People who work

Employee: Someone who is paid to work for someone else.

Worker: Someone who does a job, especially low ranking job.

Co-worker: Someone who works with you and has a similar position.

Home maker: Someone who manages the home.

Colleague: Someone you work with, especially by professional people.

Part time: Someone who has a part time job, works for only a part of each day.

Full time: For all the hours of a week during which it is usual for people to work.

Freelance: Working independently for different companies rather than being employed for one particular company.

Self-employed: Working for yourself and not employed by a company.

Skilled: Someone who is skilled has the training and experience that is needed to do something well.

Semi-skilled: Needing or having some skills or training.

Unskilled: Someone who has not been trained for a particular job.

Casual: Employed as a temporary worker or working only for a short period of time.

Trainee: Someone who is being trained for a job.

White collar: White collar workers have jobs in offices, banks etc.

Blue collar: Blue collar workers do manual work, rather than working in offices.

Work force: All the people who work in a particular industry or company and who are available to work in a particular country or area.

Staff: People who work for an organization.

Tele worker: Someone who works form home and communicates with their employee and co worker.

Telecommuter: Someone who works at home using a computer connected to a company's main office.

Positive aspects of work

Job satisfaction: The enjoyment you get from doing your job.

Job security: How permanent your job is likely to be.

Promotion: Move to a more important job or position in a company or organization.

Bonus: Money added to someone's wages, especially as a reward for good work.

Pay raise: An increase in the amount of money you are paid for doing your job.

Flexi-time: A system in which people work a particular number of hours each week or month but can change the times at which they start.

Job sharing: An arrangement by which two people both work-part time doing the same job.

Fringe benefit: Service or advantage given with a job besides wages.

Perk: Something that you get legally from your work in addition to your wages.

Paid holiday: Period of time when you are on holiday but your employer continues to pay you.

Pension contributions: Money that you give or an employer gives to pay for the pension that you will get when you are retired.

Sick pay: Money paid by an employer to a worker who is too ill to work.

Negative aspects of work

Work-related stress: Continuous feelings or worry about your work that prevents you from relaxing.

Office politics: The activities of people who are concerned with gaining personal advantage in a work place.

Discrimination in the work place: Unfair treatment of someone in the work place.

RSI (Repetitive Strain Injury): Pains in your hands, arms etc., which are caused by doing the same movements again and again.

Understaffing: Not having enough workers to do all the work.

Unsocial hours: Working during the night or very early in the morning.

Time when you work

Shift: Working in shifts means working for a particular time during the day or night.

Split shift: Period of work that is divided into two or more parts of the same day.

Night shift: A period of time at night when people regularly work, especially in a factory.

Nine-to-five: Normal working hours of an office between nine o'clock to five o' clock.

Be on duty: Working at a particular time, especially when you are doing a job.

Be on call: Not working officially but being ready to go to work when necessary.

Working day: Day of the week when people work.

Working week: The time that people spend doing their job during a week.

Overtime: Time that you spend working in your job in addition to your normal working hours.

15. HEALTH CARE AND MEDICINES

Health care systems

Health service: Public service that is responsible for providing people with medical care.

The National Health Service: British system that provides free medical care treatment to everyone and that is paid for by taxes.

Private medicine: System in which medical treatment and advice is not paid by the government but is paid for by the patient or their insurance company.

Health insurance: Insurance which will pay the cost of your private medical treatment.

Medicaid: System in the US by which government pays the medical expenses of poor people.

Medicare: System in US in which the government tries to pay the cost of medical treatment of old people.

People who work in medicine

Doctor: Someone who is trained to treat people who are ill.

General practitioner, family physician, doctor: Doctor who is trained in general medicine and does not work in hospital.

Specialist: A doctor who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of a medicine.

Surgeon: A doctor who does operations in a hospital.

Consultant: A hospital doctor of a high rank who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of medicine.

Registrar: Hospital doctor who has finished his/her training but is at a lower rank than a consultant.

Houseman/intern: Someone who has nearly finished training as doctor and is working in a hospital.

Nurse: Someone whose job is to look after people who are ill or injured.

Midwife: Specially trained nurse who is able to help women when they are having a baby.

Anesthetist: A doctor or nurse who has been specially trained to give people anesthetics.

Radiologist: A hospital doctor who is trained in the use of X-rays and other kinds of radiation to examine and treat people.

Paramedic: Someone who is trained to treat people who are injured/unwell but is not a nurse or a doctor.

Types of treatment

Surgery: Medical treatment in which a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair or remove part of it.

Operation: Occasion when a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair damage or remove a part of it.

Transplant: An operation in which an organ or piece of skin of one person is made to become a part of another person's body.

Invasive procedure: Type of medical treatment that involves cutting into someone's body.

Keyhole surgery: Surgery done through a very small hole in the patient's body.

Laser surgery: Surgery in which a laser used to cut or burn the patient's body.

Elective surgery: Surgery that you choose to have although it is not urgent or you do not need to have it at that time.

Plastic surgery: Surgery that changes the appearance of people's faces or bodies.

Chemotherapy: The use of chemical agents to treat or control disease (especially cancer).

Radiotherapy: The treatment of cancer or other illness using radiation.

Physiotherapy: Therapy that uses physical agents like exercises and massage for cure.

Osteopathy: Way of treating medical problems such as back pain by moving and pressing the muscles and bone.

Psychotherapy: The treatment of mental illness by talking to the person and discussing the problem rather than giving drugs.

Alternative medicine: Medical treatment that is not the usual western kind of treatment.

Traditional medicine: Name for alternative medicine when it is used in places such as Asia and Africa.

Acupuncture: Treatment of pain and illness that involves pushing special needles in to the part of the body.

Chiropractic: Form of complimentary medicine which involves pressing on and moving the bones in someone's back and joints.

Aromatherapy: Treatment which involves rubbing someone's body with pleasant smelling natural oils to reduce pain and make them feel well.

Ways of examining the patients

X-ray: A medical examination of the inside of somebody's body using the X-rays.

Ultrasound scan: A medical examination of the inside of the body using sound that is too high to hear.

MRI: the process of using strong magnetic fields to produce an image of inside of someone's body.

CT scanning: The process of using X-rays and a computer to produce images of the inside of the body.

Mammogram: An X-ray picture of a woman's breast used to check for signs of cancer.

Blood test: Test of someone's blood to find out if they have a particular disease.

Biopsy: The removal of cells, tissues etc., from the body or examination in order to find more about the medical condition of the person.

Endoscopy: The medical examination of the inside of the body using a lens or a camera on the end of a tube.

Screening: Medical tests that are done on a lot of people to find out whether or not they have a particular disease.

Areas of medicine

Gynaecology: The area of medicine that deals with conditions and illnesses that affect only women.

Obstetrics: The area of medicine that deals with the birth of children.

Paediatrics: The area of medicine that deals with children and their illness.

Geriatrics: The area of medicine that deals with old people and their illnesses.

Oncology: The area of medicine that deals with cancer and tumors.

Cardiology: The area of medicine that deal with the heart.

Orthopedics: The area of medicine that deals with illnesses or injuries that affect people's bones and muscles.

Ophthalmology: The area of medicine that deals with the eyes.

Dentistry: The study of mouth and teeth, or the treatment of diseases of the teeth.

Orthodontics: The skill or job of helping the teeth grow straight when they have not been growing correctly.

Chiropody: The treatment and prevention of foot injuries and diseases.

Psychiatry: The study and treatment of mental illness.

16. TRAFFIC AND CAR CRIME

Traffic problems

Traffic jam: A long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move or can move very slowly.

Congestion: Situation in which roads are very full of traffic.

Gridlock: Situation in which streets in cities are so full of cars that they cannot move.

Rush hour: The time of the day when the roads are full because people are travelling to or from work.

School run: Journey that parents make while driving their kids to school in the morning or home from school in the afternoon.

Rat run: A quiet street that drivers use as a quick way of getting to a place rather than using a main road.

Bottleneck: Place in a road where the traffic cannot pass.

Road works: Repairs that are being done to a road.

Breakdown: Occasion when a vehicle stops working.

Road/car/traffic accident: An accident involving one or more vehicles.

Car crash: An accident in which a vehicle violently hits something else.

Collision: An accident in which two or more vehicles hit each other.

Pile-up: Traffic accident involving many vehicles.

Attempts to solve traffic problems

Park and ride: System in which you leave your car outside a busy town and then take a special bus to the centre of the town.

Congestion charging: A way of reducing traffic in city centers by charging drivers money to enter.

Road pricing: A system in which drivers have to pay to use particular roads at particular times.

Toll road: A road that you pay to use.

Ring road: A road that goes around the edge of a large town to keep the traffic away from the centre.

Bypass: A road that goes around the town or other busy areas rather than through it.

Relief road: A road that vehicles use to avoid heavy traffic, usually built for this purpose.

One-way system: Traffic system in a town in which vehicles are not allowed to travel in one direction.

Contraflow lane: Side of a one way road where buses or bicycles are allowed to use.

Bus lane: Part of a wide road that can only be used by vehicles carrying three or more passengers when there is a lot of traffic.

Cycle lane: A part of a wide road that only bicycles are allowed to use.

HOV lane: A part of a wide road that can be used only by vehicles carrying three or more passengers when there is a lot of traffic.

Carpooling: An arrangement by which a group of people travel together to work, school etc., in one car and share the cost.

Clamping: The action of putting a metal object called the clamp on one of the wheels of the car.

Parking ticket: An official notice fixed to a vehicle saying that you have to pay money because you have parked your car in the wrong place or for too long.

Making roads and driving safer

Seat belt: A belt attached to a vehicle, which you can fasten around yourself so that you are held safely in your seat.

Airbag: A bag in a car that fills with air to protect the driver or passenger in case of an accident.

ABS (Antilock Braking System): A piece of equipment that makes a vehicle easier to control when you have to stop very suddenly.

Fog lamp or fog light: A strong white light on the front or red light on the back of a vehicle.

Hazard lights: Special lights on a vehicle that flash to warn other drivers of danger.

Speed limit: The fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road.

Speed camera: A special camera that takes photographs of vehicles that are travelling faster than the specified/permissible speed limit.

Speed trap: Place on a road where police waits to catch drivers who are going too fast.

Radar gun: A small piece of radar equipment that is used to find out how fast are the drivers going.

Traffic calming: Changes made to a road to stop people driving too fast.

Speed bump: A narrowest raised area put across a road to force traffic to go slow.

Crash barrier: A strong fence or wall built to keep vehicles apart or to keep them away from people, in order to prevent an accident.

Pedestrianization: The action of changing a street or shopping area so that vehicles are no longer allowed in it.

Naked Street: A street that has no traffic lights or structures such as kerbs that divide vehicles form people who are working, so that drivers have to be very careful.

Designated driver: Someone who agrees not to drink alcohol when a group of friends go out together to a party, bar etc so that he or she can drive them home safely.

Car crime

Speeding: The offence of driving faster than the allowed limit.

Tailgating: Driving dangerously close to the vehicle in front, especially at high speed.

Car theft: The crime of stealing a car.

Joy riding: The crime of stealing a car and driving it in a fast and dangerous way for fun.

Car jacking: The crime of using a weapon to force the driver of a car to drive you somewhere or give you the car.

Drink-driving: The offence of driving after having drunk too much.

Over the limit: Having drunk more alcohol than is allowed while driving.

Breathalyze: To make someone breathe in to a special piece of equipment in order to see if they have drunk more alcohol than is legal for driving.

Road rage: Violent and angry behaviour by drivers towards other drivers.

Hit and Run: An accident in which a driver hits someone and does not stop to help.

17. BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Types of businesses

Manufacturer: Company that makes large quantities of goods.

Retailer: A business that sells goods to customers through its shops.

Distributor: A company or person that supplies shops and companies with goods.

Service industry: An industry that provides a service rather than a product.

Finance company: Company that lends money especially to businesses.

Start-up: A new small company or business, especially one whose work involves computers or using the internet.

Multinational: A large company that has offices and/or factories in different countries.

Corporation: A big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization.

Corporate: Belonging or relating to a large company or corporations.

Big business: Very large companies, considered as a powerful group with a lot of influence.

Small business: Company that employs only a few people.

Family business: Business that is owned and controlled by one family.

Parent company: Company that controls a smaller company or organization.

Sister company: One of two or more companies that are owned by the same parent company.

Affiliate: Small company or organization that is connected with or controlled by a larger one.

Subsidiary: A company that is owned and controlled by another large company.

Success in business

Bankruptcy: The state when someone is judged to be unable to pay their debts by a court of law, and their money and possessions are shared among the people and the businesses they owe to.

Administration: If company is in administration, it is being reorganized by a specialist from outside the company, because it is in serious financial difficulties.

Liquidation: If a company goes in to liquidation, it closes and everything it owns is sold in order to pay its debts.

Receivership: If a business is in receivership, it is controlled an official receiver because it has no money.

Finance: The management of money and other assets.

Accountancy: The profession or work of keeping or checking financial accounts, calculating taxes etc.

Cash flow: The movement of money coming into a business as income and going out as wages, materials etc.

Debt: The sum of money that a person or organization owes.

Capital: Money or property especially when it is used to start a business or produce more wealth.

Venture capital: Money lent to someone so that they can start a new business.

Interest rate: The percentage amount charged by a bank etc., when you borrow money, or is paid to you by a bank when you keep money in an account there.

Invest: To buy shares, properties or goods because you hope that the value may increase and you can make a profit.

Share: An equal part of a company, which people can buy and sell.

Stockbroker: A person whose job is to buy and sell shares, bonds etc., for people.

Economics

Economics: Study of the method in which money and goods are produced and used.

Economy: One who studies the method in which money and goods are used and produced.

Economies of scale: The financial advantages of producing something in very large quantities.

Market economy: Economic system in which companies are not controlled by the government but decide what they want to produce or sell, based on what they believe they can make a profit from.

Balance of payments: The difference between what a country spends in order to buy goods and services abroad, and the money it earns selling goods and services abroad.

Balance of trade: The difference in value between the goods a company buys from abroad and the goods it sells abroad.

Business cycle: A cycle in which business activity increases, decreases and then increases.

Inflation: Continuous increase in prices, or the rate at which prices increase.

Recession: Difficult time when there is less trade, business activity etc in a country than usual.

Currency: The system or type of money that a country uses.

Fiscal: Relating to money, taxes, debts etc., that are owned and managed by the government.

Gross domestic product: The total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

Gross national product: The total value of all the goods produced in a country usually in a single year.

Labour: People who work for a company or in a country.

Productivity: The rate at which goods are produced and the amount produced (especially in relation to the work, time and money needed to produce them).

18. LAW AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Areas of law

Statue law: The whole group of written laws that are made by a parliament, council etc.

Common law: The system of laws that has developed from customs and the decisions of judges rather than from laws made by the parliament.

International law: Laws which govern the ways in which different countries deal with each other.

Criminal law: Laws relating to crimes and their punishments.

Civil law: Laws relating to affairs of private citizens rather than crime.

Administrative law: laws relating to the activities of government organizations or to relations between state and the citizens.

Constitutional law: Laws relating to or based on Constitution of a country.

Commercial law: Laws relating to business and buying and selling.

Corporate law: Laws relating to activities of big companies or groups of companies acting together as a single organization.

Labour law: Laws relating to people who work for a company in a country.

Family law: Laws relating to rights and duties of family members.

Tort: Laws relating to actions that are wrong but not criminal.

Jurisprudence: The science or study of law.

Lawyers

Solicitor: Type of lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, prepares the necessary documents when property is bought or sold, and defends people, especially in the lower courts of law.

Barrister: Lawyer in Britain who can argue cases in the higher law courts.

Notary: Someone, especially a lawyer, who has the legal power to make a signed statement or document official.

Counsel: A lawyer who represents you in court.

Paralegal: Whose job is to help lawyers do their work, but who is not a qualified lawyer.

The bar: In Britain, the group of people who are barristers.

Lawsuit: A problem or a complaint that a person or an organization brings to a court of law to be settled.

Class action: A law suit arranged by a group of people for themselves and other people with the same problem.

Litigation: The process of taking claims to a court of law.

Custody: Situation of someone who is being kept in prison until they go to court.

Hearing: Meeting of a court or a special committee to find out the facts about a case.

Allege: To say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong.

Charge: To state officially that someone may be guilty of a crime.

Writ: A document from a court that orders someone to do or not to do something.

Injunction: An order given by a court which tells someone not to do something.

Summons: Official order to appear in court of law.

Arraign: To make someone come to court to answer a charge against them.

Contempt of court: Disobedience or disrespect towards court of law.

Perjury: The crime of telling a lie after promising to tell the truth in a court of law, or a lie told in this way.

The burden of proof: The duty to prove that something is true

Summing-up: Statement giving the main facts and arguments relating to a case.

Verdict: An official decision made in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime.

Acquit: To give a decision in a court that someone is not guilty of a crime.

Jury: Group of ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not.

Plaintiff: Someone who brings a legal action against another person in a court of law.

Defendant: Person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something.

The prosecution: The lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

The defense: The lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime.

Prosecutor: A lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

19. GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Political ideologies and movements

Capitalism: An economic and political system in which businesses belong mostly to the private owners, and not to the government.

Socialism: An economic and political system in which large industries are owned by the government and taxes are used to take some wealth away from richer citizens and give it to poorer citizens.

Communism: A political system in which the government controls the production of all food and goods and there is no privately owned property.

Marxism: The system of political thinking invented by Karl Marx which explains changes in history as a result of a struggle between social classes.

Conservatism: The political belief that society should change as little as possible.

Liberalism: The belief that political, social and economic freedom of the individual is very important.

Federalism: Belief in a system of government in which a country consists of a group of states which control their own affairs but which are also controlled by a single national government which makes decisions on foreign affairs.

Fascism: A right wing political system in which people's lives are completely controlled by the state and no political opposition is allowed.

Types of state

Democracy: A method of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to select its officials.

Republic: A country governed by elected representatives of the people, and led by President, not a king or queen.

Monarchy: The system in which a country is ruled by a king or a queen.

Totalitarian regime: A political system in which ordinary people have no power and are completely controlled by the government.

Dictatorship: Government by a ruler who has complete power.

Government

Cabinet: Politicians with important positions in government who meet to make decisions or advise the leader of the government.

Bicameral system: Government consists of two parts, that is, the senate and the House of the Representatives in the US Congress or the House of Lords in the UK.

Lower house: Group of elected representatives who make laws in a country.

Upper house: Group of representatives in a country's parliament that is usually smaller and less powerful than the county's lower house.

Senate: The smaller and more important of the two parts of the government with the power to make laws.

Congress: The group of people chosen or elected to make laws in some countries.

Assembly: A group of people who are elected to make decisions or laws for a particular country, or who are elected to form the lower house of a US state legislature.

Branches of government

Legislature: Institution such as parliament that has the power to make or change laws.

The executive: The part of the government that makes sure decisions and laws.

The judiciary: The judges in a country who, as a group, form a part of the system of government.

Making laws

Bill: Written proposal for a new law which is brought to the parliament so that it can be discussed.

Act: A law that has been officially accepted by parliament.

Measure: A written statement for a new state or local law that people vote for or against in elections.

Proposition: Suggested change or addition to a state or local law.

Veto: A vote that blocks a decision.

Politicians

Senator: Member of a senate.

Secretary: One who is responsible for the working of a large government department.

Backbencher: An ordinary British Member of Parliament who does not have an important official position.

Shadow: Shadow chancellor/Foreign secretary etc., is the politician in the main opposition party in the British Parliament who would become chancellor etc., if their party was in government and who is responsible for speaking on the same subject.

Political parties

The political spectrum: The complete range of opinions relating to politics, going from the left, which supports socialism and communism, to the right which supports capitalism.

The left: Political groups and beliefs that support ideas of socialism.

The right: Political groups and beliefs that support the ideas of capitalism.

Centre: A middle position in politics in which you do not support extreme ideas.

Left wing: Person or a group who supports the political aims of the groups such as socialists or communists.

Right wing: Person or a group who supports the ideas of capitalism.

Radical: Someone whose political ideas are newer and much more extreme than traditional ones.

Coalition: A union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government.

Voting and elections

By election: An election to replace a politician who has left the Parliament or died.

Referendum: An occasion when all voters in a country are asked to say whether they support a particular proposal.

Abstain: Choose not to vote for or against something.

Ballot: To ask someone to vote for something.

The electorate: All people in a country who have the right to vote.

Constituency: An area of a country that elects a representative to the Parliament.

3
Vocabulary Based MCQs

TEST OF SYNONYMS

Format of the Questions

A synonym is a word or expression accepted as a figurative or symbolic substitute for another word or expression. In other words, we can say that a synonym is a word which has the same, or almost the same meaning as that of another word in the same language. For example, mix, blend and mingle are synonyms as they convey more or less same meanings. English has the largest vocabulary and, therefore, has more synonyms than any other language in the world.

It may, however, be noted that, except in rare cases, no two words are exact synonyms that are interchangeable in all the contexts in which either might appear. However, within a given context, there are often close synonyms. For example, teach, educate and instruct, convey more or less same meanings and can be called synonyms though they slightly differ from one another, principally in degrees of abstraction. Hence, the words which are synonymous in one of their meanings may differ considerably in their other meanings.

Format I

In each of the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select from the alternatives the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

1. RENOVATION
   (a) privation (b) renewable
   (c) implementation (d) decoration

2. EMBARGO
   (a) imposition of duty (b) suspension of trade
   (c) clear out (d) promoted
3. AGENDA
   (a) assignment (b) schedule
   (c) correction (d) annexure

Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b)

Explanation

1. 'Renovation' is the act of renewing or restoring. It is state of being restored to its former good condition, which is different from 'Decoration'. 'Privation' is state of poverty, and 'Implementation' is act of accomplishing or execution of something, are thus out of context here.
2. 'Embargo' is a barrier or ban (generally on trade and commerce) by government. It is not imposition of duty. 'Promotion' and 'Clear-out' are out of context here.
3. 'Agenda' is a list of matters or a temporally organized plan for matters to be attended to during the meeting. Though 'Schedule' is not a clear meaning of agenda, but out of all the four options, it is the nearest. Therefore, (b) is the right answer.

Format II

In each of the following questions, there are three words which are meanings of a certain word. Select that word from the answer choices provided in each question:

1. Sharp, shrill, piercing
   (a) helping (b) penetrating
   (c) breakable (d) sustainable
2. Attempt, try, undertake
   (a) effort (b) overtake
   (c) create (d) wonder
3. Supervise, superintend, monitor
   (a) compose (b) manage
   (c) publish (d) annex

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)

Explanation

1. Penetrating is the closest meaning to the available group of words.

2. Effort is the earnest and conscientious activity intended to do or accomplish something.
3. To manage is to be in charge of, act on, or dispose of something. It can be used in place of supervise, superintend or monitor at some places.

Format III

In each of the following questions there are four words marked a–d. While three of them are synonymous or have more or less same meaning, one is altogether different from the rest. Select from answer choices the word which is different from the rest.

1. (a) pleasant (b) beautiful
   (c) dulcet (d) formal
2. (a) trash (b) utile
   (c) rubbish (d) scum
3. (a) dismal (b) dingy
   (c) drab (d) classic

Answers

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Explanation

1. All other words mean being in harmony with one's taste or liking. 'Formal', however, has a limited scope.
2. All other words mean uselessness, whereas 'utile' signify utility.
3. All other words signify lacking in charm or liveliness, whereas 'classic' signifies excellence or authority.

Format IV

In each of the following questions four pairs of words are given, marked a-d. Each pair consists of two words which have more or less similar meaning. However, one pair consists of two words which are different in meaning, which you have to select as your answer.

1. (a) induce/coax (b) fatal/deadly
   (c) disparate/discordent (d) abetter/thief
2. (a) amass/hoard (b) accessory/accomplice
   (c) absurd/dirty (d) abstain/ forbear
3. (a) authentic/genuine (b) genius/aptitude
   (c) ghastly/crime (d) gruesome/grim

Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

Format V

In each of the following questions a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type.

1. The **aboriginal** inhabitants in Australia were treated badly by the colonizers in past.
   (a) unoriginals (b) irrational
   (c) primitive (d) ancient
2. Some people are extremely **fastidious** in their choice of dress.
   (a) careless (b) pompous
   (c) fussy (d) discriminating
3. Do you have **agenda** for today's meeting?
   (a) invitation (b) list of things to be done
   (c) major points (d) list of members

Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)

TEST OF ANTONYMS

Format of the Questions

An antonym is a word having an opposite meaning to another word or nearly so. For example: 'incite' means to arouse to action or 'exhort'. Its opposite word or its antonym can be 'hinder' or 'discourage'. Similarly, 'disparate' which means unlike or unequal is an antonym of 'similar', which means 'alike'.

Format I

Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

1. AMATEUR
   (a) mature (b) part-time player
   (c) professional (d) cultured
2. PRUDENCE
   (a) conscience (b) indiscretion
   (c) pursuance (d) clarity
3. APPEND
   (a) write (b) reproduce
   (c) copy (d) remove

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Explanation

1. 'Amateur' means someone who pursues study or sport as a past time, or an athlete who does not play for pay. It may also attribute to his or her lack of professional skill or expertise but definitely never the maturity level. So, 'Mature' at option (a) is ruled out. Option (b), 'Part-time player' has the similar meaning relationship, therefore, cannot be the right answer. 'Cultured' means grown or brought up in special preparation which is not in context. Therefore, 'Professional', i.e., option (c) is the right answer.
2. 'Prudence' refers to discretion in practical affairs and knowing how to avoid embarrassment or distress. Only option (b), 'indiscretion' has the direct opposite relation with 'prudence', so is the right answer.
3. 'Append' refers to adding something to the very end or simply attaching. The clear opposite to this word would be to remove. Therefore, (d) is the right option.

Format II

In each of the following questions there are four pairs of words marked a–d. Each pair, except one, consist of two words that are opposite in meaning to each other. Select the odd pair.

1. (a) cynosure/abomination (b) outlandish/conventional
   (c) brittle/frail (d) fecund/infertile
2. (a) felicitous/inapt (b) insolence/respectfulness
   (c) soothe/intimidating (d) stigma/taint
3. (a) disdain/praise (b) sedate/flippant
   (c) harmony/strife (d) remote /distant

Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d)

Explanation

1. 'cynosure' means one that attracts attention, while 'abomination' suggests repulsion. 'Outlandish' means grossly unusual and unconventional. 'Fecund' is capable of producing offspring or vegetation whereas infertile is incapability to reproduce or support vegetation. All these pairs suggest opposite relationship to one another. But, 'brittle' and 'fragile' suggest something that is breakable.
2. 'Felicitous' refers to agreeable style or expression whereas 'inapt' is

being not elegant or graceful in expression. 'Insolence' is trait of being rude or impertinent, which is opposite to being respectful. 'Soothe' is to give moral or emotional strength to something, and 'intimidating' is making timid or fearful. However, 'stigma' and 'taint' both suggest disgrace or infamy.

3. 'Disdain' is to reject with contempt, and is quite opposite to praising somebody. 'Sedate' refers to being characterized by dignity or propriety, against 'flippant' which is showing inappropriate levity. 'Strife' is lack of harmony. 'Remote' means distant.

TEST OF ANALOGY

Working with verbal relationships involves a kind of reasoning similar to mathematical thinking. Many students find it helpful to apply the ratio and proportion concept of mathematics to the situations presented in the verbal analogy questions. In some questions, you are asked to carry an analogy from a concrete relationship to a more abstract or less tangible situation. In others you may find questions involving synonyms, antonyms, and cause and effect.

Structure of the Questions

In these type of questions, students are presented with a pair of words followed by four or five additional pairs of words. They must select from among the choices that which best matches the relationship existing between the first pair. In handling this type of questions, it is necessary to determine the exact nature of relationship existing between the given words.

Sample Example

ESCAPE : ABSCOND : : ? : ?

(a) freedom : independence (b) endless : eternal

(c) weaken : strengthen (d) exult : jubiliate

EXEMPT : OBLIGED : : ? : ?

(a) affluent : fluent (b) immune : susceptible

(c) valiant : mighty (d) steadfast : reputed

If you carefully examine each pair of words, you will find that they have similarity in their meanings (synonyms), or they are opposite in meaning (antonyms). Such analogical questions are called synonym or antonym relationship questions. Here, the first example has words with similarity in their meaning, so it is a synonym relationship question; whereas in the second example the pair of words has opposite meanings, so we call it antonym relationship questions. The answer for both these examples is option (b).

There can be many such relationships between the pair of words. Let us look at one such relationship in the next example.

TREE : FOREST

(a) daisy : meadow (b) grass : lawn
(c) wheat : field (d) flower : garden

In this case, the relationship is that a forest cannot exist without trees. The answer is (b) because a lawn cannot exist without grass. However, a meadow need not contain daisies; a field can be made of grain other than wheat; a garden may contain only vegetables and a pond need not contain frogs.

HARM : DAMAGE

(a) sweet : sour (b) stout : weak
(c) injure : incapacitate (d) hook : crook

Both words mean to affect a person or thing in such a way as to lessen health, strength, value, beauty etc. Similarly, 'injure' means 'hurt' and 'incapacitate' intensifies the meaning of 'injure'. Hence, all these words have synonymic relationship. So, answer (c) is the right option.

List of Possible Relationships

Listed below are different possible relationships that could be the basis of the verbal analogy questions given in tests.

1. **Worker and article created**
   carpenter : house, writer : book, composer : symphony
2. **Worker and tool used**
   carpenter : saw, writer : typewriter, surgeon : scalpel
3. **Tool and object worked on**
   pencil : paper, saw : wood
4. **The act the tool does to the object it works on**
   saw : wood (cuts), knife : bread (cuts), brake : car (stops)
5. **Time sequence**
   early : late; dawn : twilight; sunrise : sunset
6. **Cause and effect**
   germ : disease, carelessness : accident, explosion : debris
7. **Degree of intensity**
   tepid: hot, joy: ecstasy, admiration : love
8. **Class-species**
   furniture : chair, insect : grasshopper, mammal : whale, dog : poodle
9. **Typo-characteristic**
   cow : herbivorous, tiger : carnivorous
10. **Grammatical relationships**
    I : mine (first person nonnative case : first person possessive case), wolf : vulpine (noun : adjective), have : had (present tense : past tense), alumnus : alumni (singular noun : plural noun)
11. **Synonyms**
    lie : prevaricate, kind : benevolent

12. **Antonyms**
    never : always, love : hate, fancy : simple, real : fictional
13. **Person and thing sought by person**
    alchemist : gold, prospector : gold
14. **Person and thing avoided by**
    child : fire, pilot : reef
15. **Part to the whole**
    soldier : regiment, star : constellation
16. **Sex**
    duck : drake, bull : cow
17. **Symbol what it stands for**
    flag : nation, insignia : rank

Format of the Questions

Format I

Select a word to replace the question marks.

1. Alleviate : Aggravate : : Elastic : ?
   (a) worry (b) agree
   (c) rigid (d) grade
2. Fortutious : Inherent : : ? : Introverted
   (a) endurable (b) indelible
   (c) gregarious (d) envious
3. Benevolent : Kind : : Unclear : ?
   (a) muddy (b) reverential
   (c) incautious (d) cheerful
4. Contradict : Contravene : : ? : ?
   (a) deny : refute (b) confuse : satisfy
   (c) compensate : damage (d) profane : vulgarity

Answers

1. (c) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
2. (c) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
3. (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship
4. (a) The words 'contradict' and 'contravene' refer to the rejection of a previous statement by argument or evidence, whereas 'deny' or 'refute' refer to something refused or withheld. Hence, all these words are synonyms.

Format II

Select a pair of words to replace the question marks.

1. Opaque : Transparent : : ? : ?
   (a) turbid : swollen (b) concentrated : dissipated
   (c) tepid : seething (d) intimate : famous
2. Libel : Publication : : ? : ?
   (a) slander : speech (b) editor : chief editor
   (c) liability : information (d) television : radio
3. Quackery : Mountebank : : ? : ?
   (a) fraud : embezzler (b) sailing : water
   (c) salinity : sea water (d) submit : confront
4. Biased : Partial
   (a) partisan : prejudiced (b) built-in : included
   (c) axle : wheel (d) leaning : yield
5. Blurred : Confused
   (a) muddled : unclear (b) dangerous : adequate
   (c) scam : clarity (d) abatement : significant

Answers

1. (b) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
2. (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship
3. (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship
4. (a) These words refer to a lack of fairness in judging or reporting because of the favouritism given to one way of viewing the subject. Therefore, all these four words have more or less similar meanings.
5. (a) These words refer to 'confusion' or 'uncertainty', and 'blurred' and 'confused' also have more or less the same meaning.

Format III

Complex Form

In each of the following questions a related pair of words or phrases are given. Each word is followed by a question mark, and the challenge is to pick two words which if placed at the question marks will form same relationship for both the pairs. Such questions are very infrequent in the tests but are liked by the coaches in the field as a potent tool for building vocabulary.

1. Desultory : ? : : Unborn : ? .
   (a) integral, unified (b) methodical, died
   (c) dissipated, concentrated (d) villian, mighty
2. ? : Encumber : : Synopsise : ?
   (a) burden, recapitulate (b) weariness, tireless
   (c) reptile, snake (d) behead, summary
3. Deprecate : ? : : ? : Disparage
   (a) credit, enhance (b) bait, heckle
   (c) unfair, biased (d) discourage, force

Answers

1. (b) Antonym (opposite meaning) relationship
2. (a) Synonym (similar meaning) relationship
3. (a) 'Deprecate' refers to diminishing the worth of something whereas 'credit' is opposite in meaning. Similarly 'enhance' means to 'heighten' or 'intensify', whereas 'disparage' refers to an effort to make something without worth or value. Hence, the pair of these words are opposite in meaning.

APPROPRIATE USAGE OF WORD TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

Workout 1

In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passages and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words so that the meaning of the text remains intact.

Passage 1

Pakistan keeps on ... 1 ... that Kashmir is the core issue ...2... to adversarial relations. To India too Kashmir is the core issue ...3... not only its security and stability but ...4... geo-political equations between all countries ...5... South Asia's land mass. It is the core issue because the ...6... in which India deals with the problem in Kashmir, the manner in which both India and Pakistan ...7... this problem and the manner in which the international community ...8... to the situation profoundly ...9.. . the existence of the Indian Republic as a ...10..., multi-lingual, multi-religious and multi-ethnic pluralistic state.

1. (a) saying (b) harping
(c) arguing (d) justifying

2. (a) making (b) bringing
(c) leading (d) tending

3. (a) affecting (b) effecting
(c) creating (d) tarnishing

4. (a) its (b) their
(c) also (d) world's

5. (a) within (b) of the
(c) in (d) around

6. (a) time (b) timing
(c) manner (d) folly

7. (a) resolve (b) resolves
(c) resolved (d) created
8. (a) react (b) reacts
(c) threatens (d) behave
9. (a) reflect (b) reflects
(c) effects (d) affects
10. (a) important (b) internal
(c) integral (d) democratic

Passage 2

Emerson says: "Life is a succession of lessons ...1... must be lived to be understood." While living life we should ...2... strength, not borrow it from others ...3... constantly standing in the shade.

Those living in the slums are ...4... and tough because they are totally ...5... to the vagaries and hardships of life. The rising sun ...6... the day and setting sun closes the day for them. It is like a drama where the curtain ...7... up in the morning and comes down in the evening. They don't ...8... hypertension and heart attacks because there is, after all, ...9... to worry about. The affluent are always worried about ...10..., building and multiplying their wealth.

1. (a) that (b) those
(c) which (d) these
2. (a) take (b) acquire
(c) receive (d) put
3. (a) who (b) by
(c) for (d) in
4. (a) poor (b) sick
(c) hardy (d) weaker
5. (a) depended (b) independent
(c) exposed (d) tired
6. (a) heralds (b) herald
(c) bring (d) brings
7. (a) hand (b) hangs
(c) goes (d) shines on
8. (a) get (b) know
(c) think (d) have
9. (a) something (b) nothing
(c) everything (d) somewhere
10. (a) collecting (b) earning
(c) protecting (d) accumulating

Answers

Passage 1

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (a)
6. (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)

Passage 2

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (d)

WORD PAIR HAVING RELATIONSHIP

Direction (1–5) In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

1. (A) Eject (B) Spread
(C) Mark (D) Sprout
(a) B-D (b) A-C
(c) B-C (d) A-B
(e) A-D

2. (A) Push (B) Thrive
(C) Flourish (D) Arrange
(a) A-C (b) A-D
(c) C-D (d) B-C
(e) B-D

3. (A) Refuse (B) Discourage
(C) Lurk (D) Hide
(a) A-C (b) C-D
(c) B-D (d) B-C
(e) A-D

4. (A) Delirious (B) Confluent
(C) Curt (D) Gracious
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) B-D
(e) A-D

5. (A) Punishment (B) Divergence
(C) Confluence (D) Confidence
(a) B-C (b) B-D
(c) C-D (d) A-B
(e) A-C

Answers

1. (e)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (e)	**5.** (a)

WORLD UTILIZATION PROBLEMS

Direction (1–8) In each of the following sentences there is a blank space, followed by four choices of words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to determine which of these words fits well in all, or the maximum number of, sentences. If none of these words fit well, mark your answer (e), i.e., none of these.

1. (i) Professional studies have become the ..... of the rich.
(ii) Every citizen has the ..... to speak, travel and live as he pleases.
(iii) He has a definite ..... overall his rivals.
(iv) Sheron no longer has the ..... of the company's bungalow and car.
(a) advantage (b) privilege
(c) right (d) concession

2. (i) People sensed .....
(ii) A bad ..... case had come in ..... a person with a smashed arm.
(iii) And then, without warning, ... struck.
(iv) The dogs were the first to recognize the signs of oncoming .....
(a) tragedy (b) accident
(c) disaster (d) calamity

3. (i) The men there have fought ..... and emotional withdrawal, and were more capable of helping Jim.
(ii) But ..... does occasionally inflict all the adults.
(iii) A person who is deeply hurt feels very ..... .
(iv) It is hard to survive this feeling of ..... .
(a) dejection (b) lonely
(c) trouble (d) depression

4. (i) I have had a small power of ..... .
(ii) Down with a very high fever, he suffers from frequents fits of ..... .
(iii) They are now bitter enemies ..... all because of a small .....
(iv) Her ..... is the most creative thing she has ever possessed.
(a) illusion (b) imagination
(c) hallunication (d) misunderstanding

5. (i) Community states that every individual must live for the ..... .
(ii) The ..... of the affairs of the nation is deplorable.
(iii) ..... have been laid down by the United States, states *The Statesman.*

(iv) No ..... has succeeded in gaining complete autonomy from the Federal government.

(a) state (b) nation

(c) government (d) condition

6. (i) The magazine is _____ to be released throughout India on 14 November 1996.

(ii) The first batch of computerized designed pullovers are _____ to be released before Diwali.

(iii) It is _____ to go into production by the first quarter of the current year.

(iv) This advertizement is _____ to be released in all newspapers.

(a) prescribed (b) slated

(c) booked (d) ready

7. The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989 has

(i) _____ the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly elections.

(ii) In the present cola-war, the consumer has gained on account of the_____ rates of aerated water.

(iii) On account of our power-cut during the summer months this year, our average daily production of paper has _____ by almost ten per cent.

(iv) The strength of our mills must be _____ to reduce the overhead expenses.

(a) reduced (b) induced

(c) compelled (d) forced

8. (i) The Chief Minister is the leader of the party that commands a _____ in the House.

(ii) Every major problem in the organization should be decided on the _____ opinion of all the senior management staff.

(iii) As neither party has won the _____, a coalition government is the only alternative.

(iv) A _____ of the employees are in favour of this move.

(a) respect (b) support

(c) majority (d) consensus

Answers

1. (b) **2.** (c) **3.** (d) **4.** (b) **5.** (a)
6. (b) **7.** (a) **8.** (c)

DICTIONARY REFERENCE

For each of the given words, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3, 4). Out the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

1. MEASURE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Size or quantity found by measuring	1. A measure was instituted to prevent outsiders from entering the campus.
B. Vessel of standard capacity	2 Sheila was asked to measure each item that was delivered.
C. Suitable action	3. The measure of the cricket pitch was 22 yards.
D. Ascertain extent or quantity	4. Ramesh used a measure to take out one litre of oil.

(a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2
(c) A 1, B 4, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3

2. BOUND

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Obliged, constrained	1 Dinesh felt bound to walk out when the discussion turned to kickbacks.
B. Limiting value	2 Buffeted by contradictory forces he was bound to lose his mind.
C. Move in a specific direction	3 Vidya's story strains the bounds of credulity.
D. Destined or certain to be	4 Bound for a career in law, Jyoti was reluctant to study Milton.

(a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2
(c) A 1, B 4, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 3

3. CATCH

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Capture	1 All her friends agreed that Prasad was a good catch.
B. Grasp with senses or mind	2 The proposal sounds very good but where is the catch?
C. Deception	3 Hussain tries to catch the spirit of India in this paintng.
D. Thing or person worth trapping	4 Sorry, I could not catch you.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2
(c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1

Answers

1. (d) **2.** (b) **3.** (d)

USING ALTERNATE WORDS

For each of the words below a text is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

1. ***Opprobrium:*** The police officer appears oblibious to the opprobrium generated by his blatantly partisan conduct.
   (a) harsh criticism (b) acute distrust
   (c) bitter enmity (d) stark oppressiveness
2. ***Portend:*** It appears to many that the US "war on terrorism" portends trouble in the Gulf.
   (a) introduces (b) evokes
   (c) spells (d) bodes
3. ***Prevaricate:*** When a videotape of her meeting was played back to her and she was asked to explain her presence there, she started prevaricating.
   (a) speaking evasively (b) speaking violently
   (c) lying furiously (d) throwing a tantrum
4. ***Restive:*** The crowd became restive when the minister failed to appear even by 10 p.m.
   (a) violent (b) angry
   (c) restless (d) distressed
5. ***Ostensible:*** Manohar's ostensible job was to guard the building at night.

(a) apparent (b) blatant
(c) ostentatious (d) insidious

6. ***Disuse:*** Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete.
(a) prevalent (b) discarded
(c) obliterated (d) unfashionable
7. ***Facetious:*** When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious.
(a) jovian (b) jovial
(c) jocular (d) joking
8. ***Specious:*** A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth.
(a) deceitful (b) fallacious
(c) credible (d) deceptive
9. ***Parimonious:*** The evidence was constructed from very parsimonious scraps of information.
(a) frugal (b) penurious
(c) thrifty (d) altruistic
10. ***Obviate:*** The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars.
(a) prevent (b) forestall
(c) preclude (d) bolster

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (a)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

Format of the Questions

The vocabulary section of most of the examinations also cover questions in which a phrase or a group of words is given and the candidate is required to find one word that conveys the same meaning as the phrase or group of words.

Direction (1–5) Out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/sentences in the following questions.

1. One who sacrifices his life for a cause.
(a) patriot (b) martyr
(c) soldier (d) revolutionary
2. A person interested in reading books and nothing else.
(a) book-keeper (b) scholar
(c) bookworm (d) student

3. A person who brings goods illegally into the country.
   (a) importer (b) exporter
   (c) fraud (d) smuggler
4. Yearly celebration of a date or an event.
   (a) birthday (b) anniversary
   (c) jubilee (d) centenary
5. The policy of extending a country's empire and influence.
   (a) communism (b) capitalism
   (c) internationalism (d) imperialism

Answers

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d)

HOMONYMS PUZZLES

Format of the Questions

Another type of questions deal with words called homonyms, or the words having the same or almost similar pronunciation but different meanings. The general format of such questions is illustrated below.

Direction (1–3) In each of the following questions there are two sentences, numbered I and II. In these two sentences, two homonyms are italicized, which may either be misspelt or incorrect in the context of the sentence. Read both the sentences and decide on their correctness.

Give answer (a), if only sentence I is correct.
Give answer (b), if only sentence II is correct.
Give answer (c), if both the sentences I and II are correct.
Give answer (d), if the sentences I as well as II are incorrect but, could be corrected by interchanging the words italicized in the sentences.
Give answer (e), if neither I nor II is correct and the sentence could not be made correct even by interchanging the italicized words.

1. (I) The Workers' Union will *adapt* the regulations.
   (II) We should *advice* Raju about the consequences.
2. (I) We offer *counsel* to all who ask.
   (II) They will *counsel* him to act wisely in the matter.
3. (I) What is the *moral* of this small story?
   (II) Has the *morale* of the cricket team improved?

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c)

SPELLING TESTERS

Format of the Questions

Spellings form the core of the English language and it is but natural to find questions to test your knowledge of spellings of words. The questions are usually set in the following formats.

Format I

Illustration 1

In the following questions four sets of words are given, marked a–d; one of which is wrongly spelt. Choose the incorrectly spelt word.

1. (a) athlete (b) auxilliary
   (c) abscess (d) catalogue
2. (a) forfeit (b) fascinate
   (c) column (d) fullfilled
3. (a) occassion (b) commission
   (c) accommodate (d) occurred
4. (a) privilege (b) manoeuvre
   (c) managable (d) maintenance
5. (a) mathemetics (b) concealment
   (c) challenge (d) erroneously

Answers

1. (b) The word 'auxi*l*iary' has only one *'l'*.
2. (d) It should be spelt 'fu*l*filled'
3. (a) It should be spelt with 's'; 'occa*s*ion'
4. (c) The correct spelling is 'manage*a*ble'
5. (a) The correct spelling is 'mathem*a*tics'

Format II

Illustration 1

In the following questions, a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word.

1. (a) acquaintence (b) acquantance
   (c) acquaintance (d) acquentence
2. (a) accomodate (b) acommodate
   (c) accommodate (d) acomodate

3. (a) occurred (b) ocurred
   (c) occurrd (d) occurrd
4. (a) erroniously (b) erroneusly
   (c) erroneously (d) erroniosly
5. (a) demmurage (b) demurrage
   (c) demarrage (d) demurage

Answers

1. (c) acquaintance
2. (c) The word 'accommodate' contains double 'c' and double 'm'.
3. (a) In 'occurred' there should be double 'c' and double 'r'.
4. (c) erroneously
5. (b) demurrage

Ways to Improve Your Spelling

Cultivate a minute reading habit Read as much as you can. If you get into this habit, your vocabulary will grow by leaps and bounds. Read all posters and advertizement in magazines and make a careful note of their spellings. Sometimes the word may sound very familiar but you may not be able to spell it out correctly.

When in doubt, consult a dictionary Always keep a dictionary handy and consult it whenever in doubt about the spellings of any word.

Etymology learning This is an important and interesting way of enhancing your vocabulary and also knowledge of spellings. A word, for example, consists of the following elements:

(a) *Prefixes*: The letter combinations that appear at the beginning of words. Example: telephone, telepath
(b) *Root/stems*: Nearly 70 per cent of these carry the basic meaning of words. This forms the main part of the word. Example: unprecedented
(c) *Suffix*: The letter combination that appears at the end of a word. Example: monogamous

As you come across a word, analyse it in terms of its prefix/suffix and stem. The following examples will help you, analyse words and enable you to find common elements in several words.

Some Common Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefix Meaning Usage

Contra- against contrary, contradictory

Poly- many polygamous, polytheism,

Post- after post-operative, postpone, post-mortem

Super- above supermarket, superimpose

In/Im/Il not impossible, illegal, invalid, illegal

Ir/Un not irrelevant, undesirable

Tele- distance telephone, telepathy, telefax

Hydro- water hydroscope, hydro-electric

Mono- single monopoly, monogamous

Suffixes Meaning Usage

-ious full of rebellious, religious

-ary relating to elementary, rudimentary

-cede go precede, secede

-gamous marriage polygamous, monogamous

-ject throw reject, eject, project

-ment result settlement, statement

Learn Some Basic Rules of Spelling

The English language has inherently diverse spellings. Despite irregularities, there is a certain amount of consistency within the framework of the spelling system in the language and the following basic rules may help improve your ability to spell out words accurately.

'Ei' and 'Ie' words When the sound is /e/, write *ie* (except after *c*, in which case write *ei*).

After other consonants After' c relief, yield, grief receive, perceive, deceive chief, niece, field conceit, ceiling, conceive When sound is other than /e/ (like /a/), usually write *ei* weight, heir, freight, their, height, reign, foreign, weigh, neighbour, feign, eight, vein, sleigh.

Exceptions: financier, ancient, seize, species, weird, fiery, forfeit

Words ending in -able and -ible The most common ending is *-able.* For example, advisable, profitable, valuable, probable, capable However, some of the most commonly used words end with *-ible.* For example, divisible, flexible, permissible, susceptible, collectible.

Words ending in -cede, -ceed and -sede Remember that only one word ends in *-sede,* 'supersede'. Only three words end in *ceed,* 'succeed', 'proceed', 'exceed'.

Note: However, derivatives of these three words are spelled with only one *e:* excess, success, procedure. All other words ending with the sound of "seed" are spelled with *-cede:* precede, secede, recede.

Words ending in -ise, -ize and -yze Usually *-ize* ending is used. However, some of the most commonly used words end with *-ise.* For Example: advertize, authorize, realize, exercise, compromise.

Adding of Prefixes and Suffixes to the Roots

Prefix Add the prefix to the root without doubling or dropping letters. Like in: unnecessary, dissatisfied, unusual, disappear.

Suffixes

(a) Drop the final *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel but not before a suffix beginning with a consonant; as in: care: careful; entire: entirely; safe: safety However, value: valuable; fame: famous; come: coming.

***Exceptions*:** awful, duly, truly, argument

Before suffixes beginning with *a* or *o*, the final *e* is retained after the "soft" *c* or *g*: courageous, noticeable, mileage.

(b) If a one syllable word—or a word accented on the last syllable—ends with a single consonant preceded by single vowel, double the consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Otherwise, do not double the consonant.

Words having only one syllable

bat—ba*tt*ed, ba*tt*ing, ba*tt*er

drop—dro*pp*ed, dro*pp*ing, dro*pp*er

sad—sa*dd*er, sa*dd*est, sa*dd*en

plan—pla*nn*ed, pla*nn*ing, pla*nn*er

Compare b*ai*ting, pl*an*ting, dr*oo*ping

Words accented on the last syllable

admit'—admi*tt*ed, admi*tt*ing, admi*tt*ance

occur'—occu*rr*ed, occu*rr*ing, occu*rr*ence

refer'—refe*rr*ed, refe*rr*ing, reference (exception)

forget'—forgo*tt*en, forge*tt*ing, forge*tt*able

Compare benefit, benefi*t*ed, benefi*t*ing

differ—differed, differing, difference

(c) Except before *ing*, the final *y* is usually changed to *i*:

happy + ness = happiness

study + es = studies

funny + er = funnier

But,

study + ing = studying

hurry + ing = hurrying

Note: Verbs ending in *y* preceded by a vowel do not change the *y* to form the third person singular of the present tense or the past participle. As in: array, arrays, arrayed.

***Exceptions*:** lay—laid; pay—paid; say—said

Relationship of long and short vowel sounds Note the relationship of the long vowel sound to the silent /e/, and the short vowel sound to be doubled consonant.

Long vowel sound Short vowel sound

shine, shined, shining shin, shinned, shinning

hope, hoped, hoping hop, hopped, hopping

plane, planed, planing plan, planned, planning

Note spellings of plural nouns

(a) In most nouns the plural is formed by simple addition of /s/ to the singular:

girl—girls; boy—boys; desk—desks

book—books; radio—radios; tree—trees

Note the following words and their plurals

mother-in-law—mother*s*-in-law

brother-in-law—brother*s*-in-law

sister-in-law—sister*s*-in-law

While making plurals of such words, /s/ is not added to 'law' (not *mother-in-laws).*

(b) Nouns ending in *s, ch, sh,* or *x*, add /es/ to form nouns: bush—bushes; loss—losses; hoax—hoaxes; porch—porches

(c) In some nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, the plural is formed by changing the ending to *ve* before adding. As in goodself—goodselves; yourself—yourselves; life—lives; shelf—shelves

(d) In nouns ending in *y* and preceded by a *consonant*, the plural is formed by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *es*:

necessity—necessities; company—companies

vacancy—vacancies; authority—authorities

However, when a noun ends in *y,* preceded by a *vowel*, add /s/ after /y/

attorney—attorneys; journey—journeys; monkey—monkeys

Strategy to Tackle Spelling Questions

To solve spelling questions follow the strategy given below.

- Note the instructions very carefully, whether the examiner is asking you to choose the "correctly" or the "incorrectly" spelt word.
- Read the words in the answer choices very carefully.
- For revision purposes, carefully solve the practise tests given in this section.

4

Twenty-Twenty Power Drills

SYNONYMS

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. **Amply**
   (a) sufficiently
   (b) to dress
   (c) prior
   (d) a brief account of some interesting event or incident
2. **Comport**
   (a) abnormal; straying from the normal or usual path
   (b) fitting in
   (c) too dirty or discoloured
   (d) with no shape; unorganized
3. **Abjure**
   (a) hard coal
   (b) to recant, renounce, repudiate under oath
   (c) a book whose leaves are so made to form paper frames for holding photographs
   (d) one who or that which accompanies
4. **Hostility; opposition**
   (a) cacophonous (b) comeliness
   (c) bombastic (d) antagonism

5. **Alley**
   (a) quantity or extent of land, especially of cultivated land
   (b) a narrow street, garden path, walk, or the like
   (c) largeness
   (d) to represent beforehand in outline or by emblem
6. **Wrong; awry**
   (a) contentious (b) collusion
   (c) amiss (d) conglomeration
7. **Anglophobia**
   (a) hatred or dread of England or of what is English
   (b) having the right or privilege of entry
   (c) to make shorter in words, keeping the essential features, leaning out minor particles
   (d) sourness, with bitterness and astringency
8. **Youching; or adjoining and close, but not touching**
   (a) contiguous (b) abase
   (c) antagonism (d) apposite
9. **Advent**
   (a) cheerful willingness
   (b) the coming or arrival, as of any important change, event, state, or personage
   (c) a portable free-reed musical instrument
   (d) the act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of surprising or attacking the enemy
10. **Trite; without freshness or originality**
    (a) baroque (b) boor
    (c) chimera (d) banal
11. **Alter**
    (a) flood
    (b) one chosen to act in place of another, in case of the absence or incapacity of that other
    (c) to make change in
    (d) the act of cutting off, as in a surgical operation
12. **Analogy**
    (a) unnecessary activity or ceremony
    (b) induction or elevation, as to dignity, office, or government
    (c) reasoning in which from certain and known relations or resemblance, others are formed
    (d) that which is near or bordering upon

13. **Corroborate**
    (a) to confirm the validity
    (b) tasting sour; harsh in language or temper
    (c) unselfish devotion to the welfare of others
    (d) controversy; dispute
14. **Augment**
    (a) one who is skeptical of the existence of knowability of a god or any ultimate reality
    (b) urge; plead for
    (c) increase
    (d) pertaining to soil deposits left by running water
15. **To become a semisolid, soft mass; to clot**
    (a) coagulate (b) advocate
    (c) copious (d) abysmal
16. **Amazement or terror that causes confusion**
    (a) conjure (b) appease
    (c) analogy (d) consternation
17. **To determine the quality of a substance**
    (a) consequential (b) cacophonous
    (c) assay (d) agrarian
18. **A fortified place or strong defense**
    (a) adamant (b) astringent
    (c) bungler (d) bastion
19. **To go away hastily or secretly; to hide**
    (a) abaft (b) abscond
    (c) clemency (d) aseptic
20. **Airy**
    (a) slight sickness
    (b) delicate, ethereal
    (c) to hate violently
    (d) anything gained, or made one's own, usually by effort or labour

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (d)
11. (c)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)
16. (d)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

Drill 2

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Eager readiness or speed**
   (a) cloying (b) bode
   (c) alacrity (d) arbiter
2. **Acknowledgment**
   (a) recognition (b) willing and ready to submit
   (c) very hateful (d) answering yes; to a question at issue
3. **Of the land**
   (a) complacent (b) approbatory
   (c) beholden (d) agrarian
4. **Anachronism**
   (a) pertaining to the act or sense of hearing
   (b) anything occurring or existing out of its proper time
   (c) self denial
   (d) the entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something
5. **Being too long, as in a description or expression; a roundabout, indirect, or ungainly way of expressing something**
   (a) abysmal (b) circumlocutory
   (c) complacent (d) awry
6. **Acquit**
   (a) able to move or act quickly, physically, or mentally
   (b) to free or clear, as from accusation
   (c) the art or practice of flying aircraft
   (d) portion
7. **To come down from one's position or dignity**
   (a) adage (b) condescend
   (c) cajole (d) abandon
8. **Aide-de-camp**
   (a) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
   (b) profound devotion
   (c) an officer who receives and transmits the orders of the general
   (d) good-by; farewell
9. **To move towards one point (opposite: diverge)**
   (a) askance (b) converge
   (c) analogy (d) asperity
10. **Annuity**
    (a) an annual allowance, payment, or income
    (b) the superior of a community of monks
    (c) to warn of a fault
    (d) to pile or heap together
11. **Accede**
    (a) without determinate shape (b) misfortune
    (c) of unknown authorship (d) to agree

12. To overlook; to forgive
(a) charisma (b) condone
(c) contempt (d) consecrate

13. Arrogant
(a) allure (b) cacophony
(c) bumptious (d) conjoin

14. To forgive; to acquit
(a) chary (b) aghast
(c) absolve (d) accretion

15. Afoot
(a) in progress (b) to warn of a fault
(c) to refer incidentally (d) an adulterating substance

16. Something that is abnormal
(a) cohesion (b) connotative
(c) atypical (d) alacrity

17. Aggregate
(a) a series of tables giving the days of the week together with certain astronomical information
(b) the entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something
(c) the practical unit of electric-current strength
(d) the state of being attached or joined

18. To acknowledge; admit
(a) concede (b) communal
(c) attenuate (d) arrogate

19. Anode
(a) the point where or path by which a voltaic current enters an electrolyte
(b) friendship
(c) of or pertaining to the times, things, events before the great flood in the days of Noah
(d) sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper

20. With no shape; unorganized
(a) asperity (b) amorphous
(c) conviviality (d) constrain

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (a)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (b)

Drill 3

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Adherent**
   (a) clinging or sticking fast
   (b) a condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages
   (c) release or discharge from indebtedness, obligation, or responsibility
   (d) to become greater in quantity or number
2. **Content; self-satisfied**
   (a) complacent (b) blithe
   (c) anaphylaxis (d) abysmal
3. **Accuracy**
   (a) struck with terror and amazement
   (b) anything gained, or made one's own, usually by effort or labour
   (c) exactness
   (d) reasoning in which from certain and known relations or resemblance others are formed
4. **On or towards the rear of a ship**
   (a) abaft (b) berate
   (c) anonymous (d) censure
5. **Abase**
   (a) occurring every year
   (b) a brief account of some interesting event or incident
   (c) to lower in position, estimation, or the like; degrade
   (d) the practical unit of electric-current strength
6. **To feel love for**
   (a) aver (b) affiliate
   (c) cherish (d) condescend
7. **Acoustic**
   (a) a collection of pus in a cavity formed within some tissue of the body
   (b) passive consent
   (c) pertaining to the act or sense of hearing
   (d) occurring every year
8. **To loathe; to hate**
   (a) concede (b) abominate
   (c) caliber (d) coalesce

9. **Animus**
   (a) records; history
   (b) environment; atmosphere
   (c) prove genuine
   (d) hostile feeling or intent
10. **To claim or demand unduly**
   (a) arrogate
   (b) cognate
   (c) brevity
   (d) allure
11. **Actuality**
   (a) to make alive
   (b) any reality
   (c) competent for physical service
   (d) unnecessary activity or ceremony
12. **Strong; bulky**
   (a) burly
   (b) alleviate
   (c) abhor
   (d) arrogate
13. **Aware of; perceptive**
   (a) constrain
   (b) arid
   (c) complacent
   (d) cognizant
14. **To mix, merge, combine**
   (a) amalgamate
   (b) alleviate
   (c) berate
   (d) artifice
15. **Abet**
   (a) to assign or affix a date to earlier than the actual one
   (b) to wear away the surface or some part by friction
   (c) to aid, promote, or encourage the commission of (an offense)
   (d) to give credit or authority to
16. **In few words; brief**
   (a) covenant
   (b) consummation
   (c) concise
   (d) corpulence
17. **Annuity**
   (a) solemn curse; someone or something that is despised
   (b) unreasonable or capricious; tyrannical
   (c) preventing infection; having a cleansing effect
   (d) yearly allowance
18. **Ampere**
   (a) the practical unit of electric-current strength
   (b) competent for physical service
   (c) that which is near or bordering upon
   (d) slight sickness
19. **To shorten; compress**
   (a) artifice
   (b) catalyst
   (c) alchemist
   (d) abbreviate
20. **Abdomen**
   (a) reasoning in which from certain and known relations or resemblance others are formed
   (b) sharp-cornered

(c) in mammals, the visceral cavity between the diaphragm and the pelvic floor; the belly
(d) to charge with wrong doing, misconduct, or error

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (c)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (a)

Drill 4

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Lack of emotion or interest**
   (a) apathy (b) complacent
   (c) caliber (d) anecdote
2. **Ailment**
   (a) colourless,
   (b) a discharge from accusation by judicial action
   (c) slight sickness
   (d) having fine and penetrating discernment
3. **Changeable; fickle**
   (a) condescend (b) complaisance
   (c) cascade (d) capricious
4. **Abhorrent**
   (a) very repugnant; hateful
   (b) a member of an academy of literature, art, or science
   (c) easy to approach
   (d) profound devotion
5. **Acrimonious**
   (a) full of bitterness
   (b) not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard
   (c) a book whose leaves are so made to form paper frames for holding photographs or the like
   (d) to cause to appear greatly
6. **One who believes that a formal government is unnecessary**
   (a) confluence (b) anarchist
   (c) compromise (d) aghast
7. **Abdominal**
   (a) one who manages affairs of any kind
   (b) not mandatory

(c) a condensed form as of a book or play
(d) of, pertaining to, or situated on the abdomen

8. **A symbolic description**
   (a) conjure (b) amiss
   (c) allegory (d) chaffing
9. **To lump together, causing confusion; to damn**
   (a) confound (b) abbreviate
   (c) arcane (d) candid
10. **Americanism**
   (a) beginning, ending, or changing suddenly or with a break
   (b) opposing or opposed
   (c) a charge of crime, misdemeanor, or error
   (d) a peculiar sense in which an English word or phrase is used in the United States
11. **Suitable (as land) for plowing**
   (a) amity (b) arable
   (c) adjure (d) blatant
12. **Alabaster**
   (a) before noon
   (b) of, pertaining to, or involving an accusation
   (c) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
   (d) a condensed form as of a book or play
13. **Not yielding, firm**
   (a) awry (b) contrite
   (c) abase (d) adamant
14. **Antipathy**
   (a) urge; plead for (b) calm; pacify
   (c) aversion; dislike (d) increase
15. **Advert**
   (a) to speak to
   (b) to make explanatory or critical notes on or upon
   (c) to fight
   (d) to refer incidentally
16. **Fitting in**
   (a) comport (b) attenuate
   (c) allure (d) beholden
17. **Abdicate**
   (a) an officer who receives and transmits the orders of the general
   (b) a person or thing that aids the principal agent
   (c) primitive; unsophisticated
   (d) to give up (royal power or the like)

18. **Conferring benefits; kindly**
    (a) beneficent (b) amortize
    (c) carte blanche (d) audacious
19. **Abrupt**
    (a) designed to excite love
    (b) beginning, ending, or changing suddenly or with a break
    (c) the branch of pneumatics that treats of the equilibrium, pressure, and mechanical properties
    (d) to move faster
20. **Ablution**
    (a) a manually skilled worker (b) dry; barren
    (c) ash-coloured; deadly pale (d) washing

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (d)
16. (a)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (d)

Drill 5

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Abbot**
    (a) a discharge from accusation by judicial action
    (b) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
    (c) the superior of a community of monks
    (d) sufficiently
2. **Friendly; amiable**
    (a) affiliate (b) abstemious
    (c) affable (d) abeyance
3. **Academy**
    (a) any institution where the higher branches of learning are taught
    (b) induction or elevation, as to dignity, office, or government
    (c) the act of detesting extremely
    (d) to refer incidentally
4. **Erratic**
    (a) irresponsible, eccentric; lacking a fixed purpose erratic behaviour
    (b) display or wave boastfully
    (c) relating to the countryside
    (d) dry; barren

5. **Affront**
   (a) the setting forth of a subject under the guise of another subject of aptly suggestive likeness
   (b) a record of events in their chronological order, year by year
   (c) the character '&'; and
   (d) an open insult or indignity
6. **Benevolent**
   (a) art authoritative statement; a saying
   (b) kindly; charitable
   (c) to pierce through with a pointed instrument
   (d) a distortion of the face to express an attitude or feeling
7. **Affix**
   (a) to contend angrily or zealously in words
   (b) practicing an art or occupation for the love of it, but not as a profession
   (c) to stick fast or together
   (d) to fasten
8. **Expound**
   (a) to express sorrow or grief over
   (b) to set forth in detail; to explain
   (c) to make gestures, or indicate feelings by motions
   (d) a god
9. **Alienable**
   (a) occurring or existing before birth
   (b) to make inefficient or worthless; muddle
   (c) anything forbidden, as by social usage
   (d) capable of being aliened or alienated, as lands
10. **Acute**
    (a) historian
    (b) of, pertaining to, or involving an accusation
    (c) estrangement
    (d) having fine and penetrating discernment
11. **Devout**
    (a) devoted to religious observances
    (b) to beg earnestly
    (c) pertaining to public discussion or law courts
    (d) a picture or other description of a person which exaggerates ludicrously one or more of his distinctive features
12. **Abet**
    (a) to use for one's selfish purpose
    (b) to encourage or support
    (c) origin
    (d) rudely abrupt

13. Condole

(a) sociable, courteous, and agreeable in manner
(b) despotic
(c) to express sympathy with another in sorrow, pain, or misfortune
(d) inclined to believe anything; easily imposed upon

14. Affiliate

(a) some auxiliary person or thing
(b) of or pertaining to an academy, college, or university
(c) to recognize (*v.*); to admit the genuineness or validity of
(d) plentiful (*adj.*)

15. Heresy

(a) despotic
(b) historical records
(c) an opinion held in opposition to the traditional view
(d) coward

16. Devoid

(a) implied but not clearly expressed; unquestioning
(b) lacking in; not possessing
(c) sharp or harsh in language or temper
(d) positive in expressing an opinion; asserting an opinion as though it were an undisputed fact

17. Aggrieve

(a) reasoning in which from certain and known relations or resemblance others are formed
(b) a vehicle fitted for conveying the sick and wounded
(c) to give grief or sorrow to
(d) a volatile, inflammable, colourless liquid of a penetrating odour and burning taste

18. Cringe

(a) self-satisfied
(b) to shrink in fear
(c) prejudiced
(d) habitually fond of associating in a company or herd

19. Acrimonious

(a) sharp or harsh in language or temper
(b) of low morals; corrupt
(c) to make a mistake or to do something wrong
(d) one who denies that God exists

20. Craven
(a) implied but not clearly expressed; unquestioning
(b) of low morals; corrupt
(c) coward
(d) rudely abrupt

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)
11. (a)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)

Drill 6

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. Antarctic
(a) pertaining to the south pole or the regions near it
(b) corresponding (to some other) in certain respects, as in form, proportion, relations
(c) some auxiliary person or thing
(d) eagerly desirous and aspiring

2. Egregious
(a) a distortion of the face to express an attitude or feeling
(b) conversation which is amusing and not serious
(c) a record of a person's or a family's ancestors or relatives
(d) often of mistakes, extremely and noticeably bad

3. Adjuration
(a) to pile or heap together
(b) to wear away the surface or some part of by friction
(c) a vehement appeal
(d) anything gained, or made one's own, usually by effort or labour

4. Ejaculate
(a) to exclaim or utter suddenly
(b) to give a false idea of
(c) a face
(d) affectedly or falsely modest or prim

5. Aboriginal
(a) primitive; unsophisticated
(b) passive consent

(c) to assign or affix a date to earlier than the actual one
(d) to represent beforehand in outline or by emblem

6. **Fetish**
   (a) a swamp
   (b) something that is believed to have magical powers; an object of unreasoning devotion and worship
   (c) to soil or dirty
   (d) to quicken, speed tip
7. **Anterior**
   (a) a member of a municipal legislative body, who usually exercises also certain judicial functions
   (b) prior
   (c) having the right or privilege of entry
   (d) the point where or path by which a voltaic current enters an electrolyte or the like
8. **Apathy**
   (a) to free from blame
   (b) to give a false idea of
   (c) lack of feeling, emotion, or interest
   (d) to express sympathy with another in sorrow, pain, or misfortune
9. **Exploit**
   (a) spirited; ardent
   (b) a swamp
   (c) to use for one's selfish purpose
   (d) quick to find fault about trifles
10. **Abrogate**
    (a) lacking in freshness, originality, or vigor
    (b) liable to make mistakes or be deceived
    (c) a public command or proclamation issued by an authority
    (d) to abolish or render void
11. **Antithesis**
    (a) pertaining to the clergy or the church
    (b) to declare positively; to confirm
    (c) departure, emigration
    (d) contrast; the direct opposite
12. **Deluge**
    (a) thoughtless; taking little care
    (b) to abolish or render void
    (c) a brief summary of the main ideas of a larger work
    (d) a great flood; downpour
13. **Advocate**
    (a) diversion
    (b) one who pleads the cause of another, as in a legal or ecclesiastical court

(c) any raised place or structure on which sacrifices may be offered or incense burned
(d) change or modification

14. Crass
(a) personal peculiarity
(b) coarse and stupid
(c) well-deserved (applied chiefly to punishment)
(d) wicked; hateful

15. Aldermanship
(a) invulnerable
(b) the art or practice of flying aircraft
(c) the dignity, condition, office, or term of office of an alderman
(d) to warn of a fault

16. Disparity
(a) inequality; difference in image, quantity, character, or rank
(b) to punish or criticize severely
(c) to declare positively; to confirm
(d) coarse and stupid

17. Aggrandize
(a) having fine and penetrating discernment
(b) to cause to appear greatly
(c) to utter with a shout
(d) the setting forth of a subject under the guise of another subject of aptly suggestive likeness

18. Cumbrous
(a) burdensome and clumsy
(b) mentally distressed; distracted
(c) to express sympathy with another in sorrow, pain, or misfortune
(d) a tombstone inscription

19. Annex
(a) to add or affix at the end
(b) to recant, renounce, repudiate under oath
(c) an abiding
(d) to move faster

20. Cabal
(a) a feeling of hatred
(b) obnoxiously conceited or self-assertive
(c) pertaining to public discussion or law courts
(d) a small group of persons engaged in plotting

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (d)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (d)

Drill 7

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Alternative**
   (a) deviation from a right, customary, or prescribed course
   (b) something that may or must exist, be taken or chosen, or done instead of something else
   (c) the act of pleading a cause
   (d) one chosen to act in place of another, in case of the absence or incapacity of that other
2. **Cantankerous**
   (a) inclined to cat in excess
   (b) a lover of books
   (c) ill-natured; quarrelsome
   (d) a forerunner; ail announcer
3. **Altar**
   (a) the state of being attached or joined
   (b) any raised place or structure on which sacrifices may be offered or incense burned
   (c) the superior of a community of monks
   (d) an unprovoked attack
4. **Distraught**
   (a) trust or belief
   (b) a. personal peculiarity
   (c) to greet
   (d) mentally distressed; distracted
5. **Agile**
   (a) mutual opposition or resistance of counteracting forces, principles, or persons
   (b) able to move or act quickly, physically, or mentally
   (c) deviation from a right, customary, or prescribed course
   (d) opposing or opposed

6. **Academic**
   (a) irresponsible, eccentric; lacking a fixed purpose erratic behaviour
   (b) to beg earnestly
   (c) one who denies that God exists
   (d) pertaining to school
7. **Didactic**
   (a) an opponent
   (b) cautious
   (c) to accuse falsely or maliciously in order to injure another's reputation; slander
   (d) designed to teach, imparting a lesson
8. **Aghast**
   (a) a balloon or other apparatus floating in or sustained by the air
   (b) one who advertizes, especially in newspapers
   (c) anything gained, or made one's own, usually by effort or labour
   (d) struck with terror and amazement
9. **Clandestine**
   (a) departure, emigration
   (b) pertaining to the theater; designed for show
   (c) secret; stealthy
   (d) keenness of mind or insight
10. **Adjacency**
    (a) sharp-cornered
    (b) the entire English race wherever found, as in Europe, the United States, or India
    (c) the state of being adjacent
    (d) competent for physical service
11. **Extemporaneous**
    (a) a state of happiness; a high ability
    (b) to punish or criticize severely
    (c) done or spoken on the spur of the moment or without preparation
    (d) government by the best people; a privileged class
12. **Augment**
    (a) to increase or enlarge
    (b) inclined to quarrel; warlike
    (c) rigorously self-denying
    (d) to soil or dirty
13. **A mixture or combination (often of metals)**
    (a) amalgam (b) covenant
    (c) adjure (d) conventional
14. **Arduous**
    (a) rubbing away; tending to grind down
    (b) consecrate

(c) upward
(d) hard; strenuous

15. **Distant in interest; reserved**
(a) anchorage (b) aloof
(c) assuage (d) consternation

16. **Kind; generous**
(a) chaffing (b) connotative
(c) adulterate (d) benevolent

17. **Being of a good omen; successful**
(a) auspicious (b) allusion
(c) burly (d) cacophonous

18. **Antechamber**
(a) a subordinate part or parts, enriching or supporting the leading part
(b) a waiting room for those who seek audience
(c) pertaining to or producing loss of sensation
(d) plentiful

19. **Irreligious; away from acceptable standards**
(a) artifice (b) blasphemous
(c) bumptious (d) audacious

20. **Aspiration**
(a) place of refuge or shelter; protection
(b) noble ambition
(c) be thankful for; increase in worth
(d) estimation; appraisal

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (d)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

Drill 8

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Skill in a craft**
(a) affinity (b) artifice
(c) blasphemous (d) amass

2. **Acquittal**
(a) a collection of extracts from the writings of various authors
(b) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum

(c) a discharge from accusation by judicial action
(d) to warn of a fault

3. **The completion; finish**
   (a) consummation (b) behoove
   (c) archetype (d) arid
4. **Archipelago**
   (a) wise saying; proverb
   (b) group of closely located islands
   (c) collection; heap
   (d) ash-coloured; deadly pale
5. **Considering all circumstances**
   (a) circumspect (b) apathy
   (c) anaphylaxis (d) correlate
6. **Aerostatics**
   (a) an open insult or indignity
   (b) to warn of a fault
   (c) the branch of pneumatics that treats of the equilibrium, pressure, and mechanical properties
   (d) vertical distance or elevation above any point or base-level, as the sea
7. **To preoccupy in thought**
   (a) august (b) calamity
   (c) ascetic (d) bemuse
8. **Acquiesce**
   (a) a manually skilled worker
   (b) antiquated; ancient
   (c) active enmity
   (d) assent; agree passively
9. **Prejudiced; influenced**
   (a) consternation (b) banal
   (c) biased (d) anecdote
10. **Amorous**
    (a) to assert to be true, especially in a formal manner, as in court
    (b) of, pertaining to, or situated on the abdomen
    (c) having a propensity for falling in love
    (d) sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper
11. **Antagonism**
    (a) without concealment, fraud, or trickery
    (b) mutual opposition or resistance of counteracting forces, principles, or persons

(c) to assign or affix a date to earlier than the actual one
(d) the original of earliest known inhabitants of a country

12. One who is authorized to judge or decide
(a) antagonism (b) aspirant
(c) arbiter (d) caliber

13. Audit
(a) examination of accounts
(b) testify; bear witness
(c) state without proof
(d) calculating; pertaining to insurance statistics

14. Argot
(a) slang (b) indifferent
(c) nook; recess (d) unreasonable or capricious; tyrannical

15. Abate
(a) crookedly; slanted
(b) subside or moderate
(c) story in which characters are used as symbols; fable
(d) let down in thought or emotion

16. Fathom
(a) to follow or result
(b) to penetrate and understand
(c) to give up completely
(d) to guess

17. Addendum
(a) to fasten
(b) something added, or to be added
(c) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
(d) the coming or arrival, as of any important change, event, state, or personage

18. Bumptious
(a) to pierce through with a pointed instrument
(b) pertaining to school
(c) obnoxiously conceited or self-assertive
(d) to speak against

19. Abomination
(a) to depart suddenly and secretly, as for the purpose of escaping arrest
(b) to make the first attack
(c) a very detestable act or practice
(d) the entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something

20. Calumniate

(a) a person who has authority to decide matters in dispute
(b) with distrust
(c) government by the best people; a privileged class
(d) to accuse falsely or maliciously in order to injure another's reputation; slander

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (a)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (b)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (d)

Drill 9

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. Abundant

(a) before noon (b) a vehement appeal
(c) saintly (d) plentiful

2. Compensation

(a) to estrange (b) very pleasing
(c) payment for services (d) to inform

3. Abandon

(a) display or wave boastfully
(b) to exercise self control; to keep from
(c) obnoxiously conceited or self-assertive
(d) to give up completely

4. Acetate

(a) that which is near or bordering upon
(b) a salt of acetic acid
(c) one who pleads the cause of another, as in a legal or ecclesiastical court
(d) one who or that which precedes or goes before, as in time, place, rank, order, or causality

5. Histrionic

(a) to give a false idea of
(b) cautious
(c) pertaining to the theater; designed for show
(d) a group of people joined by common interests, a coterie of select friends

6. **Access**
   (a) delicate, ethereal
   (b) to dress
   (c) without determinate shape
   (d) a way of approach or entrance; passage
7. **Fulsome**
   (a) departure, emigration (b) disgustingly excessive
   (c) unsound; misleading (d) a God
8. **Avarice**
   (a) secret; stealthy (b) incurring public disgrace
   (c) excessive greed (d) prejudiced
9. **Diffident**
   (a) lacking in self-confidence
   (b) to speak or write at great length
   (c) a small group of persons engaged in plotting
   (d) living loosely; unrestrained in conduct or morals
10. **Angelic**
    (a) to destroy absolutely
    (b) quantity or extent of land, especially of cultivated land
    (c) saintly
    (d) in bed; on a bed
11. **Equanimity**
    (a) evenness of temper or mind
    (b) incapable of being penetrated
    (c) to penetrate and understand
    (d) eagerness; cheerful promptness
12. **Adulterant**
    (a) an adulterating substance
    (b) auxiliary
    (c) the highest point, or summit
    (d) to take when offered
13. **Hovel**
    (a) a dirty or wretched dwelling
    (b) assign
    (c) pertaining to school
    (d) rambling from one subject to another
14. **Abscission**
    (a) the group of buildings which collectively form the dwelling-place of a society of monks or nuns
    (b) flood
    (c) the act of cutting off, as in a surgical operation
    (d) having the ability of using both hands with equal skill or ease

15. **Ensue**
    (a) a situation calling for a choice between two equally difficult alternatives; hence, a difficult or perplexing situation
    (b) to follow or result
    (c) obedient; willing to submit
    (d) likely to occur soon
16. **Anthology**
    (a) a collection of extracts from the writings of various authors
    (b) cheerful willingness
    (c) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
    (d) having skill in the use of the bodily or mental powers
7. **Bellicose**
    (a) a relation between two things shown in the resemblance not of the things themselves but of their characteristics
    (b) inclined to quarrel; warlike
    (c) engaged in war
    (d) relating to the countryside
18. **Accessible**
    (a) award of merit
    (b) calm; pacify
    (c) easy to approach; obtainable
    (d) refer; attribute
19. **Extraneous**
    (a) alliance; merging of various units into one unit
    (b) prejudiced
    (c) gentle; polite
    (d) not essential; foreign
20. **Bereave**
    (a) to draw out
    (b) sly; crafty
    (c) to deprive or leave desolate by loss
    (d) separate

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (c)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (a)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)
16. (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (c)

Drill 10

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Depraved**
   (a) of low morals; corrupt
   (b) pertaining to public discussion or law courts
   (c) a person who has authority to decide matters in dispute
   (d) an assumption made for the sake of argument
2. **Ashen**
   (a) comparable (b) sharpness (of temper)
   (c) kinship (d) ash-coloured; deadly pale
3. **Chicanery**
   (a) government by the best people; a privileged class
   (b) faultless
   (c) trickery, deception
   (d) outstandingly bad
4. **Albino**
   (a) vertical distance or elevation above any point or base-level, as the sea
   (b) the coming or arrival, as of any important change, event, state, or personage
   (c) diversion
   (d) a person with milky white skin and hair, and eyes with bright red pupil and usually pink iris
5. **Chronic**
   (a) evenness of temper or mind
   (b) continuing a long time; habitual
   (c) to confuse; to embarrass
   (d) a disorderly quarrel
6. **Autocratic**
   (a) pertaining to the sky; heavenly
   (b) hurried; hence, superficial
   (c) despotic
   (d) something that is believed to have magical powers; an object of unreasoning devotion and worship
7. **Gregarious**
   (a) a stick or staff
   (b) eagerness; cheerful promptness
   (c) habitually fond of associating in a company or herd
   (d) to give up completely
8. **Flamboyant**
   (a) a small group of persons engaged in plotting
   (b) to waver from one course to another; to vary irregularly
   (c) elaborately showy
   (d) a gap or vacancy; break

9. **Accelerate**
   (a) disgustingly excessive (b) pertaining to school
   (c) to drive away; to scatter (d) to quicken, speed tip
10. **Compendium**
   (a) designed to teach, imparting a lesson
   (b) sorrowful; mournful
   (c) a brief summary of the main ideas of a larger work
   (d) to follow or result
11. **Elucidate**
   (a) to calm; to lessen in severity
   (b) a distortion of the face to express an attitude or feeling
   (c) pertaining to the theater; designed for show
   (d) to make clear; to explain
12. **Dispassionate**
   (a) workable, proved practical by previous experience
   (b) free from feeling or partiality
   (c) to cause, produce, or stir up
   (d) to deliver a long, noisy speech
13. **Heedless**
   (a) a person who has authority to decide matters in dispute
   (b) a great flood; downpour
   (c) thoughtless; taking little care
   (d) serving as a model; commendable
14. **Dispatch**
   (a) a distortion of the face to express an attitude or feeling
   (b) to do speedily; to send off
   (c) kindly; charitable
   (d) a clown
15. **Banal**
   (a) extravagant exaggeration for effect
   (b) high-sounding; pretentious in language
   (c) lacking in freshness, originality, or vigor
   (d) lacking in; not possessing
16. **Impale**
   (a) to sketch or portray
   (b) to pierce through with a pointed instrument
   (c) government by the best people; a privileged class
   (d) perfect or highly accomplished
17. **Amenable**
   (a) a place offering shelter and retreat
   (b) obedient; willing to submit
   (c) sly; crafty
   (d) a tombstone inscription

18. **Hyperbole**
    (a) to draw out
    (b) extravagant exaggeration for effect
    (c) to accuse (a public official) of wrongdoing; to cast discredit upon
    (d) to make public or reveal
19. **Accede**
    (a) to quicken, speed tip (b) merciful; gentle
    (c) loud and noisy (d) to agree to
20. **Cursory**
    (a) a public command or proclamation issued by an authority
    (b) to express sorrow or grief over
    (c) hurried; hence, superficial
    (d) having the force to compel, usually by appealing to reason

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (c)

Drill 11

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Harangue**
    (c) to greet (b) to deliver a long. noisy speech
    (c) entertaining (d) to do speedily; to send off
2. **Boorish**
    (a) unrefined in speech or manners
    (b) of unknown authorship
    (c) very pleasing
    (d) to converse or talk; to discuss
3. **Expurgate**
    (a) a forerunner; ail announcer
    (b) misfortune
    (c) to cause, produce, or stir up
    (d) to purify (usually a piece of writing) of offensive material
4. **Festoon**
    (a) to sketch or portray
    (b) to banish or exile; to withdraw from one's country
    (c) widespread ruin
    (d) a garland of flowers, leaves, etc., hung between two points

5. **Abstemious**
   (a) plentiful
   (b) departure, emigration
   (c) moderate in the use of food or drink
   (d) to deliver a long, noisy speech
6. **Buffoon**
   (a) extravagant exaggeration for effect
   (b) very short-lived
   (c) a clown
   (d) one who dabbles in the fine arts for amusement only and without concentrated study
7. **Clamorous**
   (a) loud and noisy
   (b) assign
   (c) having or containing a lot of specialist knowledge
   (d) passing swiftly
8. **Biased**
   (a) obnoxiously conceited or self-assertive
   (b) to waver from one course to another; to vary irregularly
   (c) prejudiced
   (d) spirited; ardent
9. **Blandishment**
   (a) a flattering speech or act
   (b) unrefined in speech or manners
   (c) a relation between two things shown in the resemblance not of the things themselves but of their characteristics
   (d) to empty or to use up
10. **Idiosyncrasy**
    (a) a personal peculiarity
    (b) to pierce through with a pointed instrument
    (c) to puncture
    (d) mentally distressed; distracted
11. **Convivial**
    (a) regret for wrongdoing
    (b) festive; gay
    (c) to control, check, or restrain
    (d) historical records
12. **Complacent**
    (a) submitting to the wishes or judgment of another
    (b) to drive away; to scatter
    (c) self-satisfied
    (d) a brief pointed saying

13. **Arbiter**
    (a) a person who has the authority to decide matters in a dispute
    (b) corpselike; hence, haggard, pale
    (c) a group of people joined by common interests, a coterie of select friends
    (d) lacking firmness
14. **Fictitious**
    (a) to make clear; to explain
    (b) unreal; made-up
    (c) fat
    (d) sociable, courteous, and agreeable in manner
15. **Deference**
    (a) approval; praise
    (b) to accuse (a public official) of wrongdoing; to cast discredit upon
    (c) submitting to the wishes or judgment of another
    (d) capable of existing together in harmony
16. **Coterie**
    (a) prejudiced
    (b) to make clear; to explain
    (c) to ruin or decay
    (d) a group of people joined by common interests, a coterie of select friends
17. **Crucial**
    (a) to interpret, explain the sense of, or analyse
    (b) decisive or critical; difficult
    (c) understood by only a select few
    (d) to banish or exile; to withdraw from one's country
18. **Anarchy**
    (a) to make gestures, or indicate feelings by motions
    (b) ill-natured; quarrelsome
    (c) lacking firmness
    (d) state of confusion or lawlessness
19. **Implicit**
    (a) implied but not clearly expressed; unquestioning
    (b) objectionable
    (c) two words having the same sound but different meanings
    (d) passing swiftly
20. **Amiable**
    (a) unfeeling or insensitive
    (b) often of mistakes, extremely and noticeably bad

(c) good-natured; friendly
(d) compelling a person by physical force or other means to do something against his will

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)
6. (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)

Drill 12

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Hiatus**
   (a) meaning; significance or importance
   (b) to do speedily; to send off
   (c) a gap or vacancy; break
   (d) an original pattern
2. **Alacrity**
   (a) submitting to the wishes or judgment of another
   (b) spotless; pure
   (c) eagerness; cheerful promptness
   (d) to make public or reveal
3. **Devastation**
   (a) widespread ruin
   (b) pertaining to public discussion or law courts
   (c) eagerness; cheerful promptness
   (d) deserving blame or censure
4. **Abdicate**
   (a) foolish; silly
   (b) to give up claim to
   (c) unfeeling or insensitive
   (d) implied but not clearly expressed; unquestioning
5. **Impeccable**
   (a) to speak clearly or distinctly
   (b) faultless
   (c) outstandingly bad
   (d) a brief summary of the main ideas of a larger work
6. **Alleviate**
   (a) to make less burdensome or less hard to bear
   (b) an adulterating substance

(c) a subordinate part or parts, enriching or supporting the leading part
(d) to go with, or be associated with, as a companion

7. **Facetious**
   (a) entertaining
   (b) pertaining to the beautiful
   (c) likely to occur soon
   (d) given to joking or inappropriate gaiety; said in fun
8. **Ambiguous**
   (a) having or expressing more than one possible meaning, sometimes intentionally
   (b) an embankment used as a fortification; a person, idea, or object serving as a protection
   (c) continuing a long time; habitual
   (d) incapable of being penetrated
9. **Biennial**
   (a) happening every two years
   (b) to determine the quality of a substance
   (c) regretful; sorrowful
   (d) to be imposing or magnificent
10. **Askance**
    (a) with distrust
    (b) unharmonious sounding
    (c) strange and foreign
    (d) to speak against
11. **Circumspect**
    (a) a brief pointed saying
    (b) cautious
    (c) hurried; hence, superficial
    (d) plentiful
12. **Adversary**
    (a) outstandingly bad
    (b) to draw out
    (c) a record of a person's or a family's ancestors or relatives
    (d) an opponent
13. **Flagrant**
    (a) outstandingly bad
    (b) quick to find fault about trifles
    (c) misfortune
    (d) keenness of mind or insight
14. **Ardent**
    (a) in music, a concluding passage
    (b) one who helps others; a donor
    (c) having to do with shepherds or the country
    (d) with passionate or intense feelings

15. Glib
(a) to punish or criticize severely
(b) to tempt by flattery or an attractive offer
(c) moderate in the use of food or drink
(d) smooth-spoken, fluent

16. Abash
(a) irresponsible, eccentric; lacking a fixed purpose erratic behaviour
(b) spotless; pure
(c) to lose self-confidence; to confuse, put to shame
(d) to guess

17. Approbation
(a) approval
(b) dismay; shock
(c) wise saying; proverb
(d) substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness

18. Fallacious
(a) eagerness; cheerful promptness
(b) unsound; misleading
(c) government by the best people; a privileged class
(d) a garland of flowers, leaves, etc., hung between two points

19. Apiary
(a) a place where bees are kept
(b) serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary
(c) horrified
(d) adjust to climate or environment

20. Imminent
(a) accidental
(b) likely to occur soon
(c) origin
(d) inequality; difference in image, quantity, character, or rank

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (b)

Drill 13

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Allure**
   (a) easy to approach; obtainable
   (b) entice; attract
   (c) addition; appendix to a book
   (d) shapeless; vague
2. **Delinquent**
   (a) burdensome and clumsy
   (b) an offender
   (c) quick to find fault about trifles
   (d) to drive away; to scatter
3. **Absolve**
   (a) pardon (an offense) (b) improve
   (c) irregularity (d) hard; strenuous
4. **Epigram**
   (a) decisive or critical; difficult
   (b) plentiful
   (c) a brief pointed saying
   (d) possessing similar interests and tastes; able to get on well with others
5. **Abase**
   (a) subordinate possessions
   (b) lower; degrade
   (c) secret; mysterious
   (d) payments made to an ex-spouse after divorce

6 **Chastise**
   (a) to punish; discipline
   (b) a collection or mixture of various things
   (c) strong; bulky
   (d) similarity; correlation

7. **Apothecary**
   (a) noble ambition
   (b) druggist
   (c) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs
   (d) prove genuine
8. **Bastion**
   (a) to grow together
   (b) having to do with conversation; informal speech
   (c) a fortified place or strong defense
   (d) very formal or proper
9. **Adjuration**
   (a) estimation; appraisal (b) precede
   (c) controlling influence (d) solemn urging

10. Burly
(a) strong; bulky
(b) kind; generous
(c) a rude person
(d) the distance from one side to another

11. Ambrosia
(a) with reference to; regarding
(b) wise saying; proverb
(c) food of the gods
(d) attach

12. Compatible
(a) in agreement with; harmonious
(b) any mysterious change of substance or nature
(c) harmful, malign, detrimental
(d) to hate

13. Antecedents
(a) preceding events or circumstances that influence what comes later; early life
(b) drug that relieves pain; opiate
(c) hard, stiff
(d) diligent attention; (secondary meaning) apply

14. Alacrity
(a) too sugary; too sentimental or flattering
(b) eager readiness or speed
(c) quarrelsome; warlike
(d) harmful, malign, detrimental

15. Conjure
(a) to move toward one point (opposite: diverge)
(b) changeable; fickle
(c) with no shape; unorganized
(d) to call upon or appeal to; to cause to be, appear, come

16. Anecdote
(a) mixture as of metals
(b) short account of an amusing or interesting event
(c) acute pain; extreme suffering
(d) convenient features; courtesies

17. Consecrate
(a) friendly
(b) indebted to
(c) to bring into being
(d) to declare sacred; to dedicate

18. Adage
(a) solemnly ordered
(b) an old saying now accepted as being truthful
(c) harshness
(d) not yielding, firm

19. **Biased**
    (a) having to do with shepherds or the country
    (b) prejudiced; influenced
    (c) to go away hastily or secretly; to hide
    (d) the act of holding together
20. **Accost**
    (a) approach and speak first to a person
    (b) effective; distinct
    (c) hostile; opposed
    (d) able to walk

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (d)
16. (b)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 14

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Commiserate**
   (a) a call to assemble
   (b) to show sympathy for
   (c) of beauty; pertaining to taste in art and beauty
   (d) praise in excess
2. **Affidavit**
   (a) written statement made under oath
   (b) make amends for; pay for
   (c) fitness; talent
   (d) person with power to decide a matter in a dispute; judge
3. **Baneful**
   (a) extravagant; ornate
   (b) deadly or causing distress, death
   (c) very formal or proper
   (d) the act or process of voluntarily refraining from any action or practice; self-control
4. **Ambiguous**
   (a) to acknowledge; admit
   (b) virtuous; free of obscenity
   (c) to make small; to think lightly of
   (d) not clear; uncertain

5. **Compliant**
   (a) of the worst or lowest degree
   (b) not clear; uncertain
   (c) complying; obeying
   (d) a state of temporary suspension or inactivity
6. **Annihilate**
   (a) destroy (b) diligent
   (c) suspended action (d) washing
7. **Allusion**
   (a) peak; pinnacle (b) indirect reference
   (c) upward (d) refer to
8. **Addle**
   (a) artificial; pretended
   (b) come about by addition
   (c) convenient features; courtesies
   (d) muddle; drive crazy
9. **Anesthetic**
   (a) substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness
   (b) hard; strenuous
   (c) place where different varieties of trees and shrubs are studied and exhibited
   (d) fearful; discerning
10. **Antecede**
    (a) study of artifacts and relics of early mankind
    (b) precede
    (c) wasting away
    (d) small planet
11. **Anthropoid**
    (a) fitness; talent (b) without guile; open and honest
    (c) appropriate; fitting (d) manlike
12. **Affix**
    (a) award of merit (b) estimate the value of
    (c) apart; reserved (d) attach or add on; fasten
13. **Advert**
    (a) move faster (b) indirect reference
    (c) refer to (d) pertaining to land or its cultivation
14. **Allocate**
    (a) counterfeit; of doubtful authorship or authenticity
    (b) distant in interest; reserved
    (c) changeable; fickle
    (d) set aside; designate

15. **Aver**
    (a) carefully attentive; industrious
    (b) conferring benefits; kindly
    (c) to affirm as true
    (d) ceasing; a stopping
16. **Abase**
    (a) to degrade; humiliate
    (b) expert; authority (usually refers to a wine or food expert)
    (c) skilled; practiced
    (d) beauty; attractiveness in appearance or behaviour
17. **Anchorage**
    (a) quality
    (b) tasting sour; harsh in language or temper
    (c) quality
    (d) something that can be relied on
18. **Annul**
    (a) state of being nameless; anonymousness
    (b) examination of accounts
    (c) resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents; reversion to an earlier type
    (d) make void
19. **Amok**
    (a) causing insensitivity to pain
    (b) nook; recess
    (c) in a state of rage
    (d) fitness; talent
20. **Aplomb**
    (a) poise; composure (b) curse
    (c) agree (d) pertaining to the aurora

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (b)
11. (d)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)
16. (a)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (a)

Drill 15

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Abstract**
   (a) theoretical; not concrete
   (b) group of closely located islands
   (c) absorb; cause to become homogenous
   (d) ascribe; explain
2. **Apocryphal**
   (a) untrue; made up
   (b) friendship
   (c) highly excited; intensely curious
   (d) supporter; follower
3. **Annals**
   (a) records; history
   (b) the state of having contradictory or conflicting emotional attitudes
   (c) addition; appendix to book
   (d) collection; heap
4. **Abjure**
   (a) renounce upon oath
   (b) public records; place where public records are kept
   (c) addition; appendix to book
   (d) insult; offend
5. **Ape**
   (a) imitate or mimic (b) calm; pacify
   (c) accidental; casual (d) testify; bear witness
6. **Acclivity**
   (a) daring; bold (b) manlike
   (c) pacify; soothe (d) sharp upslope of a hill
7. **Affirmation**
   (a) skillful
   (b) payments made to an ex-spouse after divorce
   (c) correct; change, generally for the better
   (d) positive assertion; confirmation
8. **Astronomical**
   (a) renounce; give up
   (b) enormously large or extensive
   (c) hard, inflexible
   (d) contrast; direct opposite of or to
9. **Apprehensive**
   (a) appropriate; fitting (b) washing
   (c) fearful; discerning (d) fit for plowing

10. Artisan
(a) correct; change, generally for the better
(b) pithy maxim
(c) a manually skilled worker
(d) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs

11. Attenuate
(a) make thin; weaken
(b) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs
(c) shorten
(d) in a state of rage

12. Allude
(a) refer indirectly
(b) sun's corona; halo
(c) stinging, caustic
(d) state without proof

13. Arcade
(a) study of artifacts and relics of early mankind
(b) precede
(c) iron block used in hammering out metals
(d) a covered passageway, usually lined with shops

14. Adamant
(a) fit for plowing
(b) hostile feeling or intent
(c) hard, inflexible
(d) preventing infection; having a cleansing effect

15. Anguish
(a) acute pain; extreme suffering
(b) agreement
(c) attach
(d) drug that relieves pain; opiate

16. Appraise
(a) something attached to but holding an inferior position
(b) gully
(c) estimate the value of
(d) in a state of rage

17. Apprise
(a) substance that removes sensation with or without loss of consciousness
(b) inform
(c) state strongly or positively; insist on or demand recognition of (rights, claims, etc.)
(d) calm; pacify

18. **Ancillary**
    (a) fearful; discerning
    (b) supporter; follower
    (c) serving as an aid or accessory; auxiliary
    (d) ash-coloured; deadly pale
19. **Agnostic**
    (a) not identical on both sides of a dividing central line
    (b) wise; shrewd
    (c) one who is skeptical of the existence of know ability of a God or any ultimate reality
    (d) reduce brittleness and improve toughness by heating and cooling
20. **Ambidextrous**
    (a) wretched; lacking pride
    (b) capable of using either hand with equal ease
    (c) crookedly; slanted
    (d) payments make to an ex-spouse after divorce

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (d)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (c)
11. (a)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 16

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word/phrase is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word/phrase given in bold letters.

1. **Ascribe**
    (a) noble ambition
    (b) binding; causing contraction
    (c) daring; bold
    (d) refer; attribute
2. **Aberrant**
    (a) addition; appendix to book
    (b) dry; barren
    (c) abnormal or deviant
    (d) refer indirectly
3. **Amiable**
    (a) combine; unite in one body
    (b) charm; talisman
    (c) staff officer assisting the commander; assistant
    (d) agreeable; lovable

4. **Asunder**
   (a) wise; shrewd
   (b) moved by sexual love; loving
   (c) into parts; apart
   (d) adj. diligent
5. **Abash**
   (a) wise saying; proverb
   (b) payments make to an ex-spouse after divorce
   (c) embarrass
   (d) prototype; primitive pattern
6. **Anneal**
   (a) condition in which blood lacks red corpuscles
   (b) similarity; parallelism
   (c) reduce brittleness and improve toughness by heating and cooling
   (d) apart; reserved
7. **Agape**
   (a) openmouthed
   (b) peak; pinnacle
   (c) fearful; discerning
   (d) urge; plead for
8. **Alchemy**
   (a) shapeless; vague
   (b) student of the history and science of humankind
   (c) medieval chemistry
   (d) repetition of beginning sound in poetry
9. **Appropriate**
   (a) acquire; take possession of for one's own use
   (b) name; title
   (c) make void
   (d) ash-coloured; deadly pale
10. **Austerity**
    (a) sternness; severity
    (b) lively
    (c) oval building with tiers of seats
    (d) moved by sexual love; loving
11. **Apogee**
    (a) eye defect that prevents proper focus
    (b) highest point
    (c) rubbing away; tending to grind down
    (d) fragrant
12. **Antagonistic**
    (a) slang
    (b) hostile; opposed
    (c) apart; reserved
    (d) hostile feeling or intent
13. **Adventitious**
    (a) accidental; casual
    (b) controlling influence
    (c) positive assertion; confirmation
    (d) enlarge

14. Adulation
(a) estimate the value of
(b) combine; unite in one body
(c) flattery; admiration
(d) examination of accounts

15. Aphasia
(a) fitness; talent
(b) attach or add on; fasten
(c) loss of speech due to injury or illness
(d) pertaining to land or its cultivation

16. Adulterate
(a) denying the existence of God
(b) able to live both on land and in water
(c) make impure by mixing with baser substances
(d) irregularity

17. Amplify
(a) capable of using either hand with equal ease
(b) able to live both on land and in water
(c) absorb; cause to become homogenous
(d) enlarge

18. Anarchist
(a) estimate the value of
(b) something or someone misplaced in time
(c) dismay; shock
(d) person who rebels against the established order

19. Ample
(a) resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents; reversion to an earlier type
(b) make hostile; separate
(c) deliverance from a charge
(d) abundant

20. Appal
(a) dismay; shock
(b) place where different varieties of trees and shrubs are studied and exhibited
(c) friendship
(d) positive assertion; confirmation

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** ()
6. (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (a)

Drill 17

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

1. APOCALYPTIC
   (a) prophetic; pertaining to revelations
   (b) washing
   (c) increase or intensify; raise in power, wealth, rank or honour
   (d) insult; offend
2. AGGRANDIZE
   (a) druggist
   (b) resemblance to remote ancestors rather than to parents; reversion to an earlier type
   (c) increase or intensify; raise in power, wealth, rank or honour
   (d) poverty, misfortune
3. ANTICLIMAX
   (a) let down in thought or emotion
   (b) joining; associating with
   (c) having human form or characteristics
   (d) artificial; pretended
4. ABASH
   (a) acquit (b) confuse
   (c) blush (d) condemn
5. ACCOMPLICE
   (a) friend (b) abetter
   (c) criminal (d) thief
6. ALLEGIANCE
   (a) disaffection (b) satisfactory
   (c) loyalty (d) enemity
7. BIASED
   (a) careful (b) partial
   (c) expert (d) unskilled
8. INTENSIFY
   (a) boiling (b) satisfy
   (c) aggravate (d) destroyed
9. REPULSIVE
   (a) frustrating (b) repellent
   (c) admirable (d) pleasant
10. PROHIBIT
    (a) banish (b) punish
    (c) forbid (d) exhibit

11. CALLOUS
(a) large (b) hardened in feeling
(c) thick (d) dangerous

12. COLLOSSAL
(a) dangerous (b) gigantic
(c) fatal (d) honourable

13. DELUSION
(a) actuality (b) illusion
(c) clarity (d) emulating

14. AMICABLE
(a) poisonous (b) friendly
(c) satisfying (d) heartening

15. BRUTAL
(a) humane (b) adamant
(c) ruthless (d) criminal

16. EXQUISITE
(a) clumsy (b) rough
(c) graceful (d) unrefined

17. CONCISENESS
(a) correctness (b) frankness
(c) brevity (d) refiness

18. CANDID
(a) sweet (b) pleasing
(c) frank (d) dishonest

19. BOISTEROUS
(a) boiling (b) hot
(c) noisy (d) dangerous

20. EXTEMPORE
(a) praiseworthy (b) without preparation
(c) extraordinary (d) essential

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (d)

Drill 18

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

1. ACUMEN
(a) beauty (b) appearance
(c) insight (d) distaste

2. ABSTAIN
(a) influence (b) refrain
(c) retain (d) retard

3. ABASE
(a) low (b) peaceful
(c) humble (d) cruel

4. FORSAKE
(a) forgive (b) punish
(c) abandon (d) benefit

5. GRUDGE
(a) hard (b) very hot
(c) dangerous (d) envy

6. PRUDENT
(a) skilled (b) experienced
(c) cautious (d) criminal

7. VOTARY
(a) devotee (b) conscious
(c) religious (d) amiable

8. TETE-A-TETE
(a) delightful (b) penetrating
(c) piercing (d) conversation

9. ABET
(a) force (b) discourage
(c) assist (d) neglect

10. ABRIDGE
(a) desire (b) to condense
(c) graceful (d) disconnect

11. IMPOSTER
(a) imposer (b) lazy
(c) cheat (d) painful

12. SHUN
(a) destroy (b) weaken
(c) avoid (d) include

13. COWARDICE
(a) timidity (b) gallantry
(c) criminal (d) humanity

14. TEMPERATE
(a) cool (b) moderate
(c) favourable (d) dangerous

15. VIRGINITY
(a) decency (b) maidenhood
(c) beauty (d) attractiveness

16. ANTIQUE
(a) old-fashioned (b) rare
(c) modern (d) unique

17. INCITE
(a) discourage (b) encourage
(c) internal (d) crime

18. TWAIN
(a) discarded (b) worthless
(c) couple (d) strong

19. TRIVIAL
(a) economical (b) uneconomical
(c) rare (d) commonplace

20. ZENITH
(a) sharp (b) bright
(c) bravery (d) climax

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (d)

Drill 19

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

1. STRUMPET
(a) surprise (b) prostitute
(c) noisy (d) peaceful

2. SLANDER
(a) circular (b) spherical
(c) fragile (d) damage

3. REVERBERATE
(a) reflect (b) accelerate
(c) revitalize (d) gibberish

4. REVITALIZE
(a) accelerate (b) vigorize
(c) minimize (d) maximize

5. WEARISOME
   (a) beautiful (b) attractive
   (c) handsome (d) tiresome
6. UNDAUNTED
   (a) careless (b) not discouraged
   (c) worthless (d) prudent
7. LETHAL
   (a) sharp (b) brutal
   (c) deadly (d) sickly
8. LEVITATE
   (a) evaporate (b) to rape
   (c) to rise (d) subsidized
9. REVAMP
   (a) prostitute (b) dangerous
   (c) decamp (d) reconstruct
10. TENACIOUS
    (a) tough (b) poisonous
    (c) uncomfortable (d) piercing
11. THESPIAN
    (a) alcoholic (b) actor
    (c) inexperienced (d) ancient
12. VENIAL
    (a) contagious (b) filthy
    (c) worthless (d) excusable
13. STUBBORN
    (a) fearless (b) shameless
    (c) loyal (d) determined
14. SHREWD
    (a) naive (b) clever
    (c) raw (d) youthful
15. APPLAUD
    (a) rebuke (b) slam
    (c) praise (d) condemn
16. DENOUNCE
    (a) support (b) sustain
    (c) maintain (d) condemn
17. CORROBORATE
    (a) verify (b) refute
    (c) disprove (d) disapprove
18. SERENITY
    (a) agitation (b) protest
    (c) stir (d) calmness

19. ANXIETY
(a) worry (b) comfort
(c) faith (d) reassurance

20. ACCORD
(a) agreement (b) disagreement
(c) dispute (d) disparity

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)

Drill 20

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.

1. LETHAL
(a) deadly (b) sluggish
(c) smooth (d) unlawful

2. LIMPID
(a) moist (b) dear
(c) transparent (d) dark

3. MACHINATION
(a) labour saving (b) evil plot
(c) factory work (d) engine part

4. MALINGERING
(a) creating ill will (b) feigning illness
(c) defaming (d) being habitually lazy

5. MELEE
(a) kindness (b) brawl
(c) simple song (d) primitive dance

6. MOLECULE
(a) little heap of earth (b) birth mark
(c) enormous (d) particle

7. NAUTICAL
(a) perverse (b) disgusting
(c) naval (d) unaffected

8. NOSTALGIA
(a) aroma (b) sea sickness
(c) home sickness (d) cure-all

9. OBTUSE
(a) difficult (b) interfering
(c) blunt (d) concealed

10. OMNIPOTENT
(a) all knowing (b) all powerful
(c) everlasting (d) all merciful

11. ENIGMATIC
(a) pithy (b) puzzling
(c) complicated (d) illusive

12. ORIENTATION
(a) eastward migration (b) likeness to rules
(c) adjustment to facts (d) teaching theories

13. OSTENSIBLY
(a) actually (b) conspicuously
(c) apparently (d) quietly

14. OSTENTATION
(a) protruding (b) wealthy
(c) decorative (d) showy

15. PANORAMA
(a) broad scene (b) deck of cards
(c) light weight hat (d) holiday

16. PENITENCE
(a) retribution (b) submission
(c) confinement (d) repentance

17. MYSTICAL
(a) imaginary (b) vague
(c) prophetic (d) spiritually symbolic

18. SINGULAR
(a) extraordinary (b) simple
(c) to the point (d) representative

19. SAVOURING
(a) eating (b) enjoying
(c) liking (d) loving

20. CASTIGATE
(a) deligate (b) evaluate
(c) criticize (d) enforce

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (d)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (a)
16. (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (c)

Drill 21

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. **Abominate**
   (a) public records; place where public records are kept
   (b) make hostile; separate
   (c) refer to
   (d) loathe; hate
2. **Antediluvian**
   (a) diligent attention; (secondary meaning) apply
   (b) deification; glorification
   (c) non-moral
   (d) antiquated; ancient
3. **Stockpile; store**
   (a) aspirant (b) cache
   (c) consort (d) arbitrary
4. **Admittance**
   (a) dealing with matters difficult to be understood
   (b) induction or elevation, as to dignity, office, or government
   (c) entrance, or the right or permission to enter
   (d) a series of tables giving the days of the week together with certain astronomical information
5. **Disposed to find fault**
   (a) captious (b) cant
   (c) aberrant (d) arable
6. **A chest where money or valuables are kept**
   (a) altruistic (b) altruistic
   (c) coffer (d) bereft
7. **A natural growth; a periodic increase**
   (a) brevity (b) abysmal
   (c) accrue (d) bilateral
8. **Mixed with a darker colour**
   (a) arrogant (b) ambiguous
   (c) brindled (d) arid
9. **Altruist**
   (a) characterized by self denial or abstinence, as in the use of drink, food
   (b) living both on land and in water
   (c) induction or elevation, as to dignity, office, or government
   (d) one who advocates or practices altruism

10. Expert or skillful

(a) amass (b) acrimony
(c) accolade (d) adroit

11. Ascendancy

(a) fit for plowing
(b) mixture as of metals
(c) preventing infection; having a cleansing effect
(d) controlling influence

12. Adverse

(a) addition; appendix to book
(b) iron block used in hammering out metals
(c) prophetic; pertaining to revelations
(d) unfavourable; hostile

13. Crude or surly behaviour; behaviour of a peasant

(a) arcane (b) churlishness
(c) authoritarian (d) assuage

14. Affable

(a) easy to approach (b) even though
(c) plentiful (d) a state of suspension or temporary inaction

15. Too sugary; too sentimental or flattering

(a) consort (b) clandestine
(c) allude (d) cloying

16. A companion, spouse

(a) consort (b) accolade
(c) authentic (d) adamant

17. Absolute

(a) wise saying; proverb
(b) complete; totally unlimited
(c) entice; attract
(d) joining; associating with

18. Adjutant

(a) a person or thing connected with another, usually in some relation of helpfulness
(b) auxiliary
(c) in progress
(d) to fasten

19. To promise or pledge in marriage

(a) bombastic (b) chafe
(c) betroth (d) boor

20. Adamant

(a) practicing an art or occupation for the love of it, but not as a profession
(b) pertaining to time before the world's creation
(c) flood
(d) any substance of exceeding hardness or impenetrability

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (a)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)
11. (d)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (d)
16. (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (d)

Drill 22

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. Very deep

(a) cognizant (b) allure
(c) altruistic (d) abysmal

2. A false statement or rumor

(a) canard (b) antipathy
(c) censor, (d) aseptic

3. Ambush

(a) living both on land and in water
(b) the act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of surprising or attacking the enemy
(c) something joined to or connected with another thing, but holding a subordinate place
(d) the act or process of absorbing

4. To organize laws or rules into a systematic collection

(a) covenant (b) anomaly
(c) codify (d) abdicate

5. Augury

(a) dry; barren (b) nimbleness
(c) omen; prophecy (d) analyse; evaluate

6. Following as an effect; important

(a) alchemist (b) consequential
(c) capricious (d) anomaly

7. **Amorphous**
   (a) conforming exactly to truth or to a standard
   (b) to make explanatory or critical notes on or upon
   (c) an animal of microscopic smallness
   (d) without determinate shape
8. **Very formal or proper**
   (a) conspicuous (b) aesthetic
   (c) ceremonious (d) contrite
9. **Advent**
   (a) arrival (b) deification; glorification
   (c) pertaining to the aurora (d) controlling influence
10. **Alcoholism**
    (a) flood
    (b) to charge with wrong doing, misconduct, or error
    (c) a condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages
    (d) a discharge from accusation by judicial action
11. **Scold; reprove**
    (a) comeliness (b) adept
    (c) berate (d) charisma
12. **A sideways glance of disapproval**
    (a) anecdote (b) arrogant
    (c) askance (d) contrite
13. **Anemia**
    (a) condition in which blood lacks red corpuscles
    (b) slang
    (c) person with power to decide a matter in a dispute; judge
    (d) preventing infection; having a cleansing effect
14. **Accede**
    (a) calm; pacify
    (b) agree
    (c) able to live both on land and in water
    (d) friendship
15. **Secret cooperation in wrongdoing**
    (a) connivance (b) burly
    (c) censor (d) assay
16. **Adjudge**
    (a) to act upon
    (b) to act upon
    (c) to make explanatory or critical notes on or upon
    (d) to award or bestow by formal decision
17. **To thin out; to weaken**
    (a) asperity (b) aseptic
    (c) attenuate (d) clandestine

18. Alias
(a) an assumed name
(b) clinging or sticking fast
(c) that branch of morphology which treats of the structure of organisms
(d) to make shorter in words, keeping the essential features, leaning out minor particles

19. Set aside; designate
(a) confluence (b) allocate
(c) callow (d) awry

20. A thing which is joined together
(a) confluence (b) coagulate
(c) artifice (d) coda

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (a)
16. (d)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 23

Direction (1–20) In the following questions a word is given in bold letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select the alternative that conveys the same meaning as the word given in bold letters.

1. Acquire
(a) quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination
(b) a studied or ostentatious pretense or attempt
(c) to get as one's own
(d) having skill in the use of the bodily or mental powers

2. Astigmatism
(a) make hostile; separate
(b) written statement made under oath
(c) agree
(d) eye defect that prevents proper focus

3. Aristocracy
(a) flattery; admiration
(b) imitate or mimic
(c) hereditary nobility; privileged class
(d) omen; prophecy

4. **To degrade; humiliate**
   (a) cohort (b) cascade
   (c) abase (d) blasphemous
5. **Adieu**
   (a) to warn of a fault (b) very repugnant; hateful
   (c) largeness (d) good-by; farewell
6. **To crown; ordain**
   (a) anoint (b) abstruse
   (c) bauble (d) brindled
7. **Adjacent**
   (a) a white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum
   (b) that which is near or bordering upon
   (c) pertaining to the act or sense of hearing
   (d) inconsistent with reason or common sense
8. **Containing associated meanings in addition to the primary one**
   (a) connotative (b) bombast
   (c) cherish (d) conjure
9. **Adversity**
   (a) practicing self-denial; austere
   (b) binding; causing contraction
   (c) oval building with tiers of seats
   (d) poverty, misfortune
10. **To confirm the validity**
    (a) aromatic (b) cohesion
    (c) authentic (d) corroborate
11. **Anathema**
    (a) anything forbidden, as by social usage
    (b) a series of tables giving the days of the week together with certain astronomical information
    (c) affected with anemia
    (d) any shrub or small tree of the genus Alumnus, of the oak family
12. **To utter clearly and distinctly**
    (a) amalgamate (b) articulate
    (c) cherish (d) autocracy
13. **Abrogate**
    (a) environment; atmosphere (b) enlarge
    (c) pacify; soothe (d) abolish
14. **Besmirch**
    (a) to determine the quality of a substance
    (b) to dirty or discolour
    (c) abrupt in manner or speech
    (d) happening or ending unexpectedly

15. **Amputate**
    (a) to remove by cutting, as a limb or some portion of the body
    (b) the highest point, or summit
    (c) to lower in position, estimation, or the like; degrade
    (d) to make alive
16. **All-inclusive; complete**
    (a) comprehensive (b) blighted
    (c) citadel (d) abscond
17. **A bruise; an injury where the skin is not broken**
    (a) contusion (b) compromise
    (c) anonymous (d) colloquial
18. **Angular**
    (a) sharp-cornered
    (b) anything that will neutralize an acid, as lime, magnesia, etc
    (c) an abiding
    (d) to bring to pass
19. **Conundrum**
    (a) an enemy; foe (b) hard to understand; deep
    (c) a puzzle or riddle (d) set aside; designate
20. **Accrue**
    (a) come about by addition (b) courteous
    (c) hard; strenuous (d) ease; lessen (pain)

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)
11. (a)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (a)
16. (a)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (a)

Drill 24

Direction (1–20) In each of the following questions a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type:

1. **Insincere or hypocritical statements of high ideals; the jargon of a particular group or occupations**
    (a) adroit (b) cacophonous
    (c) cant (d) alchemy
2. **Anything which creates a situation in which change can occur**
    (a) accretion (b) awry
    (c) conciliatory (d) catalyst

3. **A showy yet useless thing**
   (a) accrue (b) bauble
   (c) ambiguous (d) consummation
4. **Ambulance**
   (a) a vehicle fitted for conveying the sick and wounded
   (b) of similar nature or qualities
   (c) delicate, ethereal
   (d) to fasten
5. **To be imposing or magnificent**
   (a) consort (b) blighted
   (c) berate (d) august
6. **Amnesty**
   (a) promise or pledge; certainty
   (b) study of artifacts and relics of early mankind
   (c) one who abandons his religious faith or political beliefs
   (d) pardon
7. **Carte blanche**
   (a) to thin out; to weaken
   (b) following as an effect; important
   (c) unlimited authority
   (d) a bruise; an injury where the skin is broken
8. **A feeling of embarrassment due to failure or disappointment**
   (a) conglomeration (b) arable
   (c) chagrin (d) advocate
9. **To ask earnestly**
   (a) assuage (b) censure
   (c) abrogate (d) beseech
10. **Acumen**
    (a) an edifice of elliptical shape, constructed about a central open space or arena
    (b) quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination
    (c) to assign a definite thing or part to a certain person
    (d) to depart suddenly and secretly, as for the purpose of escaping arrest
11. **Catalyst**
    (a) on or toward the rear of a ship
    (b) co-conspirator; partner
    (c) anything which creates a situation in which change can occur
    (d) a mixture or combination (often of metals)
12. **Amputate**
    (a) joining; associating with (b) cut off part of body; prune
    (c) analyse; evaluate (d) able to walk

13. **Accouter**
    (a) a brief account of some interesting event or incident
    (b) exactness
    (c) to dress
    (d) to get as one's own
14. **Resisting authority**
    (a) accrue (b) allusion
    (c) cessation (d) contumacious
15. **An enemy; foe**
    (a) abstemious (b) animosity
    (c) cacophonous (d) adversary
16. **Loud approval; applause**
    (a) amiable (b) acclaim
    (c) apathy (d) colloquial
17. **Allegory**
    (a) inform
    (b) story in which characters are used as symbols; fable
    (c) stir up; disturb
    (d) make impure by mixing with baser substances
18. **Brevity**
    (a) an enemy; foe
    (b) obesity
    (c) a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; not to the point
    (d) briefness; shortness
19. **Adherent**
    (a) move faster (b) approach and speak first to a person
    (c) make amends for; pay for (d) supporter; follower
20. **To lessen or make easier**
    (a) anaphylaxis (b) analogy
    (c) conjoin (d) alleviate

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (b)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (d)

Drill 25

Direction (1–20) In each of the following questions a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type:

1. **Abed**
   (a) a peculiar sense in which an English word or phrase is used in the United States
   (b) quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination
   (c) anything occurring or existing out of its proper time
   (d) in bed; on a bed
2. **Of the worst or lowest degree**
   (a) abject (b) affable
   (c) authentic (d) bungler
3. **Advisory**
   (a) an animal of microscopic smallness
   (b) beginning, ending, or changing suddenly or with a break
   (c) one who advertizes, especially in newspapers
   (d) not mandatory
4. **Nameless; unidentified**
   (a) anonymous (b) commiserate
   (c) amendment (d) charisma
5. **Absorb**
   (a) the entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something
   (b) of unknown authorship
   (c) the fact of being made heavier or more heinous, as a crime, offense, misfortune, etc
   (d) to drink in or suck up, as a sponge absorbs water
6. **Anteroom**
   (a) not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard
   (b) a room situated before and opening into another, usually larger
   (c) one who manages affairs of any kind
   (d) to award or bestow by formal decision
7. **To relieve; ease**
   (a) cognizant (b) berate
   (c) assuage (d) cant
8. **Abominable**
   (a) something added, or to be added
   (b) good-by; farewell
   (c) to go with, or be associated with, as a companion
   (d) very hateful
9. **Cabal**
   (a) to grow or develop quickly
   (b) indebted to
   (c) to claim or demand unduly
   (d) a group of persons joined by a secret

10. Ampersand
(a) misfortune
(b) the character '&'; and
(c) to hate violently
(d) a record of events in their chronological order, year by year

11. Trickery or deception
(a) abstruse (b) beseech
(c) chicanery (d) anchorage

12. Acquiescence
(a) passive consent
(b) conforming exactly to truth or to a standard
(c) not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard
(d) willing and ready to submit

13. Having to do with shepherds or the country
(a) batten (b) ascetic
(c) bombast (d) bucolic

14. Abut
(a) proclamation
(b) to touch at the end or boundary line
(c) that branch of morphology which treats of the structure of organisms
(d) a condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages

15. Candid
(a) complying; obeying
(b) cautious; being sparing in giving
(c) honest; truthful
(d) to settle by mutual adjustment

16. Annunciation
(a) pertaining to time before the world's creation
(b) proclamation
(c) to take when offered
(d) corresponding (to some other) in certain respects, as in form, proportion, relations

17. Acquittal
(a) deliverance from a charge (b) act as judge
(c) hostile; opposed (d) supplying nourishment

18. Obvious; unmistakable
(a) blatant (b) callow
(c) anomaly (d) abominate

19. **Album**
    (a) a book whose leaves are so made to form paper frames for holding photographs or the like
    (b) the act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of surprising or attacking the enemy
    (c) the lowest or deepest female voice or part
    (d) the art or practice of flying aircraft
20. **To imitate in a non-serious manner**
    (a) burlesque (b) belittle
    (c) accede (d) avarice

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (d)	**90.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (a)

ANTONYMS

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the word in bold.

1. **Proliferant**
   (a) barren (b) loss
   (c) spawning (d lavish
2. **Conquer**
   (a) thwart (b) succumb
   (c) rob (d) vanquish
3. **Cloaked**
   (a) veiled (b) furtive
   (c) open (d) public
4. **Discard**
   (a) waive (b) pursue
   (c) renounce (d) stick to
5. **Progressive**
   (a) continuous (b) sluggish
   (c) orthodox (d) dormant
6. **Exsanguinous**
   (a) haggard (b) scarlet
   (c) spectral (d) plump

7. Steadfast
(a) abiding (b) disloyal
(c) enduring (d) false

8. Doubtful
(a) open (b) settled
(c) indisputable (d) debatable

9. Nebbish
(a) gutless (b) brave
(c) adventurous (d) fearful

10. Concealed
(a) Buried (b) public
(c) stated (d) hidden

11. Harsh
(a) discordant (b) stridulous
(c) silent (d) Euphonic

12. Compeer
(a) comrade (b) unequal
(c) confrere (d) odd

13. Cagey
(a) candid (b) secretive
(c) artful (d) deceitful

14. Commotion
(a) calmness (b) turbulence
(c) upheaval (d) pause

15. Fallacious
(a) irrational (b) unofficial
(c) realistic (d) deceiving

16. Brusque
(a) hasty (b) abrupt
(c) crusty (d) humble

17. Venturesome
(a) cowardly (b) fireball
(c) resourceful (d) energetic

18. Defamatory
(a) praising (b) sarcastic
(c) aspersing (d) civilized

19. Chaste
(a) demoralized (b) vicious
(c) civilized (d) relaxed

20. Improvement
(a) rectification (b) aggravation
(c) enrichment (d) atrophy

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

Drill 2

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the word in bold.

1. Translucent
(a) unblurred (b) shady
(c) luminous (d) opaque

2. Fake
(a) genuine (b) official
(c) imitation (d) valid

3. Hatred
(a) admiration (b) temptation
(c) repulsion (d) bait

4. Bound
(a) release (b) shorten
(c) constraint (d) compelled

5. Chirpy
(a) joyless (b) jovial
(c) vivacious (d) unmoved

6. Gutsy
(a) meretricious (b) shy
(c) unsure (d) pert

7. Bliss
(a) misery (b) euphoria
(c) elation (d) torture

8. Adorn
(a) disfigure (b) enrich
(c) bedeck (d) blemish

9. Shuffle
(a) muddle (b) intermix
(c) jumble (d) hold

10. Accomplishment
(a) fiasco (b) mastery
(c) rupture (d) eminence

11. Enthusiastic
(a) fiery (b) disenchanted
(c) eager (d) apathetic

12. Appropriate
(a) infelicitous (b) relevant
(c) pertinent (d) unhappy

13. Flattering
(a) eulogistic (b) adulatory
(c) critical (d) biting

14. Extraneous
(a) basic (b) inherent
(c) incidental (d) elemental

15. Mystify
(a) deceive (b) puzzle
(c) make way (d) sustain

16. Simplify
(a) rationalize (b) convolute
(c) disclose (d) derange

17. Refulgent
(a) Dull (b) weak
(c) aflame (d) opaque

18. Conquerable
(a) daunted (b) indestructible
(c) bold (d) timid

19. Bigoted
(a) unprejudiced (b) opinionated
(c) sectarian (d) unfair

20. Flexed
(a) creased (b) rumpled
(c) folded (d) unruffled

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)
11. (d)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (d)

Drill 3

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. TIMID
(a) fearful (b) tasteless
(c) bold (d) busy

2. ANCIENT
(a) latent (b) raw
(c) recent (d) historical

3. IDLE
(a) hardly working (b) efficient
(c) untrained (d) quick

4. ADMONITION
(a) warning (b) threat
(c) fear (d) request

5. SANCTITY
(a) sacred (b) sophisticacy
(c) unlawfulness (d) eagerness

6. DISASTROUS
(a) constructive (b) demolishing
(c) positive (d) none

7. CONSISTENCY
(a) stability (b) harmony
(c) defective (d) inconsistency

8. SLUGGISHNESS
(a) promptness (b) keenness
(c) simplicity (d) boldness

9. ACCOMPLISHED
(a) over (b) done
(c) difficult (d) unfinished

10. CONFIDENT
(a) reserved (b) sky
(c) timid (d) diffident

11. EXTERIOR
(a) inward (b) interior
(c) inner (d) internal

12. DULL
(a) clever (b) coloured
(c) bright (d) youthful

13. RELIGIOUS
(a) secular (b) sinful
(c) immoral (d) atheistic

14. ACQUITTAL
(a) warrant (b) condemnation
(c) punishment (d) castigation

15. SAGE
(a) snob (b) egoist
(c) fool (d) rogue

16. MOIST
(a) crisp (b) hard
(c) dry (d) parched

17. MASK
(a) hit (b) expose
(c) injure (d) deface

18. CALLOUS
(a) capable (b) hardened
(c) sentimental (d) confidence

19. BEGUILE
(a) deceive (b) charm
(c) cheat (d) persuade

20. VIRTUE
(a) clime (b) goodness
(c) smile (d) vice

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (d)

Drill 4

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. RENEW
(a) restoration (b) ruin
(c) renovation (d) replacement

2. GENUINE
(a) correction (b) germinate
(c) chaste (d) fake

3. IRRELEVANT
(a) relevant (b) illegible
(c) not connected (d) immature

4. UGLY
(a) evil (b) goodlooking
(c) hateful (d) fearful

5. GRAND
(a) great (b) tiny
(c) noble (d) aristocratic

6. CAUTIOUSLY
(a) carelessly (b) genuinely
(c) secretly (d) carefully

7. RELUCTANT
(a) inclined (b) worried
(c) willing (d) ready

8. FALSE
(a) inaccurate (b) incorrect
(c) true (d) defective

9. CONDEMN
(a) avoid (b) worship
(c) hate (d) underrate

10. AGGRESSIVE
(a) assertive (b) proud
(c) timid (d) confident

11. LIBERAL
(a) tolerant (b) educated
(c) progressive (d) miser

12. ADVERSITY
(a) mishap (b) failure
(c) misfortune (d) mediocrity

11. DISTINGUISH
(a) abolish (b) confuse
(c) differentiate (d) darken

14. MOISTURE
(a) dryness (b) delicate
(c) dampness (d) defect

15. COUNSEL
(a) advise (b) oppose
(c) publish (d) correct

16. AUDACIOUS
(a) manifest (b) obvious
(c) venture (d) cowardly

17. CITE
(a) good (b) conceal
(c) sight (d) place

18. CHAOS
(a) symmetric (b) inexperienced
(c) disturb (d) mould

19. AFFLUENT
(a) talkative (b) poor
(c) prosperous (d) close

20. RELUCTANT
(a) agreeable (b) enthusiastic
(c) curious (d) unwilling

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 5

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. CALM
(a) relaxed (b) easy
(c) uncomfortable (d) cosy

2. EXTINCT
(a) useless (b) irrelevant
(c) obscure (d) unimportant

3. SIGNIFICANT
(a) distinct (b) extreme
(c) alive (d) unimportant

4. EXTRAVAGANT
(a) miserly (b) uneconomical
(c) mean (d) narrow-minded

5. APPLAUD
(a) request (b) criticize
(c) pray (d) flatter

6. ABUNDANT
(a) long (b) heavy
(c) minute (d) excessive

7. THRIVE
(a) survive (b) revive
(c) entertain (d) deteriorate

8. ECONOMIZE
(a) reduce (b) save
(c) minimize (d) expensive

9. GRUESOME
(a) pleasant (b) rude
(c) fresh (d) clear

10. DOUBT
(a) ignorance (b) dullness
(c) mistake (d) belief

11. TRIUMPH
(a) excitement (b) failure
(c) gain (d) joy

12. OUTSTANDING
(a) admirable (b) not included
(c) notorious (d) interesting

13. VOLUMINOUS
(a) long (b) sleek
(c) shining (d) loud

14. HOMELY
(a) rough (b) outgoing
(c) smooth (d) beautiful

15. EXTRAVAGANT
(a) expensive (b) thrifty
(c) unlimited (d) proud

16. CRUEL
(a) indifferent (b) merciful
(c) dreadful (d) hateful

17. MARVELLOUS
(a) pleasing (b) charming
(c) attractive (d) shabby

18. TRANSMIT
(a) show (b) reply
(c) withhold (d) televize

19. ELOQUENT
(a) inarticulate (b) clear
(c) lucid (d) coherent

20. COMMUNICATE
(a) impassive (b) animated
(c) mobile (d) open

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (b)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)

Drill 6

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. STRIPPED
(a) covered (b) naked
(c) exposed (d) unclothed

2. REVEALED
(a) bare (b) open
(c) concealed (d) naked

3. BURIED
(a) shown (b) marked
(c) obscured (d) hidden

4. DISPLAY
(a) exhibit (b) show
(c) demonstrate (d) conceal

5. IMPRECISION
(a) accuracy (b) wrong
(c) mistake (d) erroneousness

6. ERROR
(a) fallacy (b) impropriety
(c) unsuitability (d) correctness

7. SETBACK
(a) bonus (b) misfortune
(c) shock (d) upset

8. ASSIST
(a) aid (b) help
(c) hinder (d) facilitate

9. PREVENT
(a) stop (b) permit
(c) check (d) avoid

10. DESTRUCTION
(a) preservation (b) ruin
(c) damage (d) wreckage

11. SPOIL
(a) improve (b) blemish
(c) destroy (d) blight

12. ENHANCE
(a) boost (b) increase
(c) damage (d) advance

13. UNION
(a) separation (b) combination
(c) merger (d) blending

14. STRENGTHEN
(a) introduce (b) debilitate
(c) conclude (d) fortify

15. MAGNIFY
(a) produce (b) support
(c) reduce (d) destroy

16. REFRACTORY
(a) refreshing (b) burdensome
(c) privileged (d) manageable

17. ADROIT
(a) deterred (b) skillful
(c) foolish (d) awkward

18. PALLIATE
(a) apologize (b) hesitate
(c) wait impatiently (d) worsen

19. VILIFY
(a) sing the praises of (b) show satisfaction with
(c) regard with distrust (d) welcome with glee

20. IRASCIBLE
(a) placid (b) fortuitous
(c) shameless (d) entrancing

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)
6. (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (a)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**17.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)

Drill 7

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. GELID
   (a) chilly (b) solid
   (c) mature (d) boiling
2. CONDIGN
   (a) unavoidable (b) unsatisfactory
   (c) unguarded (d) undeserved
3. PUNCTILIOUS
   (a) tardy (b) correct
   (c) careless (d) apathetic
4. FECKLESS
   (a) spotted (b) fatuous
   (c) fawning (d) strong
5. INSOLENT
   (a) sullen (b) rich
   (c) determined (d) affable
6. SERENDIPITOUS
   (a) calm (b) planned
   (c) flat (d) evil
7. FETID
   (a) in an embryonic state (b) easily enraged
   (c) acclaimed by peers (d) having a pleasant odour
8. ILLUSORY
   (a) nimble (b) realistic
   (c) powerful (d) underrated
9. DOUR
   (a) gay (b) sweet
   (c) wealthy (d) responsive
10. MENDACIOUS
   (a) broken (b) efficacious
   (c) truthful (d) destructive
11. ENERVATE
   (a) debilitate (b) fortify
   (c) introduce (d) conclude
12. DISCRETE
   (a) loud (b) combined
   (c) loose (d) circle
13. PRIMITIVE
   (a) polite (b) naive
   (c) weak (d) sophisticated
14. PARTITION
   (a) solidify (b) unify
   (c) parse (d) enjoin

15. CLANDESTINE
(a) above ground (b) public
(c) outside (d) burnt out

16. PHLEGMATIC
(a) hoarse (b) voluntary
(c) oral (d) effusive

17. MANUMIT
(a) throw (b) lock
(c) promise (d) enslave

18. PIQUANT
(a) factitious (b) vain
(c) insipid (d) colourful

19. OPPORTUNE
(a) surprisingly agreeable (b) closely berthed
(c) badly shaped (d) poorly timed

20. PETULANT
(a) pliable (b) equable
(c) uncouth (d) abnormal

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (b)

Drill 8

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. SAVORY
(a) sad (b) hidden
(c) lost (d) unpalatable

2. FULFILLED
(a) satirical (b) dry
(c) gorgeous (d) needy

3. RECLUSIVE
(a) joined (b) obscure
(c) gregarious (d) urban

4. COURTEOUS
(a) flaccid (b) emollient
(c) insolent (d) scrupulous

5. USURP
(a) rise rapidly (b) use fully
(c) produce quickly (d) own rightfully

6. ACRIMONIOUS
(a) legal (b) severe
(c) cursive (d) harmonious

7. SKEPTIC
(a) cryptic (b) believer
(c) support (d) eminent

8. INDUBITABLE
(a) wavering (b) aesthetic
(c) unmitigated (d) questionable

9. DELETERIOUS
(a) impulsive (b) salubrious
(c) pathetic (d) inclusive

10. PUISSANCE
(a) ignorance (b) approbation
(c) impotence (d) repudiation

11. SYCOPHANCY
(a) speak harmoniously (b) shout harshly
(c) push forcefully (d) advise candidly

12. ABERRATION
(a) typical behaviour (b) correct manners
(c) straight aim (d) full truthfulness

13. ANOMALOUS
(a) capacious (b) vicious
(c) connected (d) usual

14. COGNISANCE
(a) idiom (b) ignorance
(c) abeyance (d) anecdote

15. QUIESCENT
(a) restless (b) exempt
(c) malignant (d) mendicant

16. ESCHEW
(a) traduce (b) invite
(c) use (d) emanate

17. TACITURN
(a) dubious (b) garrulous
(c) strategic (d) pleasant

18. RECONDITE
(a) miniature (b) philosopher
(c) arable (d) obvious

19. REDUNDANT
    (a) dilatory (b) apocryphal
    (c) astute (d) necessary
20. RESTITUTION
    (a) inflation (b) cataclysm
    (c) deprivation (d) constitution

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (a)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

Drill 9

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. PARSIMONY
   (a) closely held (b) free spending
   (c) acting apishly (d) poorly expressed
2. PERSPICACITY
   (a) homelike ambiance (b) precise meaning
   (c) vague memory (d) partial fulfillment
3. PREPOSTEROUS
   (a) complaisant (b) conceited
   (c) apologetic (d) credible
4. SANCTIMONIOUS
   (a) proud (b) stubborn
   (c) wealthy (d) devout
5. EXTIRPATE
   (a) preserve (b) inseminate
   (c) ingratiate (d) enter
6. CAPRICIOUS
   (a) redoubtable (b) constant
   (c) phlegmatic (d) solitary
7. CASUISTARY
   (a) resultant (b) interior
   (c) sediment (d) verity
8. CONTUMELY
   (a) willingness (b) sporadically
   (c) praise (d) augmented

9. SEDULOUS
(a) vociferous (b) derelict
(c) concomitant (d) itinerant

10. IMPERTURBABLE
(a) militant (b) cynical
(c) conical (d) agitated

11. PROFUSION
(a) travesty (b) validity
(c) scarcity (d) retraction

12. TEMPERATE
(a) aged (b) unlimited
(c) truncated (d) inebriated

13. MITIGATION
(a) aggravation (b) verdancy
(c) obscenity (d) restriction

14. INIQUITY
(a) fairness (b) rectitude
(c) peace (d) apostasy

15. PROTUBERANCE
(a) cadence (b) habitation
(c) indentation (d) attachment

16. EFFULGENCE
(a) murky (b) harshness
(c) mercenary (d) quiet

17. AMELIORATE
(a) increase (b) worsen
(c) clasp (d) dissemble

18. BENIGN
(a) sick (b) poor
(c) damaged (d) evil

19 SALUTARY
(a) noxious (b) objectionable
(c) moderate (d) farewell

20. ALIENATE
(a) go native (b) say clearly
(c) make friends (d) give freely

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)

Drill 10

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. DROLLERY
(a) firm warning
(b) serious statement
(c) incredible threat
(d) witty aside

2. RETALIATE
(a) maintain serenity
(b) stand tall
(c) turn the other cheek
(d) improve relations with

3. ANALYSIS
(a) dialysis
(b) electrolysis
(c) parenthesis
(d) synthesis

3. PEREMPTORY
(a) humble
(b) resistant
(c) weak
(d) deferential

4. SALACIOUS
(a) expensive
(b) wholesome
(c) empty
(d) religious

5. INSOLVENT
(a) physically pure
(b) financially stable
(c) metaphysically correct
(d) chemically active

6. HOMOGENEOUS
(a) parsimonious
(b) consciousness
(c) variegated
(d) loquacious

7. AMALGAMATE
(a) recriminate
(b) procrastinate
(c) scintillate
(d) segregate

8. TEMERITY
(a) imbroglio
(b) diffidence
(c) cognomen
(d) effervescence

9. MUTATION
(a) constancy
(b) decency
(c) adolescent
(d) clangorous

10. SYBARITIC
(a) foolish
(b) obdurate
(c) consistent
(d) austere

11. PROSAIC
(a) fulsome
(b) mundane
(c) extraordinary
(d) certain

12. TENDER
(a) difficult (b) leonine
(c) tepid (d) hardened

13. INADEQUATE
(a) glossy (b) rapid
(c) aspiring (d) sufficient

14. NON-STRIATED
(a) marked (b) striped
(c) plagued (d) stippled

15. SCRUTINIZE
(a) question (b) leer
(c) sensitize (d) disregard

17. LOFTY
(a) assessed (b) debased
(c) general (d) intrusive

18. COLOURLESS
(a) red (b) black
(c) flamboyant (d) vicious

19. CELERITY
(a) depression (b) postponement
(c) slowness (d) choler

20. FURIOUS
(a) medium (b) restrained
(c) ticklish (d) disjointed

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (a)
11. (d)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 11

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. OVERPOWER
(a) succumb (b) twinge
(c) oust (d) betray

2. PALACE
(a) manse (b) dwelling
(c) skyscrapper (d) hovel

3. SUSPEND
(a) turn on (b) resume
(c) switch (d) pend

4. MUTTER
(a) please oneself (b) resolve conflict
(c) speak distinctly (d) digress randomly

5. TRANSPARENT
(a) indelicate (b) neutral
(c) opaque (d) somber

6. ENSEMBLE
(a) complement (b) cacophony
(c) coordination (d) solo

7. RETAIN
(a) allocate (b) distract
(c) relegate (d) discard

8. RADIATE
(a) approach (b) cool
(c) absorb (d) tranish

9. EPICURE
(a) a person ignorant about art
(b) a person dedicated to a cause
(c) a person motivated by greed
(d) a person indifferent to food

10. PREVARICATION
(a) tact (b) consistency
(c) veracity (d) silence

11. AMORTIZE
(a) loosen
(b) denounce
(c) suddenly increase one's indebtedness
(d) wisely cause to flourish

12. EMACIATION
(a) invigoration (b) glorification
(c) amelioration (d) inundation

13. UNALLOYED
(a) destabilised (b) unregulated
(c) assimilated (d) adulterated

14. MINATORY
(a) reassuring (b) genuine
(c) creative (d) obvious

15. FLUCTUATE
(a) work for (b) flow over
(c) follow from (d) remain steady

16. APPOSITE
(a) inappropriate (b) right
(c) direct (d) indirect

17. ANONYMOUS
(a) signed (b) defined
(c) written (d) balanced

18. AMICABLE
(a) unfriendly (b) ugly
(c) weak (d) compromising

19. HARMONY
(a) discrepancy (b) accordance
(c) discord (d) inflight

20. SUMMIT
(a) climb (b) base
(c) ride (d) swim

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (d)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (d)
16. (a)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 12

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. REFRACTORY
(a) refreshing (b) burdensome
(c) privileged (d) manageable

2. ADROIT
(a) deterred (b) skillful
(c) foolish (d) awkward

3. PALLIATE
(a) apologize (b) hesitate
(c) wait impatiently (d) worsen

4. VILIFY
(a) sing the praises of (b) show satisfaction with
(c) regard with distrust (d) welcome with glee

5. IRASCIBLE
(a) placid (b) fortuitous
(c) shameless (d) entrancing

6. GELID
(a) chilly (b) solid
(c) mature (d) boiling

7. CONDIGN
(a) unavoidable (b) unsatisfactory
(d) unguarded (d) undeserved

8. PUNCTILIOUS
(a) tardy (b) correct
(c) careless (d) apathetic

9. FECKLESS
(a) spotted (b) fatuous
(c) fawning (d) strong

10. INSOLENT
(a) sullen (b) rich
(c) determined (d) affable

11. SERENDIPITOUS
(a) calm (b) planned
(c) flat (d) evil

12. FETID
(a) in an embryonic state (b) easily enraged
(c) acclaimed by peers (d) having a pleasant odour

13. ILLUSORY
(a) nimble (b) realistic
(c) powerful (d) underrated

14. DOUR
(a) gay (b) sweet
(c) wealthy (d) responsive

15. MENDACIOUS
(a) broken (b) efficacious
(c) truthful (d) destructive

16. ENERVATE
(a) debilitate (b) fortify
(c) introduce (d) conclude

17. DISCRETE
(a) loud (b) combined
(c) loose (d) circle

18. PRIMITIVE
(a) polite (b) naive
(c) weak (d) sophisticated

19. PARTITION
(a) solidify (b) unify
(c) parse (d) enjoin

20. CLANDESTINE
(a) aboveground (b) public
(c) outside (d) burnt out

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (d)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

Drill 13

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. PHLEGMATIC
(a) hoarse (b) voluntary
(c) oral (d) effusive

2. MANUMIT
(a) throw (b) lock
(c) promise (d) enslave

3. PIQUANT
(a) factitious (b) vain
(c) insipid (d) colourful

4. OPPORTUNE
(a) surprisingly agreeable (b) closely berthed
(c) badly shaped (d) poorly timed

5. PETULANT
(a) pliable (b) equable
(c) uncouth (d) abnormal

6. SAVORY
(a) sad (b) hidden
(c) lost (d) unpalatable

7. FULFILLED
(a) satirical (b) dry
(c) gorgeous (d) needy

8. RECLUSIVE
(a) joined (b) obscure
(c) gregarious (d) urban

9. COURTEOUS
(a) flaccid (b) emollient
(c) insolent (d) scrupulous

10. USURP
(a) rise rapidly (b) use fully
(c) produce quickly (d) own rightfully

11. ACRIMONIOUS
(a) legal (b) severe
(c) cursive (d) harmonious

12. SKEPTIC
(a) cryptic (b) believer
(c) support (d) eminent

13. INDUBITABLE
(a) wavering (b) aesthetic
(c) unmitigated (d) questionable

14. DELETERIOUS
(a) impulsive (b) salubrious
(c) pathetic (d) inclusive

15. PUISSANCE
(a) ignorance (b) approbation
(c) impotence (d) repudiation

16. SYCOPHANCY
(a) speak harmoniously (b) shout harshly
(c) push forcefully (d) advise candidly

17. ABERRATION
(a) typical behaviour (b) correct manners
(c) straight aim (d) full truthfulness

18. ANOMALOUS
(a) capacious (b) vicious
(c) connected (d) usual

19. COGNISANCE
(a) idiom (b) ignorance
(c) abeyance (d) anecdote

20. QUIESCENT
(a) restless (b) exempt
(c) malignant (d) mendicant

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (d)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 14

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. ESCHEW
(a) traduce (b) invite
(c) use (d) emanate

2. TACITURN
(a) dubious (b) garrulous
(c) strategic (d) pleasant

3. RECONDITE
(a) miniature (b) philosopher
(c) arable (d) obvious

4. REDUNDANT
(a) dilatory (b) apocryphal
(c) astute (d) necessary

5. RESTITUTION
(a) inflation (b) cataclysm
(c) deprivation (d) constitution

6. PARSIMONY
(a) closely held (b) free spending
(c) acting apishly (d) poorly expressed

7. PERSPICACITY
(a) homelike ambiance (b) precise meanin
(c) vague memory (d) partial fulfillment

8. PREPOSTEROUS
(a) complaisant (b) conceited
(c) apologetic (d) credible

9. SANCTIMONIOUS
(a) proud (b) stubborn
(c) wealthy (d) devout

10. EXTIRPATE
(a) preserve (b) inseminate
(c) ingratiate (d) enter

11. CAPRICIOUS
(a) redoubtable (b) constant
(c) phlegmatic (d) solitary

12. CASUISTARY
(a) resultant (b) interior
(c) sediment (d) verity

13. CONTUMELY
    (a) willingness (b) sporadically
    (c) praise (d) augmented
14. SEDULOUS
    (a) vociferous (b) derelict
    (c) concomitant (d) itinerant
15. IMPERTURBABLE
    (a) militant (b) cynical
    (c) conical (d) agitated
16. PROFUSION
    (a) travesty (b) validity
    (c) scarcity (d) retraction
17. TEMPERATE
    (a) aged (b) unlimited
    (c) truncated (d) inebriated
18. MITIGATION
    (a) aggravation (b) verdancy
    (c) obscenity (d) restriction
19. INIQUITY
    (a) fairness (b) rectitude
    (c) peace (d) apostasy
20. PROTUBERANCE
    (a) cadence (b) habitation
    (c) indentation (d) attachment

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (c)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**60.** (c)

Drill 15

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. EFFULGENCE
    (a) murky (b) harshness
    (c) mercenary (d) quiet
2. AMELIORATE
    (a) increase (b) worsen
    (c) clasp (d) dissemble

3. BENIGN
(a) sick (b) poor
(c) damaged (d) evil

4. SALUTARY
(a) noxious (b) objectionable
(c) moderate (d) farewell

5. ALIENATE
(a) go native (b) say clearly
(c) make friends (d) give freely

6. DROLLERY
(a) firm warning (b) serious statement
(c) incredible threat (d) witty aside

7. RETALIATE
(a) maintain serenity (b) stand tall
(c) turn the other cheek (d) improve relations with

8. ANALYSIS
(a) dialysis (b) electrolysis
(c) parenthesis (d) synthesis

9. PEREMPTORY
(a) humble (b) resistant
(c) weak (d) deferential

10. SALACIOUS
(a) expensive (b) wholesome
(c) empty (d) religious

11. AFFIRMATIVE
(a) approved (b) negative
(c) unfavourable (d) conformed

12. HOMOGENEOUS
(a) parsimonious (b) consciousness
(c) variegated (d) loquacious

13. AMALGAMATE
(a) recriminate (b) procrastinate
(c) scintillate (d) segregate

14. TEMERITY
(a) imbroglio (b) diffidence
(c) cognomen (d) effervescence

15. MUTATION
(a) constancy (b) decency
(c) adolescent (d) clangorous

16. SYBARITIC
(a) foolish (b) obdurate
(c) consistent (d) austere

17. PROSAIC
    (a) fulsome (b) mundane
    (c) extraordinary (d) certain
18. AMATEUR
    (a) mature (b) part-time player
    (c) professional (d) cultured
19. SURVIVE
    (a) succumb (b) fatal
    (c) non-living (d) balance
20. NON-STRIATED
    (a) marked (b) striped
    (c) plagued (d) stippled

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (c)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (a)
16. (d)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (b)

Drill 16

Direction (1–20) Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

1. **Asperous**
    (a) smooth (b) wrinkled
    (c) harsh (d) ridged
2. **Ridiculous**
    (a) outrageous (b) sensible
    (c) unfunny (d) comic
3. **Refraining**
    (a) indulgence (b) self-control
    (c) drunkeness (d) fasting
4. **Despise**
    (a) admire (b) disregard
    (c) trash (d) shy
5. **Assert**
    (a) profess (b) controvert
    (c) endure (d) terminate
6. **Deprive**
    (a) aid (b) dispossess
    (c) alleviation (d) hindrance

7. Gloomy
(a) obscure (b) somber
(c) bouncy (d) frothy

8. Callously
(a) humanely (b) mercilessly
(c) well (d) unkindly

9. Boorish
(a) cultured (b) unpoised
(c) coarse (d) benevolent

10. Clamp
(a) loosen (b) grapple
(c) break up (d) unbolt

11. Abridged
(a) lengthened (b) epitomized
(c) finished (d) terse

12. Fortitude
(a) cowardice (b) courage
(c) adventurous (d) wimpiness

13. Criticism
(a) aspersion (b) commendation
(c) acclamation (d) approval

14. Castignation
(a) defamation (b) flattery
(c) vituperation (d) swearing

15. Saturate
(a) sprinkle (b) submerge
(c) dry out (d) starve

16. Assorted
(a) identical (b) diversified
(c) hybrid (d) fixed

17. Malleable
(a) stiff (b) wooden
(c) gelled (d) pliant

18. Accurate
(a) methodical (b) vague
(c) careless (d) questionable

19. Evasion
(a) avoidance (b) confrontation
(c) battle (d) cunning

20. Furious

(a) calm (b) euphoric
(c) maddened (d) antagonized

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (a)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (a)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.**(b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 17

Direction (1–20) Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

1. Deserted

(a) forsaken (b) inhabited
(c) choked (d) interrupt

2. Trigger

(a) provoke (b) halt
(c) arrest (d) interrupt

3. Convincing

(a) dubious (b) plausible
(c) cogent (d) hesitant

4. Avert

(a) shunt (b) cause
(c) induce (d) frustrate

5. Frivolous

(a) impractical (b) serious
(c) sedate (d) bound

6. Peevish

(a) snappy (b) easy going
(c) humorous (d) sarcastic

7. Exhausted

(a) dashing (b) energetic
(c) sluggish (d) paralysed

8. Reckless

(a) regardless (b) prudent
(c) sound (d) sane

9. Hopeless

(a) trusting (b) optimistic
(c) merry (d) happy

10. Defend
(a) retain (b) abandon
(c) carelessness (d) control

11. Clear
(a) clarion (b) muffed
(c) damp (d) soggy

12. Notched
(a) shredded (b) polished
(c) rhythmic (d) smooth

13. Tangled
(a) compounded (b) involved
(c) plain (d) clear

14. Applaud
(a) boost (b) lament
(c) howl (d) rave

15. Absurd
(a) preposterous (b) sensible
(c) weighty (d) wacky

16. Boggy
(a) dry (b) dusty
(c) soggy (d) interesting

17. Tranquilize
(a) soothe (b) pacify
(c) offend (d) aggravate

18. Blend
(a) disassociate (b) distinct
(c) scattered (d) concoction

19. Guileless
(a) pretentious (b) dishonest
(c) ingenious (d) above board

20. Amateur
(a) expert (b) apprentice
(c) deft (d) neophyte

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)
11. (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (a)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 18

Direction (1–20) Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.

1. FLEXIBLE
(a) adamant (b) moldable
(c) impressionable (d) unbreakable

2. PASSIVE
(a) compliant (b) docile
(c) assertive (d) asleep

3. EVIDENT
(a) perceptible (b) fact
(c) buried (d) concealed

4. PIOUS
(a) atheistic (b) gentile
(c) priestly (d) divine

5. AGREEMENT
(a) dissension (b) dispute
(c) alliance (d) compromise

6. DRAGGY
(a) concerned (b) impassive
(c) energetic (d) aggressive

7. DEXTEROUS
(a) useless (b) clumsy
(c) sly (d) artful

8. DEFY
(a) give out (b) yield
(c) face (d) acquiesce

9. TURMOIL
(a) in order (b) whirl
(c) distress (d) agitation

10. ACCLAIMATION
(a) ovation (b) tribute
(c) heckles (d) adulation

11. INTENTIONAL
(a) willful (b) premeditated
(c) planned (d) accidental

12. AWKWARD
(a) admissible (b) relevant
(c) bulky (d) unwieldy

13. AMBIGUOUS
(a) undarkened (b) opaque
(c) pleasant (d) clear

14. PRAISEWORTHY
(a) wretched (b) tragic
(c) magnificent (d) underfoot

13. DOLOROUS
(a) upbeat (b) dismal
(c) cheerful (d) woeful

16. CONSERVE
(a) scatter (b) squander
(c) spare (d) cut

17. DELICATE
(a) sound (b) able
(c) fragile (d) robust

18. GIGANTIC
(a) miniature (b) model
(c) dwarf (d) teeny

19. WISE
(a) imprudent (b) heedless
(c) tactful (d) cautious

20. SPIRING
(a) lifted (b) base
(c) soaring (d) lowly

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (c)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)

Drill 19

Direction (1–20) Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

1. Licit
(a) permitted (b) allowed
(c) irrelevant (d) illegitimate

2. Agony
(a) bliss (b) woe
(c) paradise (d) blessedness

3. Mask
(a) masquerade (b) spotlight
(c) reveal (d) veil

4. **Ample**
   (a) proliferate (b) meager
   (c) plenteous (d) barren
5. **Antiquated**
   (a) dated (b) absolescent
   (c) young (d) recent
6. **Enemy**
   (a) ally (b) traitor
   (c) falsifier (d) traducer
7. **Abatement**
   (a) neutralization (b) abolition
   (c) enactment (d) effort
8. **Customary**
   (a) unusual (b) weird
   (c) conventional (d) standard
9. **Scrupulous**
   (a) principled (b) careless
   (c) moral (d) infirm
10. **Idle**
    (a) inert (b) passive
    (c) still (d) industrious
11. **Untamed**
    (a) ingratiating (b) blase
    (c) cosmopolitan (d) courteous
12. **Accomplished**
    (a) master (b) unaffected
    (c) naive (d) versed
13. **Blameless**
    (a) dirty (b) irreprehensible
    (c) unethical (d) untarnished
14. **Appreciative**
    (a) fawning (b) severe
    (c) plauditory (d) critical
15. **Scholastic**
    (a) erudite (b) practical
    (c) intellectual (d) non studious
16. **Picturesque**
    (a) drab (b) striking
    (c) sluggish (d) unusual
17. **Erratic**
    (a) anomalous (b) steady
    (c) desultory (d) consistent

18. Aggrandize
(a) belittle (b) acclaim
(c) boost (d) low

19. Disentomb
(a) exhumate (b) unearth
(c) bury (d) deposit

20. Abberate
(a) diverge (b) digress
(c) keep (d) concentrate

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)
6. (a)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (a)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (d)

Drill 20

Direction (1–20) Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in bold.

1. Imbue
(a) instill (b) duct
(c) transfuse (d) extract

2. Beastly
(a) humane (b) savage
(c) coarse (d) obscene

3. Fusion
(a) separation (b) commingle
(c) farewell (d) smelting

4. Assumption
(a) scripture (b) fact
(c) inference (d) guess

5. Stubborn
(a) staunch (b) polite
(c) hospitable (d) accommodating

6. Admirable
(a) estimable (b) blameful
(c) unholy (d) guilty

7. Certainty
(a) confusion (b) suspicion
(c) skepticism (d) authoritativeness

8. Scintillating
(a) gleaming (b) dull
(c) dense (d) ebullient

9. Flawless
(a) errorless (b) rotten
(c) corrupt (d) immaculate

10. Abominable
(a) atrocious (b) commendable
(c) abhorrent (d) fine

11. Grouchy
(a) peevish (b) complimenting
(c) sulky (d) regard

12. Forceful
(a) pertinent (b) weak
(c) meaningful (d) suasive

13. Absurd
(a) chimerical (b) common
(c) quaint (d) imaginative

14. Enchant
(a) delectate (b) thrill
(c) frustrate (d) thwart

15. Felicitous
(a) tasteless (b) propitious
(c) germane (d) unfavourable

16. Economical
(a) parsimonious (b) extravagant
(c) thrifty (d) showy

17. Adroit
(a) stupid (b) dim
(c) proficient (d) wizard

18. Plump
(a) sparse (b) slender
(c) corpulent (d) chubby

19. Endow
(a) deprive (b) let out
(c) enhance (d) enable

20. Worldly
(a) physical (b) ungodly
(c) heavenly (d) natural

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (b)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (d)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)

ANALOGIES

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. bountiful : scant : : generous : _____
(a) magnanimous (b) munificent
(c) prodigal (d) stingy

2. naive : experienced : : _____ : migrant
(a) native (b) inherent
(c) flamboyant (d) aureate

3. solicitude : calmness : : _____ : immorality
(a) habits (b) cheating
(c) ethicality (d) honour

4. dynamic : static : : _____ : whole
(a) strenuous (b) biased
(c) partial (d) vigorous

5. sluggish : energetic : : forward : _____
(a) rearward (b) ahead
(c) bold (d) developing

6. comicality : seriousness : : _____ : disagreement
(a) coherence (b) accord
(c) harmony (d) treaty

7. hammer : nail : : stick : _____
(a) carpet (b) drums
(c) bamboo (d) table

8. needle : cloth : : scissors : _____
(a) carpet (b) paper
(c) screw (d) vegetables

9. stick : drums : : wrench : _____
(a) wood (b) pipe
(c) paper (d) table

10. vacuum cleaner : carpet : : lawn mower : _____
(a) grass (b) hair
(c) paper (d) dry

11. scissors : paper : : axe: _____
(a) wood (b) canvas
(c) wall (d) spices

12. lighter : burner : : screw driver : _____
(a) paper (b) car
(c) screw (d) pipe

13. needle : wool : : fork : _____
    (a) spices (b) hair
    (c) food (d) knife
14. brush : canvas : : _____ : cloth
    (a) needle (b) pen
    (c) marker (d) paint
15. wrench : pipe : : lawn mower : _____
    (a) tennis (b) grass
    (c) paper (d) plants
16. floss : teeth : : needle : _____
    (a) thread (b) nurse
    (c) cloth (d) sew
17. sunshine : light : : push : _____
    (a) movement (b) tired
    (c) sluggish (d) lethargy
18. friction : heat : : deforestation : _____
    (a) soil erosion (b) earthquake
    (c) tremor (d) wind
19. stabbing : injury : : hitting : _____
    (a) bruise (b) idea
    (c) noise (d) heat
20. friction : heat : : combustion : _____
    (a) cloud (b) smoke
    (c) air (d) wet

Answers

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)
6. (a)	7. (b)	8. (b)	9. (b)	10. (a)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (c)	14. (a)	15. (b)
16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (a)	19. (a)	20. (b)

Drill 2

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. overeating : obesity : : thunder : _____
    (a) noise (b) clouds
    (c) heat (d) waves
2. democracy : freedom : : aging : _____
    (a) pride (b) self-esteem
    (c) maturity (d) prestige

3. shower : wet : : hard work : _____
(a) success (b) maturity
(c) topper (d) fatigue

4. combustion : smoke : : fire : _____
(a) wind (b) forest
(c) heat (d) matchstick

5. admiration : happiness : : medicine : _____
(a) treatment (b) healing
(c) therapy (d) weakness

6. thunder : noise : : filth : _____
(a) uncleanliness (b) beauty
(c) corrupt (d) praise

7. aging : maturity : : sluggishness : _____
(a) non success (b) accomplishment
(c) cowardice (d) noise

8. medicine : healing : : carelessness : _____
(a) mistakes (b) confidence
(c) prudence (d) intelligence

9. soldier : regiment : : star : _____
(a) group (b) night
(c) galaxy (d) bunch

10. thieves : gang : : drawers : _____
(a) chest (b) wood
(c) clothes (d) wardrobe

11. puppies : litter : : furniture : _____
(a) dust (b) carving
(c) suite (d) durability

12. people : crowd : : flower : _____
(a) garden (b) bouquet
(c) leaves (d) flowerbed

13. thieves : gang : : trees : _____
(a) clump (b) forest
(c) branches (d) swings

14. furniture : suite : : ships : _____
(a) transport (b) harbour
(c) fleet (d) sailor

15. puppies : litter : : fish : _____
(a) sea (b) aquarium
(c) food (d) shoal

16. grapes : bunch : : keys : _____
(a) collection (b) ring
(c) bunch (d) lock

17. flowers : bouquet : : cattle : _____
    (a) group (b) animals
    (c) herd (d) graze
18. singers : choir : : chocolate : _____
    (a) sweet (b) bar
    (c) dessert (d) children
19. cards : pack : : sheep : _____
    (a) wool (b) flock
    (c) herd (d) group
20. tutor : governess : : fox : _____
    (a) vixen (b) foxess
    (c) animal (d) boar

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (a)
11. (c)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 3

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. heir : heiress : : drone : _____
   (a) master (b) bee
   (c) bat (d) lass
2. steward : stewardess : : stag : _____
   (a) blind (b) ewe
   (c) hind (d) squaw
3. monk : nun : : bullock : _____
   (a) cow (b) bull
   (c) cart (d) heifer
4. czar : czarina : : duke : _____
   (a) duck (b) duchess
   (c) bee (d) holland
5. boar : sow : : ram : _____
   (a) eve (b) dusk
   (c) ewe (d) dawn
6. bull : cow : : gander : _____
   (a) gender (b) geese
   (c) goose (d) goes

7. horse : mare : : colt : _____
   (a) cuddle (b) calf
   (c) filly (d) cow
8. heir : heiress : : wizard : _____
   (a) vixen (b) witch
   (c) ditch (d) wasp
9. anchor : safety : : yin yang : _____
   (a) birth and death (b) darkness and light
   (c) young and old (d) peace and prosperity
10. spire : religious aspiration : : shell : _____
   (a) intimacy (b) resurrection
   (c) sea shore (d) jewels
11. roses : innocence : : griffin : _____
   (a) power (b) scavengers
   (c) symbol (d) university
12. compass : architect : : spiral : _____
   (a) hairdresser (b) book seller
   (c) progress (d) electrician
13. circle : endlessness : : ring : _____
   (a) failure (b) playfulness
   (c) engagement (d) completeness
14. obelisk : eternity : : oak tree : _____
   (a) shade (b) harmony
   (c) friendship (d) strength
15. scythe : death : : sun dial : _____
   (a) heat (b) money
   (c) warmth (d) time
16. angel : spiritual aspiration : : crown : _____
   (a) king (b) wisdom
   (c) dynasty (d) sovereignty
17. fern : New Zealand : : dove : _____
   (a) London (b) revolution
   (c) peace (d) justice
18. book : learning : : cenotaph : _____
   (a) weather (b) excelling
   (c) mourning (d) divinity
19. griffin : power : : ferns : _____
   (a) trinity (b) aspiration
   (c) humility (d) mourning
20. shell : resurrection : : spire : _____
   (a) tranquility (b) rigidity
   (c) religious aspiration (d) destination

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (c)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (d)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (c)

Drill 4

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. yin yang : darkness and light : : lamb : _____
(a) timid (b) innocence
(c) calm (b) peace and prosperity

2. mindless : unimaginative : : superfluous : _____
(a) abounding (b) compatible
(c) necessary (d) essential

3. dearth : absence : : exiguousness : _____
(a) scantiness (b) excess
(c) sufficiency (d) weakness

4. fate : fortune : : chance : _____
(a) accident (b) consequence
(c) consequence (d) circumstance

5. victorian : conservative : : stuffy : _____
(a) confined (b) airy
(c) clear (d) middle

6. conceited : big headed : : puffed up : _____
(a) self effacing (b) chesty
(c) conscious (d) meek

7. guilty : accusable : : convicted : _____
(a) innocent (b) delighted
(c) fragile (d) delinquent

8. disinclined : hesitant : : eager : _____
(a) aholic (b) luke warm
(c) wild (d) acquisitive

9. competent : adequate : : equal : _____
(a) indistinguishable (b) diverse
(c) biased (d) variable

10. bird : sparrow : : homosapien : _____
(a) squirrel (b) hen
(c) man (d) mammal

11. insect : fly : : bakery products : _____
(a) refined flour (b) biscuits
(c) sugar (d) eggs

12. cosmetics : nail paint : : mammal : _____
(a) bat (b) child
(c) offspring (d) class

13. electrical appliance : washing machine : : clothes : _____
(a) pullover (b) clothesline
(c) detergent (d) iron

14. jewellery : earring : : medicine : _____
(a) antiseptic (b) treatment
(c) doctor (d) healing

15. he : she : : drake : _____
(a) drone (b) duke
(c) duchess (d) duck

16. he : buys : : they : _____
(a) were buying (b) bought
(c) buy (d) buys

17. lost : lose : : cost : _____
(a) cost (b) cast
(c) costed (d) cause

18. drove : driven : : worst : _____
(a) worsten (b) worst
(c) worst (d) worse

19. he : himself : : they : _____
(a) herself (b) themself
(c) themselves (d) itself

20. forget : forgotten : : bet : _____
(a) bet (b) beat
(c) beaten (d) beet

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (a)

Drill 5

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. Asian : an : : European : _____
   (a) the (b) an
   (c) a (d) none
2. fast : faster : : good : _____
   (a) smart (b) intelligent
   (c) clever (d) better
3. box : in : : pond : _____
   (a) under (b) into
   (c) inside (d) over
4. can : could : : may : _____
   (a) shan't (b) ought to
   (c) might (d) would
5. sherrifs : sheriffs : : ox : _____
   (a) cow (b) oxes
   (c) oxen (d) heifer
6. rahul : is : : children : _____
   (a) is (b) was
   (c) are (d) were
7. Taj Mahal : the : : Statue of Liberty : _____
   (a) is (b) a
   (c) the (d) has
8. dangerous : dangerously : : horrible : _____
   (a) horribly (b) horribaly
   (c) horrible (d) hurably
9. fisherman : fishing rod : : cowboy : _____
   (a) net (b) rope
   (c) bucket (d) cowshed
10. cowboy : rope : : cobbler : _____
    (a) mend (b) goblet
    (c) shoes (d) leather cutter
11. farmer : plough : : gardner : _____
    (a) plants (b) spade
    (c) trees (d) lawn
12. butcher : knife : : baker : _____
    (a) knead (b) bakery
    (c) dough (d) kneader
13. tailor : sewing machine : : jeweller : _____
    (a) jewels (b) necklace
    (c) gold (d) setter
14. surgeon : scalpel : : teacher : _____
    (a) duster (b) chalk
    (c) rgister (d) chart

15. farmer : plough : : butcher : _____
(a) slaughter (b) flesh
(c) knife (d) animals

16. cleaner : duster : : sweeper : _____
(a) sweep (b) bin
(c) garbage (d) broom

17. plumber : wrench : : craftsmen : _____
(a) tool (b) raw material
(c) skill (d) master piece

18. teacher : chalk : : painter : _____
(a) canvas (b) brush
(c) paint (d) sketch

19. fisherman : fishing rod : : plumber : _____
(a) pipe (b) fittings
(c) wrench (d) tap

20. writer : pen : : woodcutter : _____
(a) trees (b) axe
(c) scissors (d) wood

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 6

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. diabetic : sweets : : drop out : _____
(a) careless (b) road
(c) school (d) pack

2. healthy person : medicine : : bright student : _____
(a) sickness (b) studies
(c) serious (d) rote learning

3. nun : wedlock : : sportsman : _____
(a) games (b) jogging
(c) steroids (d) diet

4. hydrophobic : water : : child : _____
(a) play (b) fire
(c) noise (d) swimming

5. cleaner : dust : : orthodox : _____
(a) generation gap (b) aged
(c) thinking (d) enlightenment

6. drop out : school : : hydrophobic : _____
(a) colours (b) animals
(c) water (d) light

7. player : foul : : asthmatic : _____
(a) weather (b) allergen
(c) lungs (d) infection

8. bright student : rote learning : : convict : _____
(a) crime (b) carelessness
(c) police (d) delinquency

9. baker : cakes : : architect : _____
(a) site (b) plan
(c) fittings (d) building

10. director : films : : composer : _____
(a) instruments (b) medicine
(c) symphony (d) phoenix

11. tailor : dress : : painter : _____
(a) canvas (b) brush
(c) paintings (d) colours

12. carpenter : furniture : : mason : _____
(a) rooms (b) car wash
(c) house (d) animals

13. baker : bread : : tailor : _____
(a) cloth (b) needle
(c) dress (d) wardrobe

14. weaver : cloth : : potter : _____
(a) pot (b) clay
(c) mud (d) harry

15. pharmacist : medicines : : weaver : _____
(a) cloth (b) bird
(c) animal (d) weave

16. farmer : crops : : craftsman : _____
(a) exhibition (b) things
(c) raw material (d) handicrafts

17. potter : pots : : pharmacist : _____
(a) pharmacy (b) doctor
(c) chemist (d) medicines

18. lyricist : lyrics : : cobbler : _____
(a) shoes (b) leather
(c) worker (d) mending

19. architect : plans : : baker : _____
    (a) bakery (b) cakes
    (c) sugar (d) fruits
20. mason : house : : jeweller : _____
    (a) diamonds (b) gold
    (c) ornaments (d) gold smith

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (a)
16. (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (c)

Drill 7

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. sewing machine : clothes (stitches) : : broom : _____
   (a) cupboard (b) clothes
   (c) floor (d) plants
2. scissors : paper : : drill : _____
   (a) furniture (b) wall
   (c) students (d) well
3. needles : sweater : : fishing rod : _____
   (a) man (b) river
   (c) net (d) fish
4. toaster : bread : : iron : _____
   (a) pipes (b) clothes
   (c) press (d) dry
5. brush : canvas : : needles : _____
   (a) wool (b) paper
   (c) syringe (d) doctor
6. nail cutter : nails : : toaster : _____
   (a) cricket (b) coins
   (c) toss (d) bread
7. surgical blade : skin : : pen : _____
   (a) student (b) paper
   (c) write (d) use
8. amplifier : sound : : spectacles : _____
   (a) aged (b) vision
   (c) eyes (d) ophthalmologist

9. sewing machine : clothes : : ice cubes : _____
(a) water (b) refrigerator
(c) ice (d) summers

10. cover : books : : needles : _____
(a) treatment (b) hospital
(c) machine (d) wool

11. broom : floor : : knife : _____
(a) cut (b) vegetables
(c) fork (d) cutlery

12. goldsmith : gold : : politician : _____
(a) cabinet (b) money
(c) votes (d) party

13. fisherman : fish : : florist : _____
(a) flowers (b) flour
(c) shop (d) flower arrangement

14. lawyer : proofs : : author : _____
(a) environment (b) books
(c) interest (d) ideas

15. author : ideas : : philatelist : _____
(a) dinosaurs (b) fossils
(c) stamps (d) mine

16. philatelist : stamps : : prospector : _____
(a) minerals (b) stadium
(c) prospectus (d) crowd

17. zoologist : animals : : craftsmen : _____
(a) emporium (b) raw material
(c) sale (d) tourists

18. scholars : books : : editors : _____
(a) editing (b) journals
(c) errors (d) magazine

19. editor : errors : : scholars : _____
(a) mistakes (b) books
(c) students (d) pals

20. florist : flowers : : salesman : _____
(a) clients (b) profit
(c) dishonesty (d) salesmanship

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)
16. (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 8

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. author : ideas : : footballer : _____
(a) goal (b) foul
(c) football (d) play

2. dawn : dusk : : beginning : _____
(a) start (b) day
(c) end (d) morning

3. short : long : : dawn : _____
(a) season (b) dusk
(c) morning (d) time

4. morning : evening : : dawn : _____
(a) receding (b) slow
(c) twilight (d) goodnight

5. beginning : end : : yesterday : _____
(a) today (b) past
(c) time (d) future

6. later : sooner : : day : _____
(a) twilight (b) evening
(c) night (d) sun

7. short-span : prolonged : : new : _____
(a) past (b) olden
(c) aged (d) old

8. short : long : : later : _____
(a) beforehand (b) late
(c) future (d) soon

9. past : present : : short : _____
(a) big (b) long
(c) tall (d) medium

10. short-span : prolonged : : fast : _____
(a) advanced (b) furious
(c) slow (d) quick

11. frog : amphibian : : crocodile : _____
(a) mammal (b) fish- eating
(c) reptile (d) animal

12. butterfly : invertebrate : : mammals : _____
(a) small (b) reproduce
(c) asymmetrical (d) egg laying

13. dragonfly : insect : : mice : _____
(a) animal (b) fields
(c) sharp teeth (d) rodent

14. bat : mammal : : owl : _____
(a) brown (b) small
(c) nocturnal (d) omen

15. lizard : insectivorous : : man : _____
(a) mammal (b) omnivorous
(c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b

16. owl : nocturnal : : vulture : _____
(a) prey (b) bird
(c) powerful (d) scavenger

17. emu : flightless : : bat : _____
(a) flies (b) black
(c) blind (d) scary

18. man : bilateral : : kangaroo : _____
(a) australia (b) hops
(c) marsupial (d) pouch

19. hyenas : scavengers : : lizard : _____
(a) reptile (b) ceiling
(c) insectivorous (d) dirty

20. fish : aquatic : : frog : _____
(a) toad (b) amphibian
(c) marsupial (d) slimy

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (a)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 9

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered word/pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. good : marvelous : : bright : _____
(a) good (b) student
(c) intelligent (d) irradiated

2. tired : exhausted : : strong : _____
(a) well- built (b) tenacious
(c) weak (d) meager

3. anger : infuriation : : happiness : _____
   (a) sadness (b) jubilation
   (c) frustration (d) gay
4. help : sustenance : : hatred : _____
   (a) short-tempered (b) anger
   (c) revulsion (d) depression
5. hurt : aggrieved : : mischief : _____
   (a) biting (b) roguishness
   (c) screaming (d) hitting
6. happiness : jubilation : : curiosity : _____
   (a) intelligence (b) inquisitiveness
   (c) eagerness (d) interest
7. hatred : revulsion : : help : _____
   (a) support (b) sustenance
   (c) sarcastic ness (d) semantic
8. cold : biting : : strong : _____
   (a) blow (b) courageous
   (c) tenacious (d) bold
9. happiness : jubilation : : good : _____
   (a) better (b) best
   (c) marvelous (d) docile
10. interest : passion : : jealousy : _____
   (a) enchantment (b) hatred
   (c) infuriation (d) begrudging
11. tired : exhausted : : interest : _____
   (a) roguishness (b) passion
   (c) dislike (d) like
12. eagle : predator : : _____ : _____
   (a) acid : burns (b) cactus : succulent
   (c) knife : cuts (d) sword : kills
13. child : fire : : _____ : _____
   (a) chef : dish (b) summers : tea
   (c) cold : ice-cream (d) vegetarian : flesh
14. atheist : church : : _____ : _____
   (a) child : school (b) convict : prison
   (c) mother : family (d) cook : food
15. illterate : books : : _____ : _____
   (a) child : play (b) small : tiny
   (c) student : learning (d) child : fire
16. sportsman : steroids : : _____ : _____
   (a) cook : spices (b) cake : baking powder
   (c) atheist : church (d) wind : dust

17. orthodox : enlightenment : : _____ : _____
(a) student : learning (b) vegetarian : vegetables
(c) player : foul (d) saint : teachings

18. player : foul : : _____ : _____
(a) red : yellow (b) game : end
(c) culprit : prison (d) health : disease

19. asthmatic : allergen : : _____ : _____
(a) monk : monastery (b) library : books
(d) sailor : iceberg (d) scavenger : flesh

20. warrior : defeat : : _____ : _____
(a) priest : worship (b) deity : evil
(c) clean : dust (d) nun : wedlock

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (d)

Drill 10

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. sailor : iceberg : : _____ : _____
(a) operator : telephone (b) dentist : tools
(c) opaque : transparent (d) atheist : church

2. terrorist : peace : : _____ : _____
(a) minister : politics (b) actor : acting
(c) doctor : patient (d) drop out : school

3. healthy person : medicine : : _____ : _____
(a) sailor : anchor (b) vegetarian : flesh
(c) sad : dolorous (d) workaholic : work

4. electrician : shock : : _____ : _____
(a) student : arithmetic (b) child : party
(c) cleaner : dust (d) orthodox : backward

5. carpenter : furniture : : _____ : _____
(a) flowers : spring (b) animals : pets
(c) sweeper : sweep (d) cartoonist : cartoons.

6. composer : symphony : : _____ : _____
(a) painter : brush (b) farmer : fields
(c) cook : dishes (d) mason : bricks

7. cartoonist : cartoons : : _____ : _____
   (a) man : human being (b) heaven : god
   (c) pharmacist : medicines (d) tv : programmes
8. lyricist : lyrics : : _____ : _____
   (a) bird : song (b) jeweller : ornaments
   (c) baker : kneader (d) tailor : sewing kit
9. fashion designers : costumes : : _____ : _____
   (a) teacher : students (b) pilot : aeroplane
   (c) site : engineers (d) architect : plan
10. cook : dish : : _____ : _____
   (a) gardner : plants (b) composer : symphony
   (c) garden : flowers (d) washer man : clothes
11. engineers : machine : : _____ : _____
   (a) painter : sketch (b) cobbler : leather
   (c) cobbler : shoes (d) teacher : chalk
12. farmer : crops : : _____ : _____
   (a) mason : house (b) child : play
   (c) librarian : books (d) milkman : milk
13. towel : hands : : _____ : _____
   (a) labourer : house (b) microwave : food
   (c) farmer : seeds (d) doctor : patient
14. toaster : bread : : _____ : _____
   (a) fan : room (b) surgical blade : skin
   (c) fire : food (d) switch : light
15. wrench : pipe : : _____ : _____
   (a) author : book (b) bat : ball
   (c) boy : football (d) child : story
16. spectacles : eyes : : _____ : _____
   (a) cycle : child (b) chalk : blackboard
   (c) girls : bag (d) operator : computer
17. ice cube : water : : _____ : _____
   (a) bag : things (b) stone : fire
   (c) towel : hands (d) hands : things
18. comb : hair : : _____ : _____
   (a) death : life (b) tv : signal
   (c) cone : ice cream (d) drill : wall
19. saw : wood : : _____ : _____
   (a) woodcutter : axe (b) fruit : seller
   (c) cane : furniture (d) net : fish

20. iron : clothes : : _____ : _____
(a) spade : earth (b) chalk : teacher
(c) baker : bread (d) mother : cooking

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (b)	**14** .(b)	**15.** (b)
16. (b)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (a)

Drill 11

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. clarion : cloudy : : _____ : _____
(a) audible : coherent (b) crystal : ambiguous
(c) sharp : inblurred (d) dim : clear

2. strength : fragility : : _____ : _____
(a) disappear : vanish (b) avoidance : withdrawal
(c) hardness : toughness (d) mercifulness : harshness

3. mischievousness : seriousness : : _____ : _____
(a) brightness (b) transparency
(c) overt ness (d) simplicity

4. tranquility : chaos : : _____ : _____
(a) repose : violence (b) anxiety : affliction
(c) clearness : perceptibility (d) accuracy: exactness

5. depress : exhilarate : : _____ : _____
(a) glacial : frigid (b) creeping : brisk
(c) dreamy : drowsy (d) degrade : oppress

6. mystify : enlighten : : _____ : _____
(a) infatuate : inflame (b) tangle : straighten
(c) clutter : entangle (d) disesteem : deprecate

7. orthodox : unconventional : : _____ : _____
(a) genuine : authentic (b) pious : spiritual
(c) act : bluff (d) real : counterfeit

8. dependable : deceitful : : _____ : _____
(a) fickle : steady (b) correct : inerrant
(c) untrustworthy : vacillating (d) erroneous : fake

9. delima : resolution : : _____ : _____
(a) softness : mildness (b) ordeal : blessing
(c) delight : pleasure (d) clarity : lucidity

10. stout : slender : : _____ : _____
(a) corpulent : heavy (b) meek : cowardly
(c) voluminous : scant (d) plenteous : abounding

11. dangersome : unhazardous : : _____ : _____
(a) viperous : vulnerable (b) cumbersome : easy
(c) rash : venturesome (d) hindrance : impediment

12. refute : accept : : _____ : _____
(a) demolish : squelch (b) sphinx : twister
(c) anomality : regularity (d) resemblance : sameness

13. breach : bridge : : _____ : _____
(a) cleft : fissure (b) split : accord
(c) transfer : transmit (d) annunciate : proclaim

14. disseminate : accumulate : : _____ : _____
(a) fetish : aversion (b) charm : cult
(c) fattish : plump (d) repugnance : repulsion

15. eraser : paper : : _____ : _____
(a) grinder : spices (b) needle : cloth
(c) scrubber : skin (d) scissor : paper

16. lawnmower : grass : : _____ : _____
(a) floss (b) needle
(c) scrubber (d) pin

17. paper : pen : : _____ : _____
(a) axe : wood (b) scissor : paper
(c) brush : canvas (d) knife : vegetables

18. brush : canvas : : _____ : _____
(a) grinder : spices (b) floor : bricks
(c) paper : pen (d) table : chair

19. knife : vegetables : : _____ : _____
(a) floss : teeth (b) sharp : blunt
(c) axe : wood (d) comb : hair

20. drill : wall : : _____ : _____
(a) axe : wood (b) needle : cloth
(c) comb : hair (d) knife : vegetables

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (a)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 12

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. polish : floor : : _____ : _____
(a) scrubber : skin (b) scissors : paper
(c) wood : axe (d) grinder : spices

2. wood : axe : : _____ : _____
(a) vacuum cleaner : carpet (b) needle : cloth
(c) knife : vegetables (d) hammer : nail

3. polish : floor : : _____ : _____
(a) paint : wall (b) needle : wool
(c) chalk : blackboard (d) pen : penholder

4. axe : wood : : _____ : _____
(a) knife : fork (b) cup : saucer
(c) grinder : spices (d) axe : deforestation

5. magnet : attraction : : _____ : _____
(a) paper : glue (b) friction : heat
(c) paint : wall (d) enemity : love

6. running : breathlessness : : _____ : _____
(a) thinking : ideas (b) cricket : pitch
(c) mind : ideas (d) ceiling : roof

7. stabbing : injury : : _____ : _____
(a) bread : butter (b) hitting : bruise
(c) slapping : rude (d) pen : paper

8. bad company : insolence : : _____ : _____
(a) arrogance : abuse (b) flower : flower pot
(c) traditions : customs (d) exercise : fatigue

9. treatment : healing : : _____ : _____
(a) secularism : liberty (b) war : peace
(c) abrupt : polite (d) coward : courageous

10. success : happiness : : _____ : _____
(a) thinking : ideas (b) cheerfulness : gaiety
(c) worry : depression (d) dejection : low spirits

11. poverty : starvation : : _____ : _____
(a) unemployment : frustration
(b) abundance : sufficiency
(c) faultlessness : drawback
(d) failing : injury

12. improvement : perfection : : _____ : _____
(a) simplicity : sobriety (b) comfort : discomfort
(c) slapping : rude (d) sunshine : light

13. key : bunch : : _____ : _____
(a) gloves : cap (b) singers : choir
(c) saucer : tea (d) flower : flowerpot

14. stairs : flight : : _____ : _____
(a) soap : washroom (b) fish : shoal
(c) towel : soft (d) trees : green

15. puppies : litter : : _____ : _____
(a) students : class (b) children : noise
(c) ships : harbour (d) group : class

16. chocolate : bar : : _____ : _____
(a) pencil : eraser (b) ice cream : cone
(c) cards : pack (d) paper : pen

17. cattle : herd : : _____ : _____
(a) sheep : wool (b) ships : fleet
(c) cat : kitten (d) crop : yield

18. soap : cake : : _____ : _____
(a) trees : clump (b) towel : hands
(c) coffee : cake (d) kitchen : utensils

19. gloves : pair : : _____ : _____
(a) socks : shoes (b) t-shirt : jeans
(c) drawers : chest (d) uniform : school

20. people : crowd : : _____ : _____
(a) trees : forest (b) chocolate : bar
(c) rally : leaders (d) students : rush

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (a)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (a)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 13

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. soap : cake : : _____ : _____
(a) pencil : eraser (b) bee : swarm
(c) wood : furniture (d) soap : towel

2. bull : cow : : _____ : _____
   (a) wild : domesticated (b) gander : goose
   (c) kitten : cat (d) animals : flesh
3. wizard : witch : : _____ : _____
   (a) magician : magic (b) ram : ewe
   (c) bad : good (d) horse : colt
4. ram : ewe : : _____ : _____
   (a) abstract : theoretical (b) chick : hen
   (c) colt : filly (d) trees : forest
5. boar : sow : : _____ : _____
   (a) son : son-in-law (b) student : teacher
   (c) stag : hind (d) bow : arrow
6. niece : nephew : : _____ : _____
   (a) bachelor : spinster (b) brave : coward
   (c) bachelor : maid (d) aunt : relative
7. czar : czarina : : _____ : _____
   (a) monk : nun (b) monkey : gibbon
   (c) man : homosapien (d) monk : monastery
8. lad : lass : : _____ : _____
   (a) boys : lazy (b) cheerful : gay
   (c) bull : cow (d) happy : sad
9. colt : filly : : _____ : _____
   (a) wizard : wizardess (b) brave : squaw
   (c) weak : strong (d) introvert : extrovert
10. heir : heiress : : _____ : _____
    (a) encourage : suppress (b) successful : success
    (c) baron : baroness (d) uniform : dress
11. widow : widower : : _____ : _____
    (a) old : young (b) dad : lad
    (c) brave : squaw (d) meek : shy
12. brave : squaw : : _____ : _____
    (a) war : warrior (b) timid : shy
    (c) niece : nephew (d) abuse : respect
13. dove : peace : : _____ : _____
    (a) birthday : gift (b) candles : cake
    (c) lamb : innocence (d) rainbow : sky
14. fire : light : : _____ : _____
    (a) rain : water (b) sun : circle
    (c) axe : martial arts (d) stick : drums
15. axe : martial arts : : _____ : _____
    (a) boxing : gloves (b) roses: innocence
    (c) duke : duchess (d) bow : arrow

16. heart : love : : _____ : _____
(a) anchor : show (b) brain : memory
(c) air : breath (d) dragon : evil

17. lamb : innocence : : _____ : _____
(a) urn : mourning (b) fire : warmth
(c) soap : froth (d) duct : gland

18. hands : prayer : : _____ : _____
(a) left hand : devil (b) right hand : help
(c) serpent : poison (d) lion : king

19. dragon : evil : : _____ : _____
(a) compass : geometry (b) fern : plant
(c) ram : ewe (d) oak tree : strength

20. despicable : hateful : : _____ : _____
(a) disgraceful : disreputable (b) laudable : infamous
(c) repugnant : likeable (d) wretched : moral

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**50.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (d)	**60.** (a)

Drill 14

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. Penniless : ruined : : _____ : _____
(a) affluent : squalid (b) well-off : impoverished
(c) affluent : prosperous (d) copious : needy

2. Aggrandize : acclaim : : _____ : _____
(a) expand : minimize (b) honour : disgrace
(c) increase : shorten (d) belittle : deflate

3. Proceed : advance : : _____ : _____
(a) uphold : neglect (b) cease : start
(c) perpetuate : discontinue (d) sustain : uphold

4. Abbreviate : compress : : _____ : _____
(a) abridge : elaborate (b) amass : disperse
(c) amplify : broaden (d) summarize : expand

5. Obscure : ambiguous : : _____ : _____
(a) opaque : clear (b) veiled : covered
(c) buried : disclosed (d) lush : blooming

6. Bosky : budding : : _____ : _____
   (a) youthful : old (b) dry : fresh
   (c) infant : matured (d) senescent : creaky
7. Squawk : screech : : _____ : _____
   (a) objection : disagreement (b) protest : approval
   (c) rejection : approval (d) dissatisfaction : contentment
8. Edge : brink : : _____ : _____
   (a) margin (b) close
   (c) middle (d) point
9. Egoistic : boastful : : _____ : _____
   (a) humble : modest (b) baronial : lowly
   (c) haughty : humble (d) pretentious : humble
10. Ashamed : abashed : : _____ : _____
   (a) tentative : certain (b) indefinite : sure
   (c) reluctant : unenthusiastic (d) slow : brisk
11. Unfairness : injustice : : _____ : _____
   (a) partiality : inclination (b) affinity : repulsion
   (c) friction : concord (d) conflict : agreement
12. Gadget : cell phone : : _____ : _____
   (a) dangerous : harmful (b) mammal : bat
   (c) telephone : cable (d) satellite : TV
13. Spaniel : dog : : _____ : _____
   (a) exam : test (b) seashore : shell
   (c) leghorn : hen (d) leghorn : bull
14. Jewellery : earrings : : _____ : _____
   (a) china : chinese (b) diamonds : necklace
   (c) student : books (d) cutlery : knife
15. Cereal : millets : : _____ : _____
   (a) rice : flour (b) cereals : pulses
   (c) medicine : antiseptic (d) serial : number
16. Cutlery : spoons : : _____ : _____
   (a) tomato : ketchup (b) dawn : dusk
   (c) spaniel : dog (d) knife : fork
17. Clothes : pull over : : _____ : _____
   (a) socks : shoes (b) t-shirt : jeans
   (c) gadget : cell phone (d) shirt : pocket
18. Musical instruments : tabla : : _____ : _____
   (a) stick : drums (b) cereal : millets
   (c) guitar : jazz (d) spoon : plate
19. Beverage : tea : : _____ : _____
   (a) insect : fly (b) books : cupboard
   (c) butter : milk (d) potato : french fries

20. Homosapien : man : : _____ : _____
(a) beverage : tea (b) father : mother
(c) donkey : mule (d) dog : puppies

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (a)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)

Drill 15

Direction (1–20) In each question below, you are given a related pair of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

1. Bakery products : biscuits : : _____ : _____
(a) bird : crow (b) baker : bread
(c) butter : bread (d) pack : cards

2. Leg horn : hen : : _____ : _____
(a) bull : cow (b) butter : milk
(c) soft drink : coke (d) animal : zoo

3. Crockery : bowls : : _____ : _____
(a) cook : dish (b) chef : hotel
(c) stationer : books (d) clothes : jacket

4. Gadget : cell phone : : _____ : _____
(a) mammal : whale (b) donkey : load
(c) rooms : hotel (d) bird : crow

5. Insect : mosquito : : _____ : _____
(a) book : shelves (b) lemonade : drink
(c) butter : toast (d) good : excellent

6. Furniture : table : : _____ : _____
(a) wood : axe (b) mammal : whale
(c) medicine : wound (d) bow : arrow

7. Go : gone : : _____ : _____
(a) worse : worst (b) like : liking
(c) go : went (d) see : sought

8. Syllabus : syllabi : : _____ : _____
(a) area : square (b) skin : touch
(c) ox : oxen (d) present : past

9. Is : was : : _____ : _____
(a) yes : no (b) he : she
(c) are : were (d) here : there

10. Mangoes : many : : _____ : _____
(a) few : milk (b) little : children
(c) some : water (d) few : water

11. Fox : cunning : : _____ : _____
(a) bus : school (b) tool : dentist
(c) Taj Mahal : beautiful (d) class : students

12. I : do : : _____ : _____
(a) he : did (b) we : did
(c) she : does (d) they : bought

13. Typist : typewriter : : _____ : _____
(a) paint : brush (b) writer : pen
(c) tailor : shop (d) nurse : gloves

14. Gardner : spade : : _____ : _____
(a) surgeon : scalpel (b) farmer : field
(c) fisherman : fish (d) plant : green

15. Gardner : sickle : : _____ : _____
(a) miner : miner's pick (b) miner : coal
(c) lawn : lawnmower (d) field : crop

16. Doctor : stethoscope : : _____ : _____
(a) child : toys (b) farmer : field
(c) baker : kneader (d) teacher : school

17. Woodcutter : axe : : _____ : _____
(a) author : book (b) teacher : lesson
(c) chef : dish (d) cobbler : leather cutter

18. Shop keeper : beam balance : : _____ : _____
(a) chef : hotel (b) jeweller : setter
(c) wrestler : ring (d) boxer : box

19. Cow boy : rope : : _____ : _____
(a) miner: miner's pick (b) gymnastics : gymnasium
(c) milkman : cow (d) bucher : flesh

20. Baker: kneader : : _____ : _____
(a) dawn : dusk (b) night : day
(c) jeweller : setter (d) surgeon : hospital

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (a)
16. (c)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)

APPROPRIATE USAGE OF WORD TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) In the following passage there are certain blanks that have been serially numbered. Under the passage, these numbers have been repeated and against each, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Fashion is dictated ...1... necessities. So it ...2... imperative ...3... a working woman be comfortable. A woman, ...4... job demands that she do more leg-work, for example, a reporter, a salesgirl, a social worker cannot dress ...5... in fine fabrics or in delicate attire. She must ...6... clothes that are less liable ...7... wear and tear and ...8... by heat, dust and sweat. Saris and suits with fancy dupattas ...9... be avoided in ...10... cases.

1. (a) by (b) with
(c) of (d) at

2. (a) became (b) is
(c) may be (d) can be

3. (a) that (b) in
(c) to (d) from

4. (a) her (b) whose
(c) whom (d) who

5. (a) her (b) oneself
(c) herself (d) the

6. (a) chosen (b) choose
(c) chooses (d) choosing

7. (a) to (b) for
(c) by (d) from

8. (a) effected (b) affected
(c) affects (d) effects

9. (a) may (b) should
(c) can (d) would

10. (a) such (b) several
(c) all (d) few

Passage 2

The most pervasive aspect ...11... Rajiv Gandhi's personality was that it was infused ...12... a vision for India. He dreamt ...13... a strong and united India, in an India of peace, prosperity and progress which was proud to ...14... its

due role ...15... the world arena. The most notable fact ...16... his political career was that he ...17... tirelessly to make his vision ...18... true. The president, in his message also paid tributes to Rajiv Gandhi's "effortless etiquette, unfailing courtesy and abiding sympathy ...19... the weak and vulnerable sections of society" which earned him the love and affection ...20... the entire nation.

11. (a) of (b) in
(c) on (d) from
12. (a) from (b) by
(c) on (d) upon
13. (a) in (b) on
(c) of (d) form
14. (a) be (b) plays
(c) play (d) make
15. (a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) from
16. (a) of (b) in
(c) on (d) upon
17. (a) works (b) working
(c) work (d) worked
18. (a) came (b) come
(c) comes (d) coming
19. (a) on (b) in
(c) for (d) by
20. (a) from (b) of
(c) for (d) by

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (c)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (a)
11. (a)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)
16. (a)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

Drill 2

In another type of questions, a running paragraph is given in which some words are left out at the end of each sentence and in between each sentence of the paragraph a choice of words is given. You have to choose an appropriate word that fits in at the end of the sentence and continue the next sentence of the paragraph to keep it in grammatically correct form. In the following passage (Questions 1 to 20) at certain points, a choice of four words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) is given. Select an appropriate word from these choices to

keep the meaning of the sentence in order. You may take help from the next part of the passage to make the right choice:

Passage 1

1. Acharya Narendra Dev was an ideal guest and his hosts were delighted to...
   (a) see (b) meet
   (c) find (d) have
2. him. Whenever he came to my house he...
   (a) sought (b) found
   (c) brought (d) got
3. joy and cheer. He was an interesting conversationalist, but carried his learning lightly. Two years...
   (a) ago (b) time
   (c) before (d) later
4. Maulana Azad died. And what a magnificient person was he! A rebel ...
   (a) by (b) from
   (c) in (d) during
5. his childhood, he was exiled when he was sixteen. As an orator in Urdu, he was peerless. Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru ...
   (a) called (b) rebuked
   (c) asked (d) respected
6. him for his learning and patriotism. He was President ..
   (a) in (b) for
   (c) of (d) from
7. the Indian National Congress in, as early as, 1923. He ...
   (a) utilized (b) visualized
   (c) exercised (d) showed
8. a tremendous influence on Pandit Nehru during his political career. At the...
   (a) meeting (b) meetings
   (c) session (d) duration
9. of the Congress Working Committee he dominated on most occasions. He was an expert...
   (a) at (b) in
   (c) on (d) for
10. handling difficult situations. He was absent from some meeting of the cabinet but hardly...
    (a) never (b) can
    (c) had (d) ever

    missed a meeting of the Congress Working Committee if his health permitted.

Passage 2

11. Kasturba Gandhi played a great part, despite limitations, in the...
(a) life (b) working
(c) making (d) serving

12. of Gandhiji's personality. She was a truly devoted wife in every...
(a) way (b) aspect
(c) sense (d) point

13. of the word. She had to suffer much in adapting herself...
(a) in (b) with
(c) to (d) by

14. the ways of her great husband. She made every sacrifice for the causes ...
(a) those (b) which
(c) that (d) for

15. were dear to Gandhiji and to herself. The circumstances in which she died made us extremely unhappy. She...
(a) want (b) begged
(c) longed (d) had

16. to be back in the low-roofed cottage of Sevagram. She was not released even...
(a) in (b) for
(c) on (d) by

17. humanitarian grounds. She died in a detention camp. It is a sad thought that...
(a) she (b) those
(c) one (d) for

18. who would not hurt any one in any way had to die a prisoner. So long as the name of Kasturba...
(a) if (b) is
(c) written (d) carried

19. remembered, Britain's cruel action will not be forgotten. Similarly, Kamala Nehru was a wonderful woman,...
(a) who (b) she
(c) which (d) because

20. believed in silent service. She ran a small hospital in Allahabad. When she...
(a) was (b) went
(c) left (d) going

abroad, she requested Gandhiji to build a big hospital in Allahabad if she died. That hospital did come up after Kamala's death.

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (d)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (b)

Drill 3

Direction (1–20) In the following passage there are certain blanks. Under the passage, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

1. Books are, by far, the _____
(a) some (b) few
(c) almost (d) most

2. lasting product of human efforts. Temples crumble _____
(a) up to (b) into
(c) therefore (d) while

3. ruins, pictures and statues decay, _____
(a) but (b) also
(c) can be (d) might be

4. books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts that are _____
(a) of (b) as
(c) to (d) for

5. fresh today as when they first passed through _____
(a) there (b) might
(c) their (d) his

6. author's mind. These thoughts speak to us _____
(a) penetrate (b) on
(c) before (d) through

7. the printed page. The only effect of time _____
(a) have been (b) has been
(c) had been (d) has

8. to throw out the bad products. Nothing _____
(a) in (b) on
(c) at (d) as

literature which is not good _____

9. (a) might (b) can
(c) may (d) could

10. agreed to pay an annual tribute of ten lakhs _____
(a) provided (b) also
(c) could (d) might
Humayun returned to the capital forthwith.

Passage 2

11. The Indian President shall have the _____
(a) power (b) speed
(c) message (d) security
12. to send the message not only on legislative matters _____
(a) that (b) also
(c) but (d) those
13. also 'otherwise'. Since the head of the Indian Executive _____
(a) was (b) are
(c) is (d) were
14. represented in Parliament by his ministers, the power _____
(a) returned (b) given
(c) send (d) handover
15. to the President to send messages _____
(a) some (b) various
(c) all (d) regarding
16. legislation may appear to be superfluous, _____
(a) whereas (b) unless
(c) about (d) but
17. the President _____
(a) has (b) had
(c) have (d) also
18. the freedom to send messages different from the ministerial policy, in _____
(a) all (b) while
(c) those (d) which
19. case again it
(a) can (b) could
(c) will (d) might
open a door for friction between the President and the Cabinet.

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (a)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (d)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (c)	

Drill 5

Direction (1–20) In the following passage there are certain blanks. Under the passage, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

1. Sedimentary rocks are _____
   (a) caused (b) formed
   (c) effect (d) reason
2. of sediments _____
   (a) brought (b) obtained
   (c) derived (d) caused
3. from the older rock, plants and animal remains and thus these rocks _____
   (a) remain (b) come
   (c) continue (d) contain
4. fossils of plants and animals. The age of the _____
   (a) formation (b) rock
   (c) plant (d) derived
5. of a given sedimentary rock _____
   (a) can be (b) will
   (c) while (d) may
6. be determined on the basis of the _____
   (a) sample (b) reasons
   (c) analysis (d) data
7. of the fossils _____
   (a) maintained (b) stayed
   (c) remains (d) found

   in that rock.

Passage 2

8. While the men _____
   (a) overran (b) stretched
   (c) placed (d) positioned
9. their legs on the platform, a _____
   (a) event (b) herd
   (c) group (d) amount
10. of young people _____
    (a) boarded (b) placed
    (c) stationed (d) stopped

11. the train. As it pulled out of the New York station on the _____
    (a) left (b) sideways
    (c) way (d) side
12. to the western city of New York, it was forcibly _____
    (a) made (b) asked
    (c) arrived (d) brought
13. to halt near a village populated largely by Muslims. Some 500 of the local inhabitants were already _____
    (a) prayed (b) assembled
    (c) created (d) feeding
    there, armed with swords and crowbars.

Passage 3

14. Soon after the invention of the typewriter _____
    (a) some (b) most
    (c) almost (d) few
15. editors and publishers understandably refused to look at any manuscript that _____
    (a) is (b) was
    (c) has (d) can be
16. handwritten. A decade or two earlier, when Dickens and Balzac had submitted _____
    (a) some (b) few
    (c) their (d) all
17. hefty manuscripts in longhand, no one raised any objection. Had their handwriting been aweful, their manuscripts would _____
    (a) well (b) not
    (c) still (d) neither
18. have been read. Fortunately for all concerned, most writers, famous or obscure _____
    (a) take (b) taken
    (c) takes (d) took
19. pains over their handwriting. For some it was an art in itself, and many of _____
    (a) their (b) those
    (c) that (d) which
20. early manuscripts are a pleasure to look at and read. Amongst the current fraternity of _____
    (a) people (b) persons
    (c) writers (d) men
    I must be that very rare person—an author.

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (d)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (a)
11. (c)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (c)

Drill 6

Direction (1–10) In the following passages there are certain blanks. Under the passages, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

As a member of the Viceroy's Council, Gokhale succeeded ...1... . On March 26, 1902, he spoke on the budget and his ...2... was applauded all over the country. Never before ...3... the political history of India was such an able, powerful ...4... made. Even Lord Curzon, who ...5... stoutly opposed him, once said: "God has ...6... him with extraordinary ...7... and he has freely placed ...8... at the disposal of ...9... country. He was a learned man and Nehru had deep respect ...10... him.

1. (a) immediately (b) rightfully
(c) immensely (d) at once
2. (a) debate (b) performance
(c) principles (d) idea
3. (a) in (b) on
(c) by (d) such
4. (a) debate (b) speech
(c) sermon (d) argument
5. (a) frequently (b) rarely
(c) often (d) seldom
6. (a) empowered (b) empowering
(c) endowed (d) settled
7. (a) ability (b) abilities
(c) blessed (d) performance
8. (a) him (b) them
(c) it (d) those
9. (a) this (b) his
(c) him (d) our
10. (a) for (b) from
(c) in (d) given

Passage 2

Kashmir is more than a territorial or a political issue ...11... Indo-Pakistan relations and South Asian peace and stability. I have no intention of ...12... events and issues related to Kashmir in chronological ...13... nor do I intend to dilate on the political arguments put forward by India and Pakistan to ...14... their ...15... views on the present status or future of Kashmir. The attempt is to analyse, to the ...16... possible, the deeper historical memories, psychological, emotional ...17... socio economic ...18... that contribute to the Kashmir policies of both the countries, policies which ...19... the ...20... intractable.

11. (a) deteriorating (b) affecting
(c) effecting (d) spoiling
12. (a) counting (b) calculating
(c) repeating (d) negotiating
13. (a) pattern (b) sequence
(c) manner (d) background
14. (a) plan (b) enumerate
(c) narrate (d) substantiate
15. (a) own (b) selfish
(c) personal (d) respective
16. (a) extent (b) extend
(c) level (d) levels
17. (a) but (b) yet
(c) and (d) as
18. (a) motivations (b) problems
(c) issues (d) issue
19. (a) become (b) becomes
(c) make (d) renders
20. (a) problem (b) problems
(c) attitude (d) attitudes

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (c)
6. (c)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (a)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (a)

Drill 7

Direction (1–10) In the following passages there are certain blanks. Under the passages, four alternative words marked a d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Sarojini Naidu said that the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital was not a memorial ...1... a private sorrow. It was a nation's tribute 2... one who in her brief and gracious lifetime, heedless of ...3... health and physical suffering, closely and courageously ...4... herself with the national struggle and was ...5... radiantly eager to undertake any form of service or sacrifice ...6... would further the cause of India's freedom. She was ...7... and loving. Even ...8... she was frail and sick, she was tormented ...9... the worries and troubles of others. She always ...10... to help them.

1. (a) for (b) to
(c) ill (d) from
2. (a) to (b) for
(c) by (d) in
3. (a) becoming (b) turning
(c) failing (d) unfailing
4. (a) identified (b) faced
(c) rejected (d) accepted
5. (a) very (b) keen
(c) always (d) seldom
6. (a) which (b) that
(c) it (d) herself
7. (a) frank (b) modest
(c) careful (d) free
8. (a) then (b) where
(c) then (d) when
9. (a) from (b) because
(c) by (d) about
10. (a) longed (b) facing
(c) struggling (d) looking

Passage 2

One morning Gandhiji was rudely ...11... by loud music getting ...12... by the minute. When he ...13... out of the window, he spotted a ...14... procession of villagers with the women were walking ahead ...15... national flags. For a ...16... he thought that these people ...17... going on satyagraha, but when he saw the men ...18... flowers, fruits and money in their hands, he ...19... his mind. Deep in thought, Gandhiji emerged out of his hut, when he was ...20... by villagers with great reverence. They placed flowers, fruits and money at

his feet. The leader of the procession explained: "Mahatmaji, as soon as you stepped in our village the wells have filled with water and that is why we are here".

11. (a) shaken (b) wokeup
(c) woken (d) awoke
12. (a) slow (b) noisy
(c) loudest (d) louder
13. (a) went (b) peered
(c) came (d) open
14. (a) small (b) long
(c) shouting (d) large
15. (a) with (b) without
(c) folding (d) holding
16. (a) time (b) bit
(c) moment (d) moments
17. (a) are (b) were
(c) want (d) wished
18. (a) carrying (b) carried
(c) holding (d) giving
19. (a) made (b) made up
(c) changed (d) thought
20. (a) met (b) given
(c) greeted (d) faced

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (c)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (a)
11. (c)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (c)

Drill 8

Direction (1–10) In the following passages there are certain blanks. Under the passages, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Tolerance is the watchword for the year 1995. The need for the ...1... of Gandhiji's tolerance is being felt today more ...2... ever before. It is only this spirit of tolerance that can ...3... mankind from the dangers it is faced with. Gandhiji did not like the word 'tolerance', but there was no ...4... for it. He

practised tolerance in the sense which ...5... the path of peace, bringing the people ...6... at the international level. Gandhiji was essentially a man of religion, but his religion ...7... nothing to do with any dogma or custom or ritual. He said, "Against whom shall we ...8... enmity when God himself says that He ...9... in all living things". Therein lies the immensity of the soul of the Mahatma, who had a firm belief in the moral law ...10... he called the law of truth and love.

1. (a) hour (b) time
(c) revival (d) removal
2. (a) than (b) then
(c) for (d) even
3. (a) teach (b) reach
(c) preach (d) save
4. (a) way (b) solution
(c) substitute (d) need
5. (a) builds (b) build
(c) show (d) takes to
6. (a) nearer (b) nearest
(c) near (d) easier
7. (a) was (b) had
(c) is (d) has
8. (a) take on (b) take up
(c) harbour (d) challenge
9. (a) is (b) dwell
(c) dwells (d) dwelled
10. (a) those (b) because
(c) that (d) which

Passage 2

The Buddha taught that life is suffering and that this suffering comes from our ...11... desires and the illusion ...12... they are important. By following an 'eight-fold path', these desires can be kept under check and *nirvana* attained. The process ...13... going through a series of rebirths ...14... the goal is eventually ...15... and no more rebirths in the world of suffering are necessary. The path that takes you through this cycle ...16... on the Law of Cause and Effect or Interdependence.

Because cause ...17... rise to effect, Buddhists ...18... that consciousness must be continous. It flows on and on, ...19... experiences and impressions from one moment to the next. At the point of physical death, a human being's consciousness contains an imprint of all these past experiences and impressions, and the actions that ...20... them. This is known as *karma*, which means 'action'.

11. (a) dirty (b) sexual
(c) sensual (d) filthy
12. (a) that (b) being
(c) for (d) which
13. (a) requires (b) required
(c) require (d) is
14. (a) until (b) unless
(c) so long (d) as long as
15. (a) won (b) win
(c) reached (d) succeeded
16. (a) governs (b) basing
(c) depend (d) depends
17. (a) make (b) makes
(c) give (d) gives
18. (a) tell (b) preach
(c) believe (d) believed
19. (a) taking (b) gaining
(c) gathering (d) having
20. (a) proceed (b) follow
(c) precede (d) preceded

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (a)
6. (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (d)

Drill 9

Direction (1–10) In the following passages there are certain blanks. Under the passage, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.

Passage 1

Whatever the problem ...1... the minorities, they hardly stand ...2... gain ...3... playing the political game along communal lines. In fact, communal parties not only create and deepen ...4... discord but strike at the roots of national ...5.... The more they withdraw into communal shells the ...6... they stand to lose. The right course for them will be to ...7... the mainstream of national politics by joining the ...8... parties. Mr Shahabuddin is ...9... a wrong signal to the people. Issues like corruption and mal-administration, which he is helping ...10... are of concern ...11... all people. However, there is ...12... need to form parties on sectarian lines to take them on.

1. (a) for (b) of
(c) to (d) in
2. (a) in (b) to
(c) for (d) by
3. (a) by (b) from
(c) for (d) to
4. (a) democratic (b) political
(c) communal (d) national
5. (a) interest (b) loss
(c) unity (d) reduce
6. (a) way (b) more
(c) less (d) higher
7. (a) join (b) come
(c) hold (d) withdraw
8. (a) political (b) party
(c) parties (d) people's
9. (a) making (b) giving
(c) taking (d) doing
10. (a) in (b) for
(c) on (d) by

Passage 2

The UNO was ...11... in 1945 to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. Responsibility for the ...12... of international peace and security ...13... largely in the UNO's Security Council, a ...14... in which five permanent members ...15... veto powers. The veto ...16... upon these five powers a ...17... immunity, due to which the world organization has no way of ...18... them to book for ...19... acts of international ...20..., of which there are many.

11. (a) found (b) made
(c) founding (d) founded
12. (a) keeping (b) maintenance
(c) peace (d) ensuring
13. (a) vest (b) rest
(c) vests (d) rests
14. (a) body (b) party
(c) committee (d) meeting
15. (a) enjoys (b) enjoyed
(c) enjoy (d) enjoying
16. (a) confer (b) conferred
(c) gives (d) confers

17. (a) certain (b) great
(c) greater (d) least
18. (a) claiming (b) bringing
(c) blaming (d) brings
19. (a) there (b) its
(c) their (d) our
20. (a) peace (b) security
(c) justice (d) delinquency

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (d)

WORD PAIR HAVING RELATIONSHIP

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

1. (A) Transit (B) Unilocular
(C) Permanent (D) Vulnerable
(a) A-D (b) A-C
(c) B-D (d) A-B
(e) B-C

2. (A) Possessive (B) Dreadful
(C) Secretive (D) Formidable
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-C
(e) B-D

3. (A) Ambience (B) Convenient
(C) Environment (D) Degradation
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) B-D
(e) B-D

4. (A) Submissive (B) Benevolent
(C) Uninvolved (D) Uncharitable
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) C-D
(e) A-D

5. (A) Gaiety (B) Carnage
(C) Massacre (D) Invocation
(a) B-D (b) A-D
(c) C-D (d) B-C
(e) A-C

6. (A) Desecrate (B) Describe
(C) Damage (D) Descent
(a) B-C (b) C-D
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) A-B

7. (A) Asinine (B) Profound
(C) Intelligent (D) Cruel
(a) B-C (b) B-D
(c) A-C (d) A-B
(e) A-D

8. (A) Vivacious (B) Weird
(C) Rabid (D) Fanatical
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) C-D
(e) A-C

9. (A) Feed (B) Avoid
(C) Hoick (D) Eschew
(a) B-D (b) A-B
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) C-D

10. (A) Stupendous (B) Calm
(C) Livid (D) Pretentious
(a) B-D (b) A-D
(c) A-B (d) A-C
(e) B-C

11. (A) Shambles (B) Flexible
(C) Periodic (D) Organized
(a) A-D (b) B-C
(c) A-C (d) C-D
(e) A-B

12. (A) Prophetic (B) Strange
(C) Poor (D) Sterling
(a) A-B (b) C-D
(c) B-D (d) A-D
(e) B-C

13. (A) Plunge (B) Grouch
(C) Grumble (D) Despite
(a) A-B (b) A-C
(c) A-D (d) B-C
(e) B-D

14. (A) Prosaic (B) Interesting
(C) Stupid (D) Marathon
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) C-D
(e) A-B

15. (A) Debility (B) Strength
(C) Prosperity (D) Sociability
(a) A-C (b) A-B
(c) B-D (d) B-C
(e) A-D

16. (A) Enormous (B) Malign
(C) Absorb (D) Slander
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) B-D
(e) A-D

17. (A) Diminutive (B) Intelligent
(C) Large (D) Prolific
(a) B-D (b) B-C
(c) A-C (d) A-B
(e) C-D

18. (A) Recluse (B) Pandemic
(C) Transparent (D) Opaque
(a) A-B (b) C-D
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) B-D

19. (A) Eudemonia (B) Extol
(C) Eulogise (D) Enhemerise
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) A-D
(e) C-D

20. (A) Audacious (B) Venturous
(C) Abstruse (D) Silent
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-B
(e) B-D

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (e)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (e)	**10.** (e)
11. (a)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (e)	**15.** (b)
16. (a)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (d)

Drill 2

1. (A) Exaggeration (B) Reiteration
(C) Imagination (D) Reception
(a) A-D (b) B-D
(c) C-D (d) B-C
(e) A-B

2. (A) Concentration (B) Dissociation
(C) Distraction (D) Deliberation
(a) A-D (b) B-C
(c) A-C (d) C-D
(e) D-B

3. (A) Expanded (B) Proclaimed
(C) Shrunk (D) Facilitated
(a) A-D (b) B-D
(c) C-D (d) A-B
(e) A-C

4. (A) Interminable (B) Long
(C) Endless (D) Interfering
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) D-C (d) A-B
(e) B-D

5. (A) Surfaced (B) Nurtured
(C) Created (D) Developed
(a) B-A (b) B-C
(c) C-A (d) C-D
(e) B-D

6. (A) Cutting (B) Establishing
(C) Transferring (D) Pruning
(a) A-B (b) C-D
(c) B-C (d) A-C
(e) A-D

7. (A) Indelible (B) Erasable
(C) Insignificant (D) Temporary
(a) A-C (b) C-B
(c) A-B (d) B-D
(e) C-D

8. (A) Implies (B) Leads
(C) Confirms (D) Connotes
(a) C-B (b) A-D
(c) B-A (d) D-C
(e) D-B

9. (A) Intangible (B) Restless
(C) Vast (D) Meager
(a) C-A (b) C-D
(c) C-B (d) B-A
(e) B-D

10. (A) Fixed (B) Stiff
(C) Indelible (D) Soapy
(a) A-B (b) A-D
(c) A-C (d) B-C
(e) C-D

11. (A) Prolixity (B) Brevity
(C) Agreement (D) Proposition
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-C
(e) A-D

12. (A) Suffuse (B) Deplete
(C) Fight (D) Delay
(a) B-C (b) C-D
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) A-B

13. (A) Forensic (B) Delectable
(C) Leaflike (D) Charming
(a) A-C (b) B-D
(c) A-D (d) B-C
(e) A-B

14. (A) Benevolent (B) Alarming
(C) Charitable (D) Stupendous
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-C
(e) B-D

15. (A) Convenient (B) Intolerant
(C) Endurant (D) Protestant
(a) A-B (b) A-C
(c) B-C (d) B-D
(e) C-D

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (e)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (e)
6. (e)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (a)	**12.** (e)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)

WORD UTILIZATION PROBLEMS

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) In each of the following sentences there is a blank space, followed by four choices of words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to determine which of these words fits well in all, or the maximum number of, sentences.

1. (i) To ..... proclamation of emergency by the President, the phrase 'armed rebellion', in the Article 39 of the Constitution, has been replaced by 'internal disturbances'.
(ii) This secondary roller is to ..... movement of wet paper on the dryer rollers.
(iii) It will ..... quick settlement of the problem if our Chairman also participates in the first meeting.
(iv) This could ..... production activities to our satisfaction.
(a) enhance (b) increase
(c) facilitate (d) good

2. (i) The Bill ..... reduction in electoral expenses.
(ii) The plan ..... ten per cent growth in production.
(iii) The budget for the current year ..... more or less double turn-over than that of last year.
(iv) The company ..... a good production due to better prospects of sugarcane production.
(a) envisages (b) seeks
(c) rated (d) increased

3. (i) Computers are ..... to modern infrastructure.
(ii) This is a ..... law of universe.
(iii) The ..... revolution in human values that has occurred in the recent times.
(iv) The new Harry Potter book has underwent ..... changes.
(a) tremendous (b) important
(c) major (d) fundamental

4. (i) One ..... after another delayed the project.
(ii) The company in 1998 faced a lason .....
(iii) I went to a lot of .....
(iv) He got several girls in .....
(a) project (b) trouble
(c) obstacle (d) hindrance

5. (i) The theatre was her first .....
(ii) Their ..... left them indifferent to their surroundings.
(iii) It was 40 .....
(iv) He has a very complicated ..... life.
(a) experience (b) love
(c) done (d) personal

6. (i) They awaited ..... of the outcome.
(ii) We watch the 9 O'clock ..... every night.
(iii) It was ..... to me.
(iv) The ..... of my accident was greatly exaggerated.
(a) sought (b) told
(c) news (d) fundamental

7. (i) We ..... the room with an electric heater.
(ii) The hostess ..... lunch for all the guests.
(iii) The will ..... that each child should rfeceive half of the money.
(iv) He ..... for his large family by working their jobs.
(a) provided (b) accepted
(c) notified (d) added

8. (i) I was ..... she had seen it.
(ii) Ramesh was very ..... of his beliefts.
(iii) Wood dust is a ..... sign of termites.
(iv) The thought that he had been killed was ..... enough.
(a) correct (b) keen
(c) dramatic (d) sure

9. (i) The water ..... the doorstep.
(ii) This car can ..... a speed of 140 km/h.
(iii) He was beyond the ..... of their fire.
(iv) Our advertizements ..... millions.
(a) reach (b) over
(c) arrive (d) spoil

10. (i) I cannot ..... the dogma of this church.
(ii) Please ..... my present.
(iii) People did not ..... atonal music at that time.
(iv) I shall have to ..... these unpleasant working conditions.
(a) forget (b) accept
(c) repeat (d) buy

11. (i) Can you ..... me with a rental car.
(ii) This hotel can ..... 250 guests.
(iii) The scientists had to ..... the new results with the existing theories.

(iv) We are ready to ..... more students only for one more week.

(a) lend (b) accept
(c) entertain (d) accommodate

12. (i) It differs in that .....
(ii) She lost all ..... for him.
(iii) He went to the law school out of ..... for his father's wishes.
(iv) I ..... his judgement.

(a) respect (b) reward
(c) account (d) concern

13. (i) Himalaya is the ..... of the Ganges.
(ii) The reporter had a valid ..... for the story.
(iii) He spent hours looking for the ..... of that question.
(iv) The strategy is to ..... supplies from smaller companies.

(a) look (b) mother
(c) start (d) source

14. (i) Black people were often ..... by country clubs.
(ii) I ..... the idea of starting a war.
(iii) The journal ..... the students paper.
(iv) His body ..... the liver of the donor.

(a) allowed (b) accepted
(c) rejected (d) suited

15. (i) ..... the elevator door.
(ii) The story will ..... you.
(iii) ..... the ball before it lands on the ground.
(iv) She was about to ..... the child's hand and run out of the room.

(a) load (b) hold
(c) take (d) bind

16. (i) He has an ..... in ethnic music.
(ii) They said nothing of great .....
(iii) Primary colours can add ..... to a room.
(iv) How much ..... did you pay for the new loan.

(a) interface (b) influence
(c) income (d) interest

17. (i) ..... me the box from the other room.
(ii) The will ..... water to the boiling point.
(iii) Can I ..... my cousin to the dinner?
(iv) This will ..... an end to the whole episode.

(a) achieve (b) give
(c) bring (d) pick

18. (i) A fine collection of .....
(ii) ..... does not need to be innovative to be good.
(iii) He said that architecture is the ..... of wasting space beautifully.
(iv) It is quite an .....
(a) painting (b) choice
(c) art (d) hobby

19. (i) The book still has its ..... binding.
(ii) The government restored the building to its ..... conditions.
(iii) The play is .....; not an adaptation.
(iv) The translation misses much of the subtlety of the ..... French.
(a) actual (b) original
(c) normal (d) anglo

20. (i) He reached a ..... sunny room.
(ii) A poet could not but be ....., in such a jocund company
(iii) The city offers a ..... and exciting night life.
(iv) This dress is a bit too ..... for her years.
(a) classy (b) gay
(c) open (d) lively

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (b)
11. (d)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

DICTIONARY REFERENCE

Drill 1

For each of the given words, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3, 4). Out the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

1. DEAL

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Manage, attend to	1. Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards.
B. Stock, sell	2. This contract deals with handmade cards.
C. Give out to a number of people	3. My brother deals in cards.
D. Be concerned with	4. I decided not to deal with handmade cards.

(a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2
(c) A 1, B 4, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4

2. EXCEED

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. To extend outside of, or enlarge beyond; used chiefly in strictly physical relations.	1. The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds.
B. To be greater than or superior to	2. Their accomplishments exceeded our expectations.
C. Be beyond the comprehension of	3. He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother's gambling debts with money from the trust
D. To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)	4. If this rain keeps up, the water will exceed its banks by morning.

(a) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3
(c) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

3. INFER

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. To derive by reasoning or implication	1. Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it, things which the utterer never implied.
B. To surmise	2. I waited all day to meet him, from this you can infer my zeal to see him.
C. To point out	3. To hint.
D. We see smoke and infer fire	4. She did not take part in the debate except to ask a question inferring that she was not nterested in the debate.

(a) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3
(c) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1 (d) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

4. MELLOW

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Adequately and properly ages so as to be free of harshness	1. He has mellowed with age.
B. Freed from the rashness of youth	2. The tones of the old violin were mellow.
C. Of soft and loamy consistency	3. Some wines are mellow.
D. Rich and full but free from stridency	4. Mellow soil is found in the Gangetic plains.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4
(c) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2 (d) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1

5. RELIEF

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Removal or lightening of something distressing	1. A ceremony follows the relief of a sentry after the morning shift.
B. Aid in the form of necessities for the indigent	2. It was a relief to take off the tight shoes.
C. Diversion	3. The only relief I get is by playing cards.
D. Release from the performance of duty	4. Disaster relief was offered to the victims.

(a) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3 (b) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1
(c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

6. PURGE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Remove a stigma from the name of	1. The opposition was purged after the coup.
B. Make clean by removing whatever	2. The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy.
C. Get rid of	3. Drugs that purge the bowels are often bad for the brain.
D. To cause evacuation of	4. It is recommended to purge water by distillation.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3
(c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 3

7. BREAK

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Some abrupt occurance that interrupts an ongoing activity	1. The hoped to avoid a break in relations.
B. An unexpected piece of good luck	2. He finally got his full break.
C. A personal or social separation (as between opposite factions)	3. There was a break in the action when a player was hurt.
D. An abrupt change in the tone or register of voice (as at property or due to emotion)	4. Then, there was a break in her voice.

(a) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4
(c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

8. DANGER

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. A cause of pain or injury or loss	1. There was wide spread danger of disease.
B. The condition of being susceptible to harm or injury	2. He moved out of danger.
C. A dangerous place or situation	3. There was a danger that Ashish would do the wrong thing.
D. A venture undertaken without regard to provide loss or njury	4. He feared the dangers of travelling by air.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3
(c) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1 (d) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4

9. START

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. A sudden involuntary movement	1. Prices for these houses start at Rs 60 lakhs.
B. The beginning of anything	2. It was off to a good start.
C. Have a beginning in a temporal spatial, or evaluative sense	3. He awoke with a start.
D. Get off the ground	4. The bloodshed started when the partisons launched a surprise attack.

(a) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4 (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4
(c) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (d) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4

10. GREAT

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Of major significance or importance	1. A great multitude.
B. A person who has achieved distinction or honour in a field	2. We all had a great time at the party.
C. Relatively large in number or extent larger than other of its kind	3. Kishore Kumar is one of the great singers of India.
D. Very good	4. Monelis

(a) A 3, B 3, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4
(c) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2 (d) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1

11. OUTSTANDING

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Distinguished from the others in excellence	1. An outstanding fact of our time is that nations poisioned by anti-semitism proved less fortunate in regard to there own freedom.
B. Having a quality that thursts itself into attention	2. There are outstanding bills in the name of your company.
C. Owed as a debt	3. Einstein was one of the outstanding figures of the 20th century.
D. Of major significance or importance	4. Ramesh Sippy did outstanding work in world of Indian cinema.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3
(c) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3 (d) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2

12. HEAVY

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Of comparatively great physical weight or density	1. Lead is a heavy metal.
B. Compact and fine grained	2. Lago is the heavy role in Othello.
C. Dackened by clouds	3. A heavy sky means that rain is around the corner.
D. (Of an actor or role) being or playing the villian	4. The clayey soil was heavy and easily saturated.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2
(c) A 1, B 3, C 3, D 4 (d) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2

13. HARD

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Dispassionate	1. A hard left to the chin was all it took to win the medal.
B. Very strong and vigorous	2. Indians played hard to earn a draw.
C. With effort or force or vigour	3. They were hard on his heels.
D. Very near or close in space or time	4. Vandana is a hard bargainer.

(a) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (b) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3
(c) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4

14. REMOVE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Degree or figurative distance or separation	1. Remove the dirty dishes from the kitchen table.
B. Remove something concrete as by lifting or taking off or remove something abstract	2. He removed his children to the countryside.
C. Shift the position or location of, as for business, legal, educational or military purpose	3. It imitates at many removes a Shakespearean tragedy.
D. Get rid of something abstract	4. The death of her mother removed the last obstacle to their marriage.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3
(c) A 3, B 2, C 4, D 1 (d) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4

15. MACHINE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. An intricate organization that accomplises its goals efficiently	1. He was endorsed by the democratic machine.
B. An efficient person	2. The war machine.
C. Make by machinery	3. Paul Anderson was a magnificient fighting machine.
D. A group that controls the activities of political parties	4. Satyagrah involved the giving up of the machine made clothes and adopting handicrafts.

(a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 1
(c) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3 (d) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

16. POSITION

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. The appropriate or customary location	1. What position does Ronaldo play?
B. The role assigned to an individual player	2. India was moved from third to eight position due to its poor performance in the world cup.
C. A condition or situation in which you find yourself	3. The cars were in position.
D. An item on a list or in a sequence	4. The unpleasant position of having to choose between two evils.

(a) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1
(c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

17. COMPANY

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. An institution created to conduct business	1. He only invites in well-established comapanies.
B. The state of being with someone	2. The room was a mess because he hardly expected company.
C. A social or business visitor	3. He missed the company of his childhood friends.
D. Organisation of performers and associated personnel	4. The travelling company stayed at the same hotel.

(a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4
(c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 3, B 2, C 4, D 1

18. TRANSFER

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. The act of transferring something from one form to another	1. He transfered the packet from his trouser pocket to a pocket in his jacket.
B. Someone who is transfers or is transferred	2. The transfer of the music from records to CDs suppressed much of the background noise.
C. More around	3. The best scientist was a transfer from the remote facility of the company.

13. **Accouter**
    (a) a brief account of some interesting event or incident
    (b) exactness
    (c) to dress
    (d) to get as one's own
14. **Resisting authority**
    (a) accrue (b) allusion
    (c) cessation (d) contumacious
15. **An enemy; foe**
    (a) abstemious (b) animosity
    (c) cacophonous (d) adversary
16. **Loud approval; applause**
    (a) amiable (b) acclaim
    (c) apathy (d) colloquial
17. **Allegory**
    (a) inform
    (b) story in which characters are used as symbols; fable
    (c) stir up; disturb
    (d) make impure by mixing with baser substances
18. **Brevity**
    (a) an enemy; foe
    (b) obesity
    (c) a roundabout or indirect way of speaking; not to the point
    (d) briefness; shortness
19. **Adherent**
    (a) move faster (b) approach and speak first to a person
    (c) make amends for; pay for (d) supporter; follower
20. **To lessen or make easier**
    (a) anaphylaxis (b) analogy
    (c) conjoin (d) alleviate

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (b)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (d)

Drill 25

Direction (1–20) In each of the following questions a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type:

1. **Abed**
   (a) a peculiar sense in which an English word or phrase is used in the United States
   (b) quickness of intellectual insight, or discernment; keenness of discrimination
   (c) anything occurring or existing out of its proper time
   (d) in bed; on a bed
2. **Of the worst or lowest degree**
   (a) abject (b) affable
   (c) authentic (d) bungler
3. **Advisory**
   (a) an animal of microscopic smallness
   (b) beginning, ending, or changing suddenly or with a break
   (c) one who advertizes, especially in newspapers
   (d) not mandatory
4. **Nameless; unidentified**
   (a) anonymous (b) commiserate
   (c) amendment (d) charisma
5. **Absorb**
   (a) the entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something
   (b) of unknown authorship
   (c) the fact of being made heavier or more heinous, as a crime, offense, misfortune, etc
   (d) to drink in or suck up, as a sponge absorbs water
6. **Anteroom**
   (a) not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard
   (b) a room situated before and opening into another, usually larger
   (c) one who manages affairs of any kind
   (d) to award or bestow by formal decision
7. **To relieve; ease**
   (a) cognizant (b) berate
   (c) assuage (d) cant
8. **Abominable**
   (a) something added, or to be added
   (b) good-by; farewell
   (c) to go with, or be associated with, as a companion
   (d) very hateful
9. **Cabal**
   (a) to grow or develop quickly
   (b) indebted to
   (c) to claim or demand unduly
   (d) a group of persons joined by a secret

10. Ampersand
(a) misfortune
(b) the character '&'; and
(c) to hate violently
(d) a record of events in their chronological order, year by year

11. Trickery or deception
(a) abstruse (b) beseech
(c) chicanery (d) anchorage

12. Acquiescence
(a) passive consent
(b) conforming exactly to truth or to a standard
(c) not conformed to the ordinary rule or standard
(d) willing and ready to submit

13. Having to do with shepherds or the country
(a) batten (b) ascetic
(c) bombast (d) bucolic

14. Abut
(a) proclamation
(b) to touch at the end or boundary line
(c) that branch of morphology which treats of the structure of organisms
(d) a condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages

15. Candid
(a) complying; obeying
(b) cautious; being sparing in giving
(c) honest; truthful
(d) to settle by mutual adjustment

16. Annunciation
(a) pertaining to time before the world's creation
(b) proclamation
(c) to take when offered
(d) corresponding (to some other) in certain respects, as in form, proportion, relations

17. Acquittal
(a) deliverance from a charge (b) act as judge
(c) hostile; opposed (d) supplying nourishment

18. Obvious; unmistakable
(a) blatant (b) callow
(c) anomaly (d) abominate

19. **Album**
    (a) a book whose leaves are so made to form paper frames for holding photographs or the like
    (b) the act or state of lying concealed for the purpose of surprising or attacking the enemy
    (c) the lowest or deepest female voice or part
    (d) the art or practice of flying aircraft
20. **To imitate in a non-serious manner**
    (a) burlesque (b) belittle
    (c) accede (d) avarice

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (d)	**90.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (a)

ANTONYMS

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the word in bold.

1. **Proliferant**
   (a) barren (b) loss
   (c) spawning (d lavish
2. **Conquer**
   (a) thwart (b) succumb
   (c) rob (d) vanquish
3. **Cloaked**
   (a) veiled (b) furtive
   (c) open (d) public
4. **Discard**
   (a) waive (b) pursue
   (c) renounce (d) stick to
5. **Progressive**
   (a) continuous (b) sluggish
   (c) orthodox (d) dormant
6. **Exsanguinous**
   (a) haggard (b) scarlet
   (c) spectral (d) plump

7. Steadfast
(a) abiding (b) disloyal
(c) enduring (d) false

8. Doubtful
(a) open (b) settled
(c) indisputable (d) debatable

9. Nebbish
(a) gutless (b) brave
(c) adventurous (d) fearful

10. Concealed
(a) Buried (b) public
(c) stated (d) hidden

11. Harsh
(a) discordant (b) stridulous
(c) silent (d) Euphonic

12. Compeer
(a) comrade (b) unequal
(c) confrere (d) odd

13. Cagey
(a) candid (b) secretive
(c) artful (d) deceitful

14. Commotion
(a) calmness (b) turbulence
(c) upheaval (d) pause

15. Fallacious
(a) irrational (b) unofficial
(c) realistic (d) deceiving

16. Brusque
(a) hasty (b) abrupt
(c) crusty (d) humble

17. Venturesome
(a) cowardly (b) fireball
(c) resourceful (d) energetic

18. Defamatory
(a) praising (b) sarcastic
(c) aspersing (d) civilized

19. Chaste
(a) demoralized (b) vicious
(c) civilized (d) relaxed

20. Improvement
(a) rectification (b) aggravation
(c) enrichment (d) atrophy

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

Drill 2

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in bold letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the word in bold.

1. Translucent
(a) unblurred (b) shady
(c) luminous (d) opaque

2. Fake
(a) genuine (b) official
(c) imitation (d) valid

3. Hatred
(a) admiration (b) temptation
(c) repulsion (d) bait

4. Bound
(a) release (b) shorten
(c) constraint (d) compelled

5. Chirpy
(a) joyless (b) jovial
(c) vivacious (d) unmoved

6. Gutsy
(a) meretricious (b) shy
(c) unsure (d) pert

7. Bliss
(a) misery (b) euphoria
(c) elation (d) torture

8. Adorn
(a) disfigure (b) enrich
(c) bedeck (d) blemish

9. Shuffle
(a) muddle (b) intermix
(c) jumble (d) hold

10. Accomplishment
(a) fiasco (b) mastery
(c) rupture (d) eminence

11. Enthusiastic
(a) fiery (b) disenchanted
(c) eager (d) apathetic

12. Appropriate
(a) infelicitous (b) relevant
(c) pertinent (d) unhappy

13. Flattering
(a) eulogistic (b) adulatory
(c) critical (d) biting

14. Extraneous
(a) basic (b) inherent
(c) incidental (d) elemental

15. Mystify
(a) deceive (b) puzzle
(c) make way (d) sustain

16. Simplify
(a) rationalize (b) convolute
(c) disclose (d) derange

17. Refulgent
(a) Dull (b) weak
(c) aflame (d) opaque

18. Conquerable
(a) daunted (b) indestructible
(c) bold (d) timid

19. Bigoted
(a) unprejudiced (b) opinionated
(c) sectarian (d) unfair

20. Flexed
(a) creased (b) rumpled
(c) folded (d) unruffled

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)
11. (d)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (d)

Drill 3

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. TIMID
(a) fearful (b) tasteless
(c) bold (d) busy

2. ANCIENT
(a) latent (b) raw
(c) recent (d) historical

3. IDLE
(a) hardly working (b) efficient
(c) untrained (d) quick

4. ADMONITION
(a) warning (b) threat
(c) fear (d) request

5. SANCTITY
(a) sacred (b) sophisticacy
(c) unlawfulness (d) eagerness

6. DISASTROUS
(a) constructive (b) demolishing
(c) positive (d) none

7. CONSISTENCY
(a) stability (b) harmony
(c) defective (d) inconsistency

8. SLUGGISHNESS
(a) promptness (b) keenness
(c) simplicity (d) boldness

9. ACCOMPLISHED
(a) over (b) done
(c) difficult (d) unfinished

10. CONFIDENT
(a) reserved (b) sky
(c) timid (d) diffident

11. EXTERIOR
(a) inward (b) interior
(c) inner (d) internal

12. DULL
(a) clever (b) coloured
(c) bright (d) youthful

13. RELIGIOUS
(a) secular (b) sinful
(c) immoral (d) atheistic

14. ACQUITTAL
(a) warrant (b) condemnation
(c) punishment (d) castigation

15. SAGE
(a) snob (b) egoist
(c) fool (d) rogue

16. MOIST
(a) crisp (b) hard
(c) dry (d) parched

17. MASK
(a) hit (b) expose
(c) injure (d) deface

18. CALLOUS
(a) capable (b) hardened
(c) sentimental (d) confidence

19. BEGUILE
(a) deceive (b) charm
(c) cheat (d) persuade

20. VIRTUE
(a) clime (b) goodness
(c) smile (d) vice

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (d)

Drill 4

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. RENEW
(a) restoration (b) ruin
(c) renovation (d) replacement

2. GENUINE
(a) correction (b) germinate
(c) chaste (d) fake

3. IRRELEVANT
(a) relevant (b) illegible
(c) not connected (d) immature

4. UGLY
(a) evil (b) goodlooking
(c) hateful (d) fearful

5. GRAND
(a) great (b) tiny
(c) noble (d) aristocratic

6. CAUTIOUSLY
(a) carelessly (b) genuinely
(c) secretly (d) carefully

7. RELUCTANT
(a) inclined (b) worried
(c) willing (d) ready

8. FALSE
(a) inaccurate (b) incorrect
(c) true (d) defective

9. CONDEMN
(a) avoid (b) worship
(c) hate (d) underrate

10. AGGRESSIVE
(a) assertive (b) proud
(c) timid (d) confident

11. LIBERAL
(a) tolerant (b) educated
(c) progressive (d) miser

12. ADVERSITY
(a) mishap (b) failure
(c) misfortune (d) mediocrity

11. DISTINGUISH
(a) abolish (b) confuse
(c) differentiate (d) darken

14. MOISTURE
(a) dryness (b) delicate
(c) dampness (d) defect

15. COUNSEL
(a) advise (b) oppose
(c) publish (d) correct

16. AUDACIOUS
(a) manifest (b) obvious
(c) venture (d) cowardly

17. CITE
(a) good (b) conceal
(c) sight (d) place

18. CHAOS
(a) symmetric (b) inexperienced
(c) disturb (d) mould

19. AFFLUENT
(a) talkative (b) poor
(c) prosperous (d) close

20. RELUCTANT
(a) agreeable (b) enthusiastic
(c) curious (d) unwilling

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 5

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. CALM
(a) relaxed (b) easy
(c) uncomfortable (d) cosy

2. EXTINCT
(a) useless (b) irrelevant
(c) obscure (d) unimportant

3. SIGNIFICANT
(a) distinct (b) extreme
(c) alive (d) unimportant

4. EXTRAVAGANT
(a) miserly (b) uneconomical
(c) mean (d) narrow-minded

5. APPLAUD
(a) request (b) criticize
(c) pray (d) flatter

6. ABUNDANT
(a) long (b) heavy
(c) minute (d) excessive

7. THRIVE
(a) survive (b) revive
(c) entertain (d) deteriorate

8. ECONOMIZE
(a) reduce (b) save
(c) minimize (d) expensive

9. GRUESOME
(a) pleasant (b) rude
(c) fresh (d) clear

10. DOUBT
(a) ignorance (b) dullness
(c) mistake (d) belief

11. TRIUMPH
(a) excitement (b) failure
(c) gain (d) joy

12. OUTSTANDING
(a) admirable (b) not included
(c) notorious (d) interesting

13. VOLUMINOUS
(a) long (b) sleek
(c) shining (d) loud

14. HOMELY
(a) rough (b) outgoing
(c) smooth (d) beautiful

15. EXTRAVAGANT
(a) expensive (b) thrifty
(c) unlimited (d) proud

16. CRUEL
(a) indifferent (b) merciful
(c) dreadful (d) hateful

17. MARVELLOUS
(a) pleasing (b) charming
(c) attractive (d) shabby

18. TRANSMIT
(a) show (b) reply
(c) withhold (d) televize

19. ELOQUENT
(a) inarticulate (b) clear
(c) lucid (d) coherent

20. COMMUNICATE
(a) impassive (b) animated
(c) mobile (d) open

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (b)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)

Drill 6

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. STRIPPED
(a) covered (b) naked
(c) exposed (d) unclothed

2. REVEALED
(a) bare (b) open
(c) concealed (d) naked

3. BURIED
(a) shown (b) marked
(c) obscured (d) hidden

4. DISPLAY
(a) exhibit (b) show
(c) demonstrate (d) conceal

5. IMPRECISION
(a) accuracy (b) wrong
(c) mistake (d) erroneousness

6. ERROR
(a) fallacy (b) impropriety
(c) unsuitability (d) correctness

7. SETBACK
(a) bonus (b) misfortune
(c) shock (d) upset

8. ASSIST
(a) aid (b) help
(c) hinder (d) facilitate

9. PREVENT
(a) stop (b) permit
(c) check (d) avoid

10. DESTRUCTION
(a) preservation (b) ruin
(c) damage (d) wreckage

11. SPOIL
(a) improve (b) blemish
(c) destroy (d) blight

12. ENHANCE
(a) boost (b) increase
(c) damage (d) advance

13. UNION
(a) separation (b) combination
(c) merger (d) blending

14. STRENGTHEN
(a) introduce (b) debilitate
(c) conclude (d) fortify

15. MAGNIFY
(a) produce (b) support
(c) reduce (d) destroy

16. REFRACTORY
(a) refreshing (b) burdensome
(c) privileged (d) manageable

17. ADROIT
(a) deterred (b) skillful
(c) foolish (d) awkward

18. PALLIATE
(a) apologize (b) hesitate
(c) wait impatiently (d) worsen

19. VILIFY
(a) sing the praises of (b) show satisfaction with
(c) regard with distrust (d) welcome with glee

20. IRASCIBLE
(a) placid (b) fortuitous
(c) shameless (d) entrancing

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)
6. (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (a)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**17.** (b)	**15.** (c)
16. (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)

Drill 7

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. GELID
   (a) chilly (b) solid
   (c) mature (d) boiling
2. CONDIGN
   (a) unavoidable (b) unsatisfactory
   (c) unguarded (d) undeserved
3. PUNCTILIOUS
   (a) tardy (b) correct
   (c) careless (d) apathetic
4. FECKLESS
   (a) spotted (b) fatuous
   (c) fawning (d) strong
5. INSOLENT
   (a) sullen (b) rich
   (c) determined (d) affable
6. SERENDIPITOUS
   (a) calm (b) planned
   (c) flat (d) evil
7. FETID
   (a) in an embryonic state (b) easily enraged
   (c) acclaimed by peers (d) having a pleasant odour
8. ILLUSORY
   (a) nimble (b) realistic
   (c) powerful (d) underrated
9. DOUR
   (a) gay (b) sweet
   (c) wealthy (d) responsive
10. MENDACIOUS
    (a) broken (b) efficacious
    (c) truthful (d) destructive
11. ENERVATE
    (a) debilitate (b) fortify
    (c) introduce (d) conclude
12. DISCRETE
    (a) loud (b) combined
    (c) loose (d) circle
13. PRIMITIVE
    (a) polite (b) naive
    (c) weak (d) sophisticated
14. PARTITION
    (a) solidify (b) unify
    (c) parse (d) enjoin

15. CLANDESTINE
(a) above ground (b) public
(c) outside (d) burnt out

16. PHLEGMATIC
(a) hoarse (b) voluntary
(c) oral (d) effusive

17. MANUMIT
(a) throw (b) lock
(c) promise (d) enslave

18. PIQUANT
(a) factitious (b) vain
(c) insipid (d) colourful

19. OPPORTUNE
(a) surprisingly agreeable (b) closely berthed
(c) badly shaped (d) poorly timed

20. PETULANT
(a) pliable (b) equable
(c) uncouth (d) abnormal

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (b)

Drill 8

Direction (1–20) Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word.

1. SAVORY
(a) sad (b) hidden
(c) lost (d) unpalatable

2. FULFILLED
(a) satirical (b) dry
(c) gorgeous (d) needy

3. RECLUSIVE
(a) joined (b) obscure
(c) gregarious (d) urban

4. COURTEOUS
(a) flaccid (b) emollient
(c) insolent (d) scrupulous

16. Person who attends a conference
(a) atheist (b) delegate
(c) praiseable (d) mate

17. A person who wanders from place to place
(a) vagabond (b) anarchist
(c) dictator (d) single

18. One who thinks only about women's welfare
(a) bureaucrat (b) feminist
(c) theist (d) sensualist

19. One who helps others
(a) colleague (b) monarch
(c) samaritan (d) kleptomaniac

20. One who believes in fate
(a) fatalist (b) glutton
(c) poacher (d) spy

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)
6. (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (a)

HOMONYMS PUZZLES

Drill 1

Direction (1–7) In each of the following questions there are two sentences, numbered I and II. In these two sentences, two homonyms are italicized, which may either be misspelt or incorrect in the context of the sentence. Read both the sentences and decide on their correctness.

Give answer (a), if only sentence I is correct.

Give answer (b), if only sentence II is correct.

Give answer (c), if both the sentences I and II are correct.

Give answer (d), if the sentences I as well as II are incorrect but, could be corrected by interchanging the words italicized in the sentences.

Give answer (e), if neither I nor II is correct and the sentence could not be made correct even by interchanging the italicized words:

1. (I) The electronics engineer is *already* leaving the company.
(II) Every one of the team members is *ready* to leave.

2. (I) All the workers *accept* Ashok Singh as their leader.
   (II) They invited everybody to their party *expect* us.
3. (I) The Doctor will *advise* you in this matter.
   (II) He is ready to offer his *advice* to them.
4. (I) You can save your conveyance allowance if you do not *exceed* the 89–90 km per hour speed.
   (II) Sujata will *accede* to the wishes of her parents.
5. (I) An *adopt* tennis player will win the match at any cost.
   (II) The employees will *adept* the new constitution.
6. (I) The Chief Minister will soon *effect* a change in his cabinet.
   (II) She stressed the *effect* of office politics on the administration.
7. (I) It is going to *affect* our production.
   (II) He has *adopted* the rules and regulations.
8. (I) The pond was *teeming* with tadpoles after the frog eggs hatched.
   (II) We were *teaming* with joy when our team won the match
9. (I) Anita's *faux* mink coat looked so real that a group of teenagers accused her of cruelty to animals.
   (II) I had to *faux* through the bush to find the hidden things.
10. (I) Jackson may act as if he is totally *disinterested* in you, but believe me, he is very anxious to learn more about you.
    (II) We were all *disinterested* in the home so we went out.
11. (I) Everyone suspected that there was an *illicit* relationship between her and one of her employees but it was a harmless friendship.
    (II) Reema's remarks *elicited* a sharp retort.
12. (I) Helen entered the room right on *cue*.
    (II) Did you get the *queue*?
13. (I) You are sure to be *censured* if you make such wild accusations about your colleagues.
    (II) They were *sensored* for their wrong doings.
14. (I) He *fains* to be a Prince.
    (II) The boy would *feign* sleep rather than attend another evening piano recital given by his sister.
15. (I) I have always admired Don's *mettle*; he seems to be afraid of no one and nothing.
    (II) You need to be *meddle* to face the challenge.
16. (I) A *horde* of angry parents attended the school board meeting and demanded that the superintendent step down.
    (II) I bought a *hoard* of clothes from the store.
17. (I) The documentary really *peaked* my interest in the Civil War.
    (II) I *peeked* through the bag.

18. (I) The doctor *proscribed* the wrong medicine.
(II) With just a few hours to go before the big ceremony, Adele rushed around *prescribing* orders left and right.
19. (I) Huang decided to *raise* the stakes by increasing the reward.
(II) We tried our best to *raze* the plan.
20. (I) Although Oscar's story sounds *incredulous* I think he's telling the truth.
(II) We are facing an *incredible* situation.

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (c)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (a)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)

Drill 2

Direction (1–20) Choose the correct word from the words given in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences.

1. Meera gave her (*ascent/assent*) to the proposal of the project, however, she did not really like the plan.
2. This looks like a (*decent/descent/dissent*) place. We can stay here for a few days.
3. I tried to ask the child a simple question but he would not(*elicit/illicit*) a response.
4. The rupee has (*deprecated/depreciated*), but the pound is up.
5. Don't (*persecuting/prosecuting*) me just for the reason that I don't favour you.
6. After a week, the authorities are going to (*raise/raze*) the building near our place.
7. The moment I reach there, I will (*appraise/apprise*) you of the situation.
8. The aroma of fresh flowers (*disbursed/dispersed*) through the room quickly.
9. We should not bother about the (*extant/extent*) problems regarding the project.
10. I don't like his habit of (*meddling/mettling*) in things that are none of his business.
11. Even though you are all happy with the plan, I must (*decent/descent/dissent*); I think this is really a bad one.
12. Mohan is so (*ingenious/ingenuous*) I don't think he could lie if his life depended on it.
13. Just (*peak/peek/pique*) in the baby's room and see if he's ok or not.

14. The prisoner escaped from the jail and managed to (*allude/elude*) the police for many days before being caught.
15. We stood in a long the (*cue/queue*) for hours together to get the movie tickets.
16. Sunil had to (*fain/feign*) happiness when he opened the present he got from his brother.
17. Radha thought her landlord should be (*persecuted/prosecuted*) for his ignorance towards the maintenance of the house.
18. A bad odor was (*eminenting/imminenting/emanating*) from the lab when the experiment was being performed.
19. A good head is always careful not to (*deprecate/depreciate*) a worker in front of others
20. In the end, the hero killed his life-long (*faux/foe*).

Answers

1. **assent.** *Assent* means agreement, concurrence, consent.
2. **decent.** *Decent* means (1) conforming to what is socially or morally suitable or correct; (2) meeting acceptable standards, sufficient, adequate. This sentence uses the second meaning.
3. **elicit.** To *elicit* means (1) to call forth or draw out, to provoke; (2) to deduce or derive by reasoning. This sentence uses the first meaning.
4. **depreciated.** To *depreciate* means to diminish in price or value, to lessen the worth of. It also means to think or speak of as being of little worth, to belittle.
5. **persecuting.** To *persecute* is to oppress, harass, or mistreat, especially because of race, religious or political beliefs, or sexual orientation.
6. **raze.** To *raze* is (1) to level to the ground, demolish completely; (2) to erase, obliterate. This sentence uses the first meaning.
7. **apprise.** To *apprise* means to give notice or information to, to make aware of, inform.
8. **dispersed.** To *disperse* is (1) to separate and scatter in different directions, or cause to do so; (2) to distribute widely, disseminate. This sentence uses the first meaning.
9. **extant.** *Extant* means still in existence; not extinct, destroyed or lost.
10. **meddling.** To *meddle* is to intrude in other people's affairs, interfere.
11. **dissent.** To *dissent* is (1) to differ in opinion, disagree; (2) to withhold approval or assent. This sentence uses the first meaning.
12. **ingenuous.** *Ingenuous* means (1) not cunning or deceitful, unable to mask feelings; artless, frank sincere; (2) lacking sophistication or worldliness. This sentence uses the first meaning.
13. **peek.** To *peek* is to glance quickly or peer at furtively.
14. **elude.** To *elude* is (1) to escape from or evade, especially by cleverness, daring, or skill; (2) to be incomprehensible to, escape the understanding of.

15. **queue.** A *queue* is (1) a line of waiting people or vehicles; (2) in information processing, an ordered list of tasks to be performed or sequence of programs awaiting processing. This sentence uses the first meaning.
16. **feign.** To *feign* is to pretend, to give the false appearance of.
17. **waive.** To *waive* means to voluntarily give up your right to something.
18. **emanating.** To *emanate* is to come or issue forth, as from a source.
19. **deprecate.** To *deprecate* is to express disapproval of, to belittle, depreciate. *Depreciate* is also a correct answer, as it also means to think or speak of as being of little worth, to belittle. However, *deprecate* is more often used than *depreciate* in this context.
20. **foe.** A *foe* is an enemy, adversary, or opponent.

SPELLING TESTERS

Drill 1

Direction (1–20) In the following questions four groups of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word.

1. (a) neighbour (b) necter
   (c) necessary (d) nemesis
2. (a) puntuation (b) puncture
   (c) pungent (d) pudding
3. (a) commend (b) amend
   (c) comprehend (d) assend
4. (a) decency (b) promoter
   (c) deficency (d) discourteous
5. (a) agnostic (b) sceptic
   (c) prolific (d) assetic
6. (a) envelop (b) certain
   (c) uncertain (d) conclude
7. (a) decieve (b) relieve
   (c) believe (d) belief
8. (a) procured (b) restor
   (c) terminate (d) formation
9. (a) pronounse (b) enhance
   (c) performing (d) exclusion
10. (a) global (b) sence
    (c) commence (d) performance
11. (a) desease (b) increase
    (c) apparatus (d) apparent
12. (a) brilliant (b) column
    (c) artical (d) correspondent

13. (a) catalogue (b) calendar
(c) benefited (d) attendance
14. (a) amateur (b) antagonism
(c) anticipeted (d) bureaucracy
15. (a) measurement (b) disagreement
(c) concerned (d) controvarcial
16. (a) percieve (b) receive
(c) concieve (d) belief
17. (a) comperable (b) turmoil
(c) woollen (d) hoist
18. (a) occurred (b) ocurred
(c) terminate (d) assurance
19. (a) ensured (b) sinceriety
(c) obscure (d) permitted
20. (a) alloweable (b) noticeable
(c) decor (d) permissible

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (b)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (d)
16. (a)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

Drill 2

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a group of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word.

1. (a) irrelevant (b) irreverent
(c) hackneyed (d) imutable
(e) All correct
2. (a) delirious (b) delusive
(c) hefty (d) hienious
(e) All correct
3. (a) lieage (b) limber
(c) lineament (d) liklihood
(e) All correct
4. (a) ferment (b) felicitious
(c) introvert (d) inveigle
(e) All correct
5. (a) intrude (b) mockery
(c) moderater (d) phenomenon
(e) All correct

6. (a) rational (b) survival
(c) demolish (d) release
(e) All correct

7. (a) garbage (b) couragious
(c) criminal (d) regular
(e) All correct

8. (a) enthusistic (b) surrender
(c) impression (d) harmonise
(e) All correct

9. (a) extremely (b) pleasant
(c) credibility (d) assurance
(e) All correct

10. (a) presant (b) distinct
(c) companion (d) villager
(e) All correct

11. (a) licquidity (b) perspective
(c) avoid (d) through
(e) All correct

12. (a) mosquitoes (b) buffaloes
(c) bullocks (d) chickens
(e) All correct

13. (a) kitchen (b) collaje
(c) specimen (d) quit
(e) All correct

14. (a) consequences (b) recommendation
(c) instructor (d) specimen
(e) All correct

15. (a) accepted (b) mentioned
(c) upportunity (d) physician
(e) All correct

16. (a) accepted (b) neighbour
(c) quit (d) common
(e) All correct

17. (a) poiner (b) mentioned
(c) comfortable (d) assumption
(e) All correct

18. (a) wisedom (b) instantly
(c) assumption (d) restricted
(e) All correct

19. (a) enhance (b) assumption
(c) vehical (d) prisoner
(e) All correct

20. (a) reclive (b) severe
(c) beautifully (d) governor
(e) All correct

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (e)	**5.** (c)
6. (e)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (e)	**10.** (a)
11. (a)	**12.** (e)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (e)	**15.** (c)
16. (e)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (a)

Drill 3

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a group of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word.

1. (a) grammer (b) composition
(c) essay (d) general
(e) All correct

2. (a) composition (b) varendahs
(c) buckets (d) general
(e) All correct

3. (a) servers (b) feathors
(c) teachers (d) features
(e) All correct

4. (a) obseve (b) democracy
(c) companion (d) absorption
(e) All correct

5. (a) enhance (b) essay
(c) noteworthy (d) engagement
(e) All correct

6. (a) caution (b) armor
(c) highlight (d) tutorial
(e) All correct

7. (a) fragrous (b) monopoly
(c) rational (d) demolish
(e) All correct

8. (a) largely (b) armor
(c) mortality (d) liberate
(e) All correct

9. (a) farmer (b) octuber
(c) labourers (d) country
(e) All correct

10. (a) priority (b) triangular
(c) laughter (d) inflation
(e) All correct

Direction (11–20) In the following questions, a set of four words are given, marked a–d. In each set a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word.

11. (a) FEASIBEL (b) FEASIBLE
(c) FASCIEBLE (d) FEASEBLE
12. (a) DOLOROUS (b) DOLUROUS
(c) DOLOREUS (d) DELORIOUS
13. (a) CONDIUT (b) CONDUIT
(c) CONNDUIT (d) CONDEUT
14. (a) RELIGIAN (b) RELIGOIN
(c) RELIGION (d) RELIGEN
15. (a) SEDATE (b) SEDOTE
(c) SCEDATE (d) SEEDATE
16. (a) PARIMETER (b) PERIMETER
(c) PERIMOTOR (d) PARIMETRE
17. (a) NAVIJATION (b) NAVIGATION
(c) NAVITATION (d) NEVIGATION
18. (a) SUGAST (b) SUJEST
(c) SUGGEST (d) SUGGAST
19. (a) HAABITS (b) HABITS
(c) HABBITS (d) HABITTS
20. (a) TERRER (b) TEROR
(c) TERROR (d) TEEROR

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (e)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (e)
11. (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)
16. (b)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (c)

Drill 4

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a set of four words are given, marked a–d. In each set a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word.

1. (a) NECTAR (b) NECTOR
(c) NACTOR (d) NACTAR
2. (a) REHYTHEM (b) RHYTHM
(c) RHYTHEM (d) RHYTHOM
3. (a) FAVOURITE (b) FAVOURET
(c) FAVORETE (d) FAVOURIET
4. (a) CANINE (b) CANNINNE
(c) CANNINE (d) CANINEE

5. (a) INTELECT (b) INTELLECT
(c) INTILLECT (d) INTELICTE
6. (a) CINVECTION (b) CONVICTION
(c) CONVICSHUN (d) CONVICTOIN
7. (a) AGREEMENT (b) AGREMENT
(c) AGGREMENT (d) AGREMINT
8. (a) JOVIAL (b) JOVEAL
(c) JOVIEL (d) JOIVEL
9. (a) ARBETRARY (b) ARBITRARY
(c) ARBETRORY (d) ARBITRORY
10. (a) GRAGARIOUS (b) GREGARIOUS
(c) GRAGERIOUS (d) GRIGAREOUS
11. (a) INTRENSIC (b) INTRINSIC
(c) ENTRENSIC (d) ENTRINSEC
12. (a) VIOLENCE (b) VOILENCE
(c) VOLENCY (d) VIOLANCE
13. (a) CRICKETCISM (b) CRITICISM
(c) CRETECISM (d) CRITECESM
14. (a) HUMORROUS (b) HOMOROUS
(c) HUMOUROUS (d) HUMOROUS
15. (a) DEMCRATEC (b) DOMOCRATIC
(c) DEMECROTIC (d) DEMOCRATIC
16. (a) ACQUAINTENCE (b) ACQUANTANCE
(c) ACQUAINTANCE (d) ACQUENTENCE
17. (a) ACCOMODATE (b) ACOMMODATE
(c) ACCOMMODATE (d) ACOMODATE
18. (a) OCCURRED (b) OCURRED
(c) OCCURRD (d) OCCURRD
19. (a) ERRONIOUSLY (b) ERRONEUSLY
(c) ERRONEOUSLY (d) ERRONIOSLY
20. (a) DEMMURAGE (b) DEMURRAGE
(c) DEMARRAGE (d) DEMURAGE

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)
11. (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

5
Hit Parades

HIT PARADE 1 (MANAGEMENT APTITUDE TEST)

Direction (1–5) Choose the word which is nearly the same in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. EMBELLISH
(a) emboss (b) design
(c) garnish (d) aristocratic

2. OPPORTUNE
(a) expected (b) convenient
(c) welcome (d) chance

3. INDELIBLE
(a) uneatable (b) permanent
(c) delicate (d) strong

4. CHORE
(a) thief (b) relief
(c) colour (d) task

5. COPIOUS
(a) vast (b) identical
(c) merry (d) plentiful

Direction (6–8) Choose the pair of words which exhibits the same relationship between each other as the given capitalized pair of words.

6. WRITING : PLAGIARISM : :
(a) confidence : deception (b) money : misappropriation
(c) gold : theft (d) germ : disease

7. CONDENSATION : REFRIGERATE : :
   (a) evaporation : heat (b) consumption : cook
   (c) oration : listen (d) exhaustion : buy
8. BEWILDERMENT : CONFUSION : :
   (a) bursa : sack (b) bewitched : alliteration
   (c) fantod : nervousness (d) coracle : lodestar
9. PREAMBLE : STATUTE : :
   (a) prologue : novel (b) movement : sympathy
   (c) sketch : drawing (d) index : book

Answers

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (c)
6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (a)	

HIT PARADE 2 (XAVIERS' APTITUDE TEST)

1. Which of the following choices most accurately captures the meaning of 'crucible' as used in the sentence below?

General Charlas Krulak, the Commandant, introduced "The Crucible" to Marine training—an incredibly grueling fifty-four straight hours of live fire exercises, lone marches, and sleep deprivation at the end of basic training. After climbing the final hill in this test, red nuts are presented with eagle, globe, and anchor emblem.

   (a) Cauldron (b) Nightmare
   (c) Albatross (d) Adversity
   (e) None of above

2. Which of the following choices will be most opposite to the word 'juvenile' as used in the sentence below?

Juvenile delinquents and depressive or suicidal psychiatric patients show orphanhood rates similar to those of the eminent public figures.

   (a) Puerile (b) Naive
   (c) Jejune (d) Tyke
   (e) None of above

3. "The correlation between technological intensity and diversification may be spurious, both may be related to selling to the government or to other dominant customers."

In the above sentence, spurious may refer to all of the following but:

   (a) counterfeit (b) questionable
   (c) contrived (d) forged
   (e) misleading

4. The various branches of knowledge complete, correct and balance each other. These considerations, if well-founded, must be taken into account, not only as regards to the attainment of truth, which is their common end, but as regards to the influence which they exercise upon those whose education consists in the study of them.

The word 'exercise' in the extract above most nearly means:

(a) remove (b) cut
(c) impose (d) arrange
(e) compete

5. Basic assumptions and beliefs that are shared by members of an organization, that operate unconsciously, and that define in a basic 'taken for granted' fashion an organization's view of itself and its environment. These assumptions and beliefs are learned responses to a group's problems. They come to be taken for granted because they solve those problems repeatedly and reliably.

What would be the word that can substitute for 'assumptions' in the extract above, without changing the extract's meaning?

(a) hunch (b) conclusion
(c) induction (d) doctrine
(e) None of above

Answers

1. (a) **2.** (e) **3.** (d) **4.** (c) **5.** (a)

HIT PARADE 3 (BANK PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–3) Which of the following is most opposite in meaning of the word given in bold?

1. Cool

(a) warm (b) enthusiastic
(c) unwelcome (d) intemperate
(e) indifferent

2. Surge

(a) enhancement (b) trivializing
(c) reduction (d) strengthening
(e) upgradation

3. Stubbornness

(a) uncertainty (b) weakness
(c) acceptability (d) infirmity
(e) flexibility

Direction (4–6) Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning of the word given in bold?

4. Illusion
(a) reality (b) reflection
(c) fantastic (d) delusion
(e) deviation

5. Insurgency
(a) rebellion (b) ingredient
(c) combat (d) debacle
(e) violation

6. Irony
(a) levelling (b) precaution
(c) controversy (d) mockery
(e) perception

Direction (7–20) In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The US military tied down on two fronts and the rest of the world growing… (7)… to American power, the challenges for Rice are as …(8)... as they have been for any Secretary of State in the past three decades. After six years of tussling with others on Bush's national-security team, Rice has seen off her rivals and …(9)… as the principal spokesperson for Bush's foreign …(10)... Her reward has been to …(11)… responsibility for selling a failed policy in Iraq and …(12).. a legacy for Bush at a time when …(13)… in the world are in the mood to help her. "Bush is severely …(14)… and has very little …(15)… or support at home of abroad," says Leslie Gelb, former president of the Council of Foreign Relations. "That is …(16)… true for his secretary of State. So they are …(17)… flailing around."

That's a grim assessment, since the …(18)… to international order are …(19)… to day than at any other time since the end of the cold war. The most immediate source of …(20)… emanates from Iraq, where the country's civil war risks a region-wide conflict.

7. (a) resistant (b) subservient
(c) immune (d) cordial
(e) indifference

8. (a) obvious (b) trivial
(c) superfluous (d) daunting
(e) rewarding

9. (a) renamed (b) emerged
(c) appointed (d) entrusted
(e) visited

10. (a) aid (b) recognition
(c) policy (d) acceptability
(e) minister

11. (a) shirk (b) avoid
(c) transfer (d) visualize
(e) inherit

12. (a) focusing (b) framing
(c) escaping (d) salvage
(e) demolishing

13. (a) people (b) few
(c) diplomats (d) autocrats
(e) most

14. (a) intensified (b) master-minded
(c) weakened (d) projected
(e) supported

15. (a) credibility (b) difficulty
(c) majority (d) power
(e) enthusiasm

16. (a) not (b) uniformly
(c) remotely (d) partially
(e) also

17. (a) effectively (b) inadvertently
(c) basically (d) aimlessly
(e) not

18. (a) admirations (b) threats
(c) pleasantries (d) demands
(e) accolades

19. (a) louder (b) fewer
(c) magnificent (d) most
(e) bigger

20. (a) instability (b) fuel
(c) energy (d) peace
(e) atrocity

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (e)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (c)
11. (d)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (e)
16. (e)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

HIT PARADE 4 (BANK CLERICAL EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a word is given in bold followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the word given in bold. Choose the synonym as your answer.

1. **Effigy**
   (a) exit (b) dummy
   (c) proxy (d) boldness
2. **Disparity**
   (a) harmony (b) difference
   (c) discord (d) difficulty
3. **Vindictive**
   (a) bigoted (b) revengeful
   (c) strategic (d) harmful
4. **Indigenous**
   (a) scholarly (b) native
   (c) wealthy (d) painful
5. **Adipose**
   (a) liquid (b) fatty
   (c) sharp (d) major
6. **Desert**
   (a) hot (b) abandon
   (c) retire (d) dismiss
7. **Curtail**
   (a) ample (b) compress
   (c) recall (d) depart
8. **Ally**
   (a) friend (b) accomplice
   (c) counterpart (d) unknown
9. **Harmony**
   (a) concord (b) discord
   (c) sorrow (d) in tune
10. **Lustrous**
    (a) bright (b) derogatory
    (c) sinner (d) anxious
11. **Dreary**
    (a) cheerful (b) cheerless
    (c) hard (d) difficult
12. **Turbid**
    (a) viscosity (b) solution
    (c) thick (d) fluid

13. Beseech
(a) represent (b) look forward
(c) pray (d) search

14. Heinous
(a) lofty (b) serious
(c) odious (d) lower

15. Ligature
(a) legal aid (b) bandage
(c) bad remark (d) puncture

16. Serene
(a) sweet (b) melodious
(c) beautiful (d) mild

17. Costume
(a) regalia (b) dressing
(c) make-up (d) tune

18. Resolute
(a) solution (b) steady
(c) dangerous (d) stout

19. Crush
(a) cut (b) grind
(c) rub (d) break

20. Encroach
(a) approach (b) intrude
(c) to destroy (d) to damage

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)
16. (d)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 5 (SSC COMBINED MATRIC LEVEL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a word is given in bold followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the given word. Choose the synonym as your answer.

1. Embrace
(a) to kiss (b) to hug
(c) incorporate (d) defame

2. Exalt
(a) to beat about (b) lift up
(c) to push around (d) pull down

3. Exile
(a) to remove (b) to frighten
(c) banish (d) repatriate

4. Exonerate
(a) absolve (b) to implicate
(c) to accuse (d) to punish for nothing

5. Harbour
(a) remove (b) shelter
(c) sea (d) to keep deep enemity

6. Gullible
(a) large (b) callous
(c) credulous (d) confrontable

7. Hackneyed
(a) common (b) novel
(c) troublesome (d) problematic

8. Hazardous
(a) painful (b) adventurous/dangerous
(c) skillful (d) serious

9. Grandeur
(a) splendour (b) fantastic
(c) simple (d) splendid

10. Ferocity
(a) cruelty (b) enemity
(c) difficulty (d) curiosity

11. Fervent
(a) quick (b) glowing
(c) cool (d) simple

12. Fictitious
(a) dangerous (b) poisonous
(c) false (d) risky

13. Fortune
(a) luck (b) misfortune
(c) astrology (d) happening

14. Fluctuate
(a) moving (b) circulating
(c) vacillate (d) motion

15. Impediment
(a) importance (b) hindrance
(c) essential (d) difficult

16. Renovation
(a) provation (b) renewal
(c) implementation (d) decoration

17. Even
(a) except (b) regular
(c) exact (d) shining

18. Random
(a) objective (b) chance
(c) subjective (d) distance

19. Caption
(a) summary (b) title
(c) caution (d) notion

20. Behoof
(a) benefit (b) fool-proof
(c) behaviour (d) loop-hole

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)
16. (b)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)

HIT PARADE 6 (SSC GRADUATE LEVEL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a word is given in bold followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the given word. Choose the synonym as your answer.

1. Ordeal
(a) experience (b) casuality
(c) profane (d) filthy

2. Render
(a) promise (b) give in return
(c) sermon (d) speech

3. Scalpel
(a) knife (b) dispel
(c) condition (d) appearance

4. Nuptial
(a) wedding (b) difficult
(c) adventurous (d) beginning

5. Senile
(a) peculiar (b) pious
(c) sensitive (d) sentiment

6. Styloid
(a) beautiful (b) slender
(c) stupid (d) stylish

7. Salvage
(a) sink (b) diminish
(c) save from wreck (d) sorting

8. Defray
(a) cheat (b) provide money
(c) predict (d) surrender

9. Annex
(a) to destroy (b) to improve
(c) add to (d) to harass

10. Profiteer
(a) complete (b) to make excess profit
(c) cheater (d) defender

11. Agenda
(a) assignment (b) schedule
(c) correction (d) annexure

12. Unwarranted
(a) desired (b) not justifiable
(c) necessary (d) essential

13. Coalition
(a) purification (b) solidification
(c) formation (d) temporary alliance

14. Rescind
(a) to return (b) to revert
(c) to cancel (d) to remind

15. Transitory
(a) temporary (b) permanent
(c) unexpected (d) punishable

16. Frail
(a) beautiful (b) fragile
(c) weak (d) border

17. Offended
(a) hated (b) hurt
(c) suspended (d) quarrel

18. Apprenticed
(a) satisfied (b) worked
(c) gifted (d) distinguished

19. Reproached
(a) abused (b) reached
(c) scolded (d) compromised

20. Embargo

(a) imposition of duty (b) suspension of trade
(c) clear out (d) promoted

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (a)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 7 (BANK PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION—SBI)

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a word is given in bold followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the given word. Choose the synonym as your answer.

1. Altercation

(a) exchange of views (b) dispute or fight
(c) difference of opinions (d) discussion

2. Misconstrued

(a) miscalculated (b) misunderstood
(c) caused (d) misfired

3. Astute

(a) strong (b) stout
(c) shrewd (d) gifted

4. Supine

(a) straight (b) curved
(c) inactive (d) fine

5. Supersede

(a) rise (b) displace
(c) failure (d) defeat

6. Quaint

(a) separate (b) unusual
(c) stout (d) weak

7. Supplicate

(a) sieve (b) separate
(c) implore (d) duplicate

8. Apprise

(a) write (b) inform
(c) reward (d) demote

9. Sanguine
(a) smile (b) tempting
(c) confident (d) juicy

10. Superficial
(a) artificial (b) cursory
(c) upward (d) sluggish

11. Imprudence
(a) thoughtlessness (b) thoughtfulness
(c) weakening (d) criminal

12. Jaundiced
(a) diseased (b) weak
(c) biased (d) killing

13. Juvenile
(a) criminal (b) rude
(c) youthful (d) shameful

14. Mystify
(a) cloudy (b) testify
(c) moist (d) puzzle

15. Laxity
(a) beauty (b) sharpness
(c) looseness (d) shyness

16. Malign
(a) irritate (b) slander
(c) pity (d) swing

17. Annul
(a) renew (b) expire
(c) cancel (d) transfer

18. Applaud
(a) cheer (b) defeat
(c) exclaim (d) disclaim

19. Desist
(a) resist (b) stop
(c) reluctant (d) persist

20. Dilapidated
(a) broken (b) ruined
(c) weak (d) lowered down

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (b)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 8 (CENTRAL POLICE FORCES EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a word is given in bold followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the given word. Choose the synonym as your answer.

1. **Insipid**
   (a) quick (b) tasteless
   (c) dirty (d) diluted
2. **Dwell**
   (a) to rest (b) to sleep
   (c) to reside (d) think
3. **Infirm**
   (a) dull (b) sickly
   (c) slim (d) unyielding
4. **Avenge**
   (a) guess (b) retaliate
   (c) retard (d) hamper
5. **Aggression**
   (a) argument (b) war
   (c) assault (d) attack
6. **Afraid**
   (a) weak (b) frightened
   (c) sorry (d) fear
7. **Advice**
   (a) suggestion (b) counsel
   (c) prescription (d) recommend
8. **Abstain**
   (a) forbear (b) stop
   (c) refuse (d) indulge in
9. **Absorb**
   (a) dissolve (b) assimilate
   (c) pilferage (d) exude
10. **Absurd**
    (a) bad (b) poor
    (c) foolish (d) reasonable
11. **Accomplice**
    (a) accompany (b) abetter
    (c) friend (d) assistance
12. **Impeach**
    (a) accuse (b) involve
    (c) direct (d) accused

13. Abuse
(a) bad use (b) ill
(c) ill-usage (d) not good

14. Accede
(a) passage (b) easy
(c) consent (d) refuse

15. Accelerate
(a) reduce (b) increase
(c) hasten (d) showed

16. Accord
(a) agreement (b) disagreement
(c) harmony (d) loose

17. Accredited
(a) authorized (b) disallowed
(c) unauthorized (d) not debited

18. Elucidate
(a) tell (b) explain
(c) require (d) speak

19. Humanitarian
(a) patriotic (b) merciful
(c) difficult (d) cruel

20. Compromise
(a) friendship (b) agreement
(c) assurance (d) compliance

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (c)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)
16. (a)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 9 (DSP ENTRANCE EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–20) In the following questions, a word is given in bold followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the given word. Choose the synonym as your answer.

1. Coalition
(a) government (b) assemble
(c) gathering (d) alliance

2. Mediator
(a) thoughtful (b) settler of dispute
(c) intruder (d) religious

3. Resolute
(a) stout (b) determined
(c) strong (d) feeble

4. Condone
(a) regret (b) to forgive
(c) punish (d) reward

5. Venue
(a) visa (b) meeting place
(c) value (d) worth

6. Consolidate
(a) offer (b) to complete
(c) combine (d) finalize

7. Redundant
(a) stagnant (b) scarce
(c) outdate (d) superfluous

8. Lien
(a) stock (b) legal claim
(c) interest paid (d) feeble

9. Convertible
(a) collectible (b) exchangeable
(c) permissible (d) shoddy

10. Tranquil
(a) holy (b) calm
(c) on top (d) sinking

11. Accessory
(a) apart (b) secret
(c) important (d) auxilary

12. Solace
(a) sleep (b) relaxation
(c) consolation (d) holiday

13. Loath
(a) tired (b) unwilling
(c) sickly (d) spirited

14. Hug
(a) greeted (b) embraced
(c) kissed (d) rejoiced

15. Propensity
(a) quality (b) aptitude
(c) liking (d) natural tendency

16. Thermal
(a) related (b) high pressure
(c) heat (d) strong

17. **Refract**
    (a) scatter (b) sprinkle
    (c) spread (d) to bend
18. **Composite**
    (a) compound (b) calm
    (c) solid (d) mock-up
19. **Corrugated**
    (a) confirmed (b) wrinkled
    (c) rough (d) sifted
20. **Exposition**
    (a) elaborate apology (b) detailed explanation
    (c) exhibition (d) expulsion

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)
11. (d)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 10 (BANK PROBATIONARY OFFICERS' EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–5) In the following questions, a word is given in bold followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the given word. Choose the synonym as your answer.

1. **Suffix**
   (a) summation (b) word-ending
   (c) appendix (d) breathlessness
2. **Colloquial**
   (a) erroneous (b) traditional
   (c) conversational (d) ancient
3. **Etymology**
   (a) ancient script (b) foreign language
   (c) word derivations (d) words
4. **Illicit**
   (a) abnormal (b) secret
   (c) unlawful (d) adulterated
5. **Sceptical**
   (a) bigoted (b) unconvinced
   (c) convinced (d) dissenting

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)

HIT PARADE 11 (HOTEL MANAGEMENT)

Directions (1–6) In each of the following questions, choose the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

1. RECOMPENSE
(a) reward (b) help
(c) praise (d) thank

2. QUALM
(a) crisis (b) scruple
(c) altercation (d) attribute

3. LICENTIOUS
(a) libertine (b) loafer-type
(c) criminal (d) freelance

4. PIOUS
(a) pure (b) pretentious
(c) clean (d) devout

5. CREDENTIALS
(a) principles (b) dependability
(c) capacity to return loans (d) trustworthiness

6. AUDACIOUS
(a) manifest (b) obvious
(c) venture (d) daring

Direction (7–12) In each of the following questions, select from amongst the four alternatives, the word most opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.

7. DISPARAGE
(a) please (b) praise
(c) belittle (d) denigrate

8. COARSE
(a) beautiful (b) attractive
(c) fine (d) smart

9. JUBILANT
(a) disturbed (b) scared
(c) gloomy (d) quiet

10. ABHOR
(a) admire (b) respect
(c) applaud (d) appreciate

11. RETROGRADE
(a) progressive (b) stubborn
(c) punitive (d) aggressive

12. HIRSUTE
(a) scaly (b) bald
(c) erudite (d) quiet

Direction (13–14) In each of the following questions, select from amongst the four alternatives, the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capitals.

13 STRIDENCY
(a) stress (b) consistency
(c) flippant (d) harshness

14. HARBINGER
(a) messenger (b) steward
(c) forerunner (d) pilot

Direction (15–16) In each of the following questions select from amongst the four alternatives, the word most opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals.

15. HYPOCRITICAL
(a) gentle (b) sincere
(c) amiable (d) dependable

16. FUTILITY
(a) value (b) usefulness
(c) importance (d) urgency

Direction (17–20) Choose the word which is nearly the same in meaning to the word given in capitals.

17. ADMONISH
(a) punish (b) curse
(c) dismiss (d) reprimand

18. WRETCHED
(a) poor (b) foolish
(c) insane (d) strained

19. ARCHAIC
(a) earlier (b) outdated
(c) complex (d) ancient

20. NIMBLE
(a) unrhythmic (b) lively
(c) quickening (d) clear

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (a)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)
16. (b)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 12 (HOTEL MANAGEMENT)

Direction (1–5) Select the appropriate one from the alternatives to replace the bold words to correct the sentence.

1. India's outlook on the world **is composing of** these various elements.
   (a) is composed of (b) is composed by
   (c) is composing with (d) has been composing at
2. He could not **give a/an good** explanation for his extraordinary behaviour.
   (a) account for (b) be satisfied with
   (c) provide evidence (d) count on
3. He told us the story **in a nutshell**.
   (a) in the nutshell (b) putting it in a nut
   (c) in nutshell (d) No correction required
4. His suggestions were to **so trivial and hence** nobody took any cognizance of them.
   (a) so trivial that and have (b) very trivial and hence to
   (c) too trivial to and hence (d) very trivial and hence
5. His brother **is working** in this factory since 1970.
   (a) was working (b) worked
   (c) has been working (d) No correction required
6. I could achieve success through **conscious efforts.**
   (a) efforts made with critical awareness
   (b) tremendous efforts
   (c) efforts done after gaining consciousness
   (d) efforts done after being awakened
7. **If the room had been brighter**, I would have been able to read for a while before bed-time.
   (a) If the room was brighter (b) If rooms are brighter
   (c) Had the room brighter (d) No correction required

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (d)			

HIT PARADE 13 (COMBINED DEFENCE SERVICES)

Direction (1–20) The following questions consist of a word in capital letter, followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. VOLITION
   (a) pretext (b) unwillingness
   (c) compliance (d) interlude
2. COPIOUS
   (a) imitable (b) unprecedented
   (c) shaky (d) shortage
3. ARDUOUS
   (a) facile (b) influential
   (c) deplorable (d) tenuous
4. DEFERENTIAL
   (a) discount (b) disrespectful
   (c) preconception (d) acute
5. FELICITOUS
   (a) unfriendly (b) uneasy
   (c) unheard of (d) inappropriate
6. ABSOLVE
   (a) to imitate someone (b) to remember someone fondly
   (c) to pretend (d) to declare someone guilty
7. PAROCHIAL
   (a) open-minded (b) temporary
   (c) irrelevant (d) disinclination
8. PLEBEIAN
   (a) dispassionate (b) tolerant
   (c) elite (d) pliable
9. FRUGAL
   (a) prodigal (b) arrogant
   (c) dominating (d) chronic
10. PREPOSSESSING
    (a) nostalgic (b) egocentric
    (c) deprived (d) unattractive
11. IMPERIOUSNESS
    (a) politeness (b) magnification
    (c) affirmation (d) fruition
12. EGRESS
    (a) inlet (b) lack of aggression
    (c) understandable (d) calm
13. COGENT
    (a) pure (b) uncommon
    (c) unconvincing (d) viable
14. RANKLE
    (a) to feel free (b) to feel humiliated
    (c) to feel delighted (d) to gain independence

15. ANARCHIC
(a) dependent (b) covert
(c) lawful (d) abrupt

16. SPORADIC
(a) intentional (b) frightful
(c) continuous (d) typical

17. ASCETIC
(a) congenial (b) extravagant
(c) conflicting (d) ugly

18. INIMICAL
(a) hypothetical (b) friendly
(c) permanent (d) articulate

19. MENDACIOUS
(a) truthful (b) fully explained
(c) feeble (d) uncomplicated

20. STARK
(a) safe (b) nearby
(c) partial (d) elegant

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (d)
11. (a)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)

HIT PARADE 14 (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY)

Direction (1–20) The following questions consist of a word in capital letter, followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. IMPETUS
(a) courage (b) impatience
(c) arrogance (d) driving energy

2. PHILANDERER
(a) time waster (b) spendthrift
(c) male flirt (d) wanderer

3. PALPABLE
(a) trembling (b) weak
(c) obvious (d) foolish

4. REPAST
(a) rest (b) fond memories
(c) peacefulness (d) meal

5. ABEYANCE
(a) abstinence (b) temporary suspension
(c) hatred (d) memory

6. TENOR
(a) kindness (b) dffort
(c) duration (d) purport

7. GRAVEN
(a) carved (b) coward
(c) out–dated (d) obscure

8. QUIBBLE
(a) to deny (b) to tremble
(c) to evade truth (d) to examine

9. PRIVATION
(a) dominance (b) deparivation
(c) secrecy (d) imprisonment

10. GLEAN
(a) to groom (b) to gather bit by bit
(c) to discover (d) to polish

11. TACTILE
(a) considerate (b) strong
(c) sharp (d) pertaining to the organs of touch

12. USURP
(a) to climb upon (b) to seize power or position illegally
(c) to yield (d) to demand unlawfully high interest on a loan

13. ENSCONCE
(a) to promote (b) to settle comfortably
(c) to surround (d) to honour

14. CHAUVINISM
(a) blind patriotism (b) defeatism
(c) political trickery (d) obstinacy

15. FLAGRANT
(a) scandalous (b) widely scattered
(c) particularly bad (a) poisonous

16. TRANSGREESS
(a) to convert (b) to insult
(c) to violate (d) to hand over possession to another

17. FACADE
(a) front of a building (b) haughtiness
(c) complexity (d) hypocrisy

18. PALL
(a) to anger (b) to frighten
(c) to become boring (d) to darken

19. SPLEEN
(a) surface (b) lustre
(c) bad temper (d) smoothness

20. SWATHE
(a) to soothe (b) to wrap
(c) to sweep (d) to wash

Answers

1. (d)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (d)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)
11. (d)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (b)
16. (c)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 15 (COMBINED DEFENCE SERVICES)

Direction (1–17) Each of the following 17 items consists of a word or group of words in capital letter, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word or group of words in capital letters.

1. COUNTERVAILING
(a) argumentative (b) compensating
(c) crying (d) complaining

2. TO DEBILITATE
(a) to outlaw (b) to support
(c) to weaken (d) to honour

3. FERRET
(a) steal (b) search
(c) forget (d) fight

4. PECUNIARY
(a) pertaining to money (b) pertaining to politics
(c) pertaining to geography (d) pertaining to history

5. REPRISAL
(a) loneliness (b) retaliation
(c) remuneration (d) pleasure

6. PROPRIETY
(a) rightness (b) brand name
(c) cultivated land (d) market share

7. CAVIL
(a) to play (b) to complain
(c) to prepare (d) to cut a joke

8. EVINCE
(a) to learn (b) to exhibit
(c) to resist (d) to become infirm

9. INCENSE
(a) to become angry (b) to support someone
(c) to become relevant (d) to introduce a new topic

10. ATTENUATE
(a) to weaken (b) to celebrate
(c) to store (d) to swim

11. ASCETIC
(a) fashionable (b) austere
(c) articulate (d) athletic

12 ARABLE
(a) tolerable (b) suitable for ploughing
(c) likeable (d) ardent

13. SECEDE
(a) to stop (b) to arrest
(c) to flow (d) to withdraw

14. PROFFER
(a) to apologize (b) to appoint
(c) to disappear (d) to offer

15. PREVARICATE
(a) to evade (b) to work hard
(c) to steal (d) to demonstrate

16. PECULATE
(a) to embezzle (b) to guess
(c) to study deeply (d) to store

17. PECKISH
(a) angry (b) impudent
(c) hungry (d) smart

Direction (18–20) The following questions consist of a word in capital letter, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is furthest in meaning to the word in capital letters.

18. PROCRASTINATE
(a) to be prompt (b) to adjudicate
(c) to teach (d) to help others

19. PROCLIVITY
    (a) speed (b) weakness
    (c) disgust (d) disinclination
20. OUTLANDISH
    (a) modern (b) moderate
    (c) disrespectful (d) coward

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (a)
16. (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 16 (MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION)

Direction (1–14) Each of the following 14 items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is furthest in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. SUPPLICATE
   (a) short of supply (b) to be arrogant
   (c) to be tolerant (d) to fall on lean days
2. TERSE
   (a) detailed (b) nasty
   (c) advanced (d) impure
3. CELERITY
   (a) lack of wisdom (b) silence
   (c) victory (d) sluggishness
4. LUCID
   (a) lacking resources (b) lacking vitality
   (c) lacking clarity (d) lacking comfort
5. ASSIDUOUSLY
   (a) casually (b) tirelessly
   (c) without fear (d) hopeless
6. INTREPID
   (a) honest (b) sick
   (c) timid (d) ugly
7. CHOLERIC
   (a) affluent (b) brave
   (c) pleasant (d) tired
8. SPASMODIC
   (a) ill-humoured (b) ancient
   (c) regular (d) tireless

9. TRANSGRESS
(a) to remain within acceptable limits
(b) to observe from a distance
(c) to learn a new language
(d) to go to a foreign country

10. PIFFLING
(a) annoying (b) vast amount
(c) unnatural (d) lying at a great height

11. CHAFE
(a) to remain patient (b) to get medically examined
(c) to get reprimand (d) to succeed in an examination

12. EXCRUCIATING
(a) mild (b) noisy
(c) sophisticated (d) modern

13. PUERILE
(a) inquisitive (b) matured
(c) impure (d) original

14. GRUMPY
(a) high-headed (b) influential
(c) cheerful (d) affluent

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (a)
6. (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (d)
11. (a)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (c)	

HIT PARADE 17 (BANK CLERICAL EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–3) Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in bold.

1. RUNNING
(a) jogging (b) escaping
(c) standing (d) controlling
(e) functioning

2. MADE
(a) built (b) earned
(c) fixed (d) prepared
(e) established

3. MEANS
(a) method (b) unkind
(c) averages (d) signs
(e) promises

Direction (4–5) Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning o the word given in bold.

4. ACCUMULATED

(a) deposited (b) saved
(c) stolen (d) lost
(e) removed

5. DESPAIR

(a) humility (b) hope
(c) discourage (d) success
(e) anger

Direction (6–8) Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in bold.

6 ASSUMES

(a) imagines (b) loses
(c) expects (d) acquires
(e) insists

7. WAY

(a) road (b) door
(c) hierarchy (d) mode
(e) system

8. EMULATING

(a) criticizing (b) condemning
(c) imitating (d) neglecting
(e) accepting

Direction (9–11) Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word given, in bold.

9. SUBSEQUENT

(a) preceding (b) following
(c) current (d) future
(e) olden

10. OFTEN

(a) never (b) seldom
(c) always (d) frequent
(e) exceptional

11. AFFECTION

(a) love (b) jealous
(c) hatred (d) dissatisfaction
(e) expulsion

Direction (12–14) Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold.

12 Vain

(a) idle (b) very good
(c) cruel (d) weak
(e) skilled

13. Shriek

(a) dreadful sound (b) sharp scream
(c) hue and cry (d) disco music
(e) song

14. Partially

(a) divided in to parts (b) logically
(c) completely (d) not completely
(e) through and through

Direction (15–16) Choose the word which is the most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold.

15. Punishment

(a) compensation (b) whipped
(c) scourge (d) enlightenment
(e) reward

16. Handsomeness

(a) abusing (b) stunning
(c) ugliness (d) plentiful
(e) ungratefulness

Direction (17–20) In each question below, five options (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) are given. Find out the word, the spelling of which is wrong.

17. (a) launch (b) kitchen
(c) remember (d) agressive
(e) generation

18. (a) unforgetable (b) mercilessly
(c) brutality (d) execution
(e) unscrupulous

19. (a) opposite (b) suddenly
(c) broadcast (d) knowldge
(e) loudspeaker

20. (a) direction (b) behavior
(c) destructive (d) advantage
(e) government

Answers

1. (e)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (b)
11. (c)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (e)
16. (c)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 18 (NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY)

Direction (1–10) Each of the following ten items consist of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to word in capital letters.

1. CONSUMMATE
(a) sluggish (b) imperfect
(c) melancholy (d) dull

2. REPROOF
(a) brawl (b) omission
(c) ambiguity (d) approval

3. FELICITOUS
(a) jealous (b) inapt
(c) demanding (d) inaccessible

4. CHARLATAN
(a) trickster (b) knowledgeable doctor
(c) comedian (d) senior

5. FECUND
(a) underweight (b) infidel
(c) infertile (d) uncritical

6. OUTLANDISH
(a) migrant (b) opulence
(c) boastful (d) conventional

7. COMMOTION
(a) clam (b) scarcity
(c) pungent (d) motivation

8. CYNOSURE
(a) abomination (b) picturesque
(c) mundane (d) fertile

9. PUERILE
(a) upright (b) peripheral
(c) matured (d) steadfast

10. DECREPIT
(a) research-oriented (b) sprawling
(c) intelligent (d) energetic

Direction (11–20) Each of the following ten items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letter.

11. DESPOT
(a) pragmatic person (b) knowledgeable historian
(c) cruel ruler (d) leading industrialist

12. MUSTY
(a) tiring (b) deserted
(c) swanky (d) obsolete

13. PERNICKETY
(a) highly talented (b) futuristic
(c) fussy (d) extravagant

14. ROSETTE
(a) badge (b) wild jungle
(c) exhibition (d) palatial building

15. ORNATE
(a) dimension (b) ancient
(c) richly decorated (d) vigour

16. DIAPHANOUS
(a) cylindrical (b) almost transparent
(c) complicated (d) steep climb

17. COME-UPPANCE
(a) retribution (b) lenience
(c) leisure (d) competitive nature

18. UNSCATHED
(a) unstinting (b) unsociable
(c) unspeakable (d) unharmed

19. EPAULETTE
(a) ammunition (b) shoulder ornament
(c) equipment (d) cockpit

20. EXPIATION
(a) expansion (b) atonement
(c) explanation (d) addition

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (c)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (c)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)

HIT PARADE 19 (MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS)

Direction (1–9) Each of these items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is furthest in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. IMBROGLIO
(a) pleasant situation (b) critical
(c) ambiguity (d) amnesty

2. EVANESCENT
(a) scanty (b) lasting
(c) anguish (d) scattered

3. IMPERTINENT
(a) polite (b) perturbing
(c) curious (d) steady

4. ABHORRENT
(a) terse (b) attractive
(c) mature (d) usual

5. ABSTRUSE
(a) crazy (b) calm
(c) obvious (d) boundless

6. PROFANE
(a) sacred (b) artless
(c) rigid (d) aspersion

7. GARRULOUS
(a) tiresome (b) harsh
(c) light (d) quiet

8. CANTANKEROUS
(a) convivial (b) pliable
(c) pessimistic (d) bold

9. SAGACIOUS
(a) timid (b) lacking sense of enterprise
(c) financially (d) showing poor judgment

Direction (10–18) Each of these items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of word. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

10. PROTAGONIST
(a) talented child (b) reserved person
(c) leading character (d) fearless

11. PASSE
(a) lukewarm (b) old-fashioned
(c) energy (d) fraud

12. VITUPERATION
(a) questionable (b) resistance
(c) absurdity (d) bitter criticism

13. VAUNT
(a) boast (b) desire
(c) ineptitude (d) joke

14. NIMBLE
(a) clamorous (b) scrap
(c) nippy (d) urbane

15. MOROSE
(a) humble (b) morsel
(c) sullen (d) repugnant

16. BAMBOOZLE
(a) musical (b) mystify
(c) thrash (d) relinquish

17. CANARD
(a) story (b) humid
(c) prison (d) rumour

18. INNUENDO
(a) enquiry (b) indirect reference
(c) innovation (d) inorganic

Direction (19–20) Each of the following items consist of a word or a group of words, in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

19 DEBONAIR
(a) bed-ridden (b) candid
(c) elegant (d) thrifty

20. TO ASSUAGE
(a) to assume (b) to forget
(c) to resolve (d) to mitigate

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (c)
6. (a)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (d)	**13.** (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (c)
16. (b)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (d)

HIT PARADE 20 (NATIONAL TALENT SEARCH EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–7) Each of the following items consist of a word or a group of words, in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. TO BROWBEAT
(a) to bully (b) to chase
(c) to give a hint (d) to revive old friendship

2. BEE IN ONE'S BONNET
(a) sickness (b) obsession
(c) misery (d) freshness

3. THE WORSE FOR WEAR
(a) worrisome (b) financially poor
(c) hostile (d) shabby from

4. TO JETTISON
(a) to go on trekking (b) to sail
(c) to abandon (d) to fire a gun

5. VICARIOUS
(a) ambitious (b) not experienced personally
(c) nostalgic (d) vindictive

6. FORTY WINKS
(a) a studious person (b) a person beyond 40 years of age
(c) ordeals of life (d) a short nap

7. CRAVEN
(a) greedy (b) cowardly
(c) flattering (d) restless

Direction (8–16) Each of the following items consists of a word or a group of words in capital letter, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

8. INORDINATE
(a) distant (b) facile
(c) moderate (d) attractive

9. REDOUBTABLE
(a) truthful (b) crafty
(c) widely traveled (d) ordinary

10. CONSANGUINE
(a) of different kind (b) invisible
(c) urbane (d) untenanted

11. ON THE BLINK
(a) apologetically (b) blindly
(c) legally (d) in working order

12. PREDILECTION
(a) analogy (b) anti-climax
(c) antipathy (d) argument

13. SENILE
(a) suspicious (b) mentally alert
(c) corrupt (d) affluent

14. BLITHESOME
(a) graceful (b) sullen
(c) adventurous (d) mammoth

15. ADULATION
(a) confusion (b) inertia
(c) consolidation (d) condemnation

16. Prepossessing
(a) incredible (b) arousing envy
(c) unattractive (d) recent

Direction (17–20) Each of the following items consists of a word in capital letters followed by four word or group of word. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letter.

17. ABSTEMIOUS
(a) affable (b) belligerent
(c) intimidating (d) moderate

18. Mirth
(a) anger (b) merriment
(c) audacity (d) blunder

19. PROFANE
(a) artistic (b) clean
(c) concealment (d) obscene

20. SANGUINE
(a) patriotic (b) picturesque
(c) optimistic (d) secular

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)
6. (d)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (a)
11. (d)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (b)	**15.** (d)
16. (c)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (c)

HIT PARADE 21 (NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY)

Direction (1–3) Each of the following items consists of a word in capital letter followed by four word or group of word. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letter.

1. PRODIGAL
(a) abusive (b) extravagant
(c) gifted (d) modest

2. SPARSE
(a) extremely cold (b) not dense
(c) redundant (d) sparkling

3. CONTIGUOUS
(a) tedious (b) quarrelsome
(c) arduous (d) adjoining

Direction (4–12) Each of the following items consist of a word in capital letter, followed by four words. Select the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

4. AFFABLE
(a) hardworking (b) recluse
(c) charming (d) impolite

5. INIMICAL
(a) exact (b) supportive
(c) flexible (d) spineless

6. CALLOUS
(a) careful (b) matured
(c) inexperienced (d) sympathetic

7. PLETHORA
(a) scarcity (b) prevention
(c) prejudice (d) generosity

8. CRASS
(a) refined (b) brief
(c) evasive (d) defensible

9. DORMANT
(a) impressive (b) efficacious
(c) active (d) slothful

10. DISCONSOLATE
(a) well-behaved (b) proportionate
(c) brave (d) cheerful

11. COMELY
(a) spacious (b) protected
(c) huge (d) serene

12. TERSE
(a) verbose (b) protected
(c) slippery (d) serene

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (b)
6. (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (a)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (c)	**12.** (a)			

HIT PARADE 22 (SPECIAL CLASS RAILWAY APPRENTICE EXAMINATION)

Direction (1–10) The following 10 items consist of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is furthest in meaning to the word in capital letters.

1. PROCLIVITY
(a) exit (b) resolve
(c) qualification (d) disinclination

2. PROFLIGATE
(a) futuristic (b) thrifty
(c) fashionable (d) foolish

3. SUPPLICATION
(a) arrogance (b) congratulation
(c) reimbursement (d) flattery

4. REMISS
(a) costly (b) weird
(c) careful (d) fresh

5. ASPERITY
(a) lack of ambition (b) eagerness
(c) promptness (d) politeness

6. CAPTIOUS
(a) to feel insecure (b) changeable
(c) vain (d) to ignore others' faults

7. HERMIT
(a) gregarious (b) courageous
(c) obnoxious (d) temperate

8. EXIGUOUS
(a) emergent (b) surfeit
(c) hard-working (d) extrovert

9. INIMICAL
(a) wicked (b) unique
(c) friendly (d) emulation

10. DOUGHTY
(a) timid (b) honest
(c) scheming (d) suspicious

Direction (11–20) Each of the following 10 items consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

11. ARMISTICE
(a) weapon (b) truce
(c) cleverness (d) enmity

12. IMPERIOUSNESS
(a) fame (b) arrogance
(c) vacuum (d) impenetrability

13. EGREGIOUS
(a) affluent (b) outrageous
(c) redundant (d) expensive

14. DISPORT
(a) to be wasteful (b) to get rid of
(c) to brag (d) to amuse

15. INTERNECINE
(a) a budding film actor (b) a contagious disease
(c) mutually destructive (d) intermixed

16. DECADENT
(a) deceased (b) characterized by deterioration
(c) evil (d) adjunct

17. IMMURE
(a) to sink (b) to enclose within walls
(c) to deny (d) to oppose

18. QUINTESSENCE
(a) over fussiness (b) good taste
(c) purest part (d) vanity

19. SARTORIAL
(a) wicked (b) satirist
(c) relating to dress (d) favourable

20. IRPOSTE
(a) injury (b) repartee
(c) new shape (d) strength

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)
6. (d)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (a)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (c)
16. (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)

12. IMPERIOUSNESS
(a) lane (b) arrogance
(c) vacuum (d) impenetrability

13. EGREGIOUS
(a) affluent (b) outrageous
(c) redundant (d) expensive

14. DISPORT
(a) to be wasteful (b) to get rid of
(c) to brag (d) to amuse

15. INTERNECINE
(a) a building film actor (b) a contagious disease
(c) mutually destructive (d) intermixed

16. DECADENT
(a) deceased (b) characterized by deterioration
(c) evil (d) adjunct

17. IMMURE
(a) to sink (b) to enclose within walls
(c) to deny (d) to oppose

18. QUINTESSENCE
(a) over fussiness (b) good taste
(c) purest part (d) vanity

19. SARTORIAL
(a) wicked (b) satirist
(c) relating to dress (d) favorable

20. IMPOSTE
(a) injury (b) reparee
(c) new slope (d) strength

Answers

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (d)
6. (d)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (c)
16. (c)	17. (b)	18. (c)	19. (c)	20. (b)

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ISBN 978-81-317-2129-2
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